THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 512. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1837. **Vol. 2—No. 36.**

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1837.

Report

Of Mr. Schley, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Constitution.

The Select Committee, who were appointed with directions "to take into consideration the Constitution and Form of Government of this State; and to report to the Senate what alterations should be made in its provisions, and in what mode such alterations can be most eligibly made," beg leave to submit, in part, the following report:

Your Committee entered upon the performance of the highly responsible and interesting duties of their appointment, with a [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] that they were [illegible] and a very delicate commission: important, because it concerned the fundamental law; and delicate, because it would bring them into conflict with local prejudices, with sectional interests, and preconceived opinions. Whatever their conclusions might be, they readily foresaw that many would condemn and few approve. For although many are agreed that reform is necessary and proper, very few concur in any specific proposition, or in any general plan. Some are for limited, others for general reform. Of the former class, some look exclusively to one thing, others exclusively to another. One desires some alterations in regard to the Judiciary, and in nothing else; another, in respect to the Executive; and a third, in relation to the Legislative Department. Of those who desire a general reform, as it is called, some desire that they shall be made thro' the medium of amendments to the Constitution; whilst others insist that they shall be made by a convention, and by a convention alone. Those last do not desire reform merely, but reform by a convention and assume the ground, that however the constitution may be altered by legislative action, the majority of our people will not live under its authority.— Another class assert, that the constitution and form of government requires no further amendment, and that it will be adapted to the wants, situation and exigencies of our people.

In addition to these extrinsic difficulties, your committee were not without apprehension of conflicting views and opinions, in their own body, likely to embarrass their proceedings. Some being citizens of one shore, and part of the other, they might be supposed to cherish correspondent partialities and mutual distrust, and coming, as they do, from different parts of the State, and, in so far, representing different interests, it was not unreasonable to anticipate a divided feeling upon many of the propositions upon which they would be required to pass. But they determined, if possible, to merge their minor distinctions, in the higher and common title of citizens of Maryland, and to look to the general welfare—to the whole state, in its various interests, its relations, and its dependencies. They determined, moreover, to bring with them into their conferences, so much of the spirit of compromise, and of mutual concession, as might be consistent in each, with a conscientious discharge of his duty. Under these auspices they have come to the conclusions, which are embodied in the Report.

The primary question submitted to the decision of your committee, had relation to the power of the General Assembly to call a Convention, and provide for the election of its members. They were unanimously of opinion, that the General Assembly has no such power. They believe that the [illegible] [illegible] purpose without a previous alteration of the constitution would not merely be the usurpation of a power not entrusted, but a plain violation of an express article of the constitution.

The 59th article is in the following words;—

"That this Form of Government, and the Declaration of Rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, change or abolish the same, shall pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, provided that nothing in this Form of Government, which relates to the Eastern Shore particularly, shall at any time hereafter be altered, unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof, at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur."

Now it is very clear, that the power to alter, amend or abolish any part of the form of government, or of the declaration of rights, is reposed by the constitution in the General Assembly, and in the General Assembly alone, and by two successive acts, with an intervening election. The General Assembly cannot delegate this power to any other body, however constituted and however created. If the constitution was submitted to a convention, and by such convention revised, altered and amended, it would then be altered and amended, not in the mode prescribed, but in a manner unknown to the constitution. If superseded by a new constitution and form of government, emanating from a convention, it would be abolished not by the General Assembly, the only constitutional legislature, but by a convention, a power not known to the constitution, nor consistent with it. Those who have solemnly promised to support the constitution, cannot disregard its plain provisions.

Your committee do not mean to question [illegible] great political apothegms, an[illegible] [illegible] in the Declaration [illegible] [illegible] there declared are above the constitution, and not derived from it. The constitution itself, springs from the exercise of the great power, which is claimed in the first article. It is the social compact, there intended, and in the provisions of that compact, the General Assembly had its origin, and therein will be found the limit to its power. The question submitted to the committee, concerned the power of the Legislature—not the power of the people. Unquestionably, the legislature can so alter and amend the constitution by two successive enactments, as to make it lawful to call a convention, and to provide, by law, for the election of its members. But as the constitution now stands, that cannot be done, and it only remains for your committee to suggest such alterations in its provisions, as, in their opinion, are proper to be made.

Your committee may be allowed, they hope, without impropriety to remark, that they took up, with great respect, for consideration and revision "The Constitution and Form of Government," under which the citizens of Maryland, for two generations, have lived in happiness and peace. Under the broad shield of its protection, the weak found a refuge from oppression, and the stranger an asylum. All were safe in their persons, secure in their property, and protected in their characters. It was the work of patriots, who had put their all in peril for the rights of man. It was framed and adopted at a period, when every tongue was eloquent in favor of liberty, and in condemnation of arbitrary power. It was the compact of the Freeman, and the Delegates of the Freemen of 76, solemnly formed and adopted, as a law for themselves, their children and successors. Your committee feel that it was not [illegible] to be altered [illegible] for light and transient causes.

At the same time your committee very readily concluded, that in such of its provisions as were unequal and partial, it would ought to be amended. Such they found to be the case, in regard to the basis of representation in the House of Delegates. Equality of suffrage is thereby given to the counties—the representation from each county being four Delegates. So the city of Annapolis, and what was then Baltimore Town, are placed on the same footing—the representation, not equally, being two delegates from each. The [illegible] was not strikingly [illegible] at the date of the constitution [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

press, although originally just, is now practically unjust. Your committee have agreed to recommend an apportionment of representation, in the House of Delegates, upon a different basis, and suggest an alteration of the constitution accordingly. The great disparity in the population of the several counties, and the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

necessary, and to him might be confided the archives of the State, and he might also be entrusted with the performance of various ministerial duties. Such an officer is known to the laws of several States and, it is believed, with great convenience.

In relation to the Judicial Department, your committee have no alterations to propose. In the wholesome and regular administration of the laws, the public are deeply and vitally concerned. Any inroad upon a well established system, is fraught with danger, and should not rashly be attempted. Jurists may differ in their opinions as to the relative merits of one judicial system, in comparison with another, but every jurist should deprecate an attempt, to break down one system, well established and well administered, merely to substitute another, upon a different plan of organization. Innovation is the mania of our day. Fancied improvements are proposed, without always considering the possible mischief that may ensue. But it well becomes those, who have the power in their hands, to forbear its exercise, in doubtful cases; and in determining to abandon one system for the adoption of another, to be well assured, in every case, that the preferred system will combine all the advantages of the rejected one, and that it will not be free from its defects, but be also free from any elements of mischief.

Your committee do not mean to say, that there can be any objection to a limitation of the term of tenure of certain officers. But, at present, they do not mean to report in respect to that subject. It is their purpose, at this time, to suggest alterations to the constitution in relation to the Executive Department as herein before stated, and in relation to the two Houses of Assembly—and they have instructed their chairman to prepare several bills and report them to the Senate for consideration. In those bills provision will be made for the chase of vacancy in the office of Governor, by death or otherwise, and various details, which it was not deemed necessary to state here, will be exhibited in relation to the several proposed alterations.

All which, as a report in part, is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SCHLEY,

Chairman of the Select Committee on the Constitution.

Report of Mr. Ford.

The committee appointed to consider and report such amendments as are necessary to be made in the Constitution and Form of Government in this State have had the subject under consideration and beg leave to report,

That a large majority of the committee are of opinion that certain amendments to the constitution should be made in regard to the basis of representation in the House of Delegates, and the basis of representation and mode of electing the Senate, and the manner of electing the Governor, and of appointing to civil offices of Executive appointment. These, with various other amendments of an incidental character, are embodied in a bill entitled "An Act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland," which they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the House.

The bill is the fruit of a spirit of compromise which must always be invoked when important changes are proposed to be made in the organic law of a Republic.

Considered in the abstract, and without [illegible] to the existing circumstances of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] difficulty to sustain [illegible] [illegible] feature of the bill upon [illegible] [illegible] however,

[illegible]

despatched by making partial reports, as the future action of the committee might be controlled by the decision of the House on the bill now submitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM FORD,
Chairman.

By order,
BENJAMINE SEEGAR, Clerk.

FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst. contains the annexed address to the friends of Texas, the information contained in which is said to have been derived by a citizen of New Orleans, at Vera Cruz, from a gentleman directly from Mexico.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEXAS.

"A gentleman just arrived from the city of Mexico has been an eye witness to the great preparations making by that government to open the spring campaign with great vigor.

The troops were well clothed and amply provided with every thing necessary for a campaign.

The numbers are much greater than is mentioned in any of the newspapers, say about 16,000.

Gen. Bravo, at a procession, swore extermination to every being he could find in Texas, without regard to either age or sex.

Friends of Liberty! Now is the time for you to look out—do not be lulled to sleep by false reports—be aware that you have got a powerful enemy to cope with."

SANTA ANNA OUTLAWED!!!

The following intelligence, to be relied upon, will have an important influence upon the question of the acknoweldgment of the independence of Texas.

Merchants' Exchange News Room }
NEW ORLEANS, January 11th. }

I have just received the following important intelligence direct from the city of Mexico, that Santa Anna is declared by the present persons in power in Mexico to be an outlaw, and all citizens of any of the Mexican States are called on to shoot him, should he again appear within the limits of any of the States or Territory of Mexico.

Bustamente has been invited to the head of affairs there. Filisala has been tried and would have been condemned if the common people had not shewn a disposition to protect him at all hazards.

I also received advices from Nacogdoches to 16th of December, from which we learn that the United States troops were to march next day for Fort Gibson via Fort Towson.

All was quiet on our western Frontier.

The New Orleans Standard furnishes a very curious account of the action of the different branches of the Texan governmen, in relation to Santa Anna. The rumor reaching the ears of the members of Congress, that President Houston intended to liberate the Mexican chief, they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby vested with the custody & disposal of all prisoners of war. Provided, that the prisoners Santa Anna and Almonte shall not be released or set at liberty on any occasion, without the concurrance of the Senate, and that the President shall not have the power to release said prisoners during the recess of the Senate.

This resolution was immediately vetoed by Gen. Houston. The Congress, notwithstanding; passed it again by the Constitutional majority of two thirds, and it became a law. President Houston, driven to extremity, and determined to release Santa Anna at all hazards, pronounced the resolution unconstitutuional & a usurpation of his executive authority, and in the face of the law of Congress set Santa Anna free, and put the whole Congress at defiance. The army being with the President in all things, Congress succumbed. The repetition of such scenes must prove highly disadvantageous to the Texian cause.

U. STATES AND MEXICO.

A slip from the New Orleans Standard, under date of 16th inst. received by the express mail, contains the following intelligence.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Prospect of a war with Mexico—Independence of California.

The United States sloop of War Boston having on board, our Minister near the Government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th inst. on her way to Pensacola. Gorostiza had arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, Judge Ellis demanded his passports, and left the city on the 23th ultimo.

A letter under date Jan 3, from Vera Cruz, states that California has declared her Independence of Mexico. Bustamente was about to be elevated to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz, whether Santa Ana had been released. His return to Mexico, was expected to produce a tremendous revolution. The strongest apprehensions were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d January.—Every thing wore the indication of approaching trouble.

The editor of the true American accompanies the above intelligence with the following remarks:

Public attention is called to the news from Mexico. What this government can hope to gain by a rupture with the United States we cannot see. Distracted by intestine conflicts, and reduced by a series of civil wars, she is illy in a condition to measure arms with us. But she may hope to gain by our losses, as she herself has nothing to lose. A war with Mexico will be productive of evil consequences to our Gulf trade. The adventurous of other nations will obtain letters of marque and reprisal, and harass our commerce seriously. California has followed the example of Texas, and may for a season divert the government from declaring war against the United States. Bustamente comes into power at an evil moment, for he will scarcely be elected before his hated rival will pounce upon him from this country. The moment Santa Anna sets his foot on the shores of Mexico, his party will recover from their lethargy, and it requires no prophecy to predict its success. In any event a violent civil commotion awaits that devoted country, Yet the present party may take time by the forelock and declare war against us at once. We wait with great anxiety the result of these movements. Meantime it becomes our merchants to be on the alert and prepare for the worst.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan 24.

Mr. Robinson from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to give greater security to the correspondence between the U. S. and foreign nations, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the special order, being the bill to prohibit sales of Public Lands, except to actual settlers, &c. the question being on the graduation amendment, offered by Mr. Tipton.

Mr. Ewing then resumed the remarks which he commenced yesterday. He continued to point out the various enormous abuses practised in obtaining the public lands and the frauds perpetrated by persons to get titles, and the force resorted to to obtain possession. The District Attorney of Louisiana had hinted at the probability of the Registers and Receivers being implicated in these fraudulent practices. The Black Hawk war, with the millions of treasure which it compelled us to expend, was the consequence of the greediness after the Indian lands, which pervades the West, and the aggressions which resulted from that greediness He was not sure that the war now raging with the Seminoles, and the difficulties with the Creeks, had not resulted from the same cause. The pre-emption law he regarded as the fertile source of evil; having led to constant violations of the law. Combinations have been formed, which extend almost through the whole frontier.—They have their consitutions; their semi annual meetings, (one of the notices of which he read) and these will have the public lands.

He read also extracts from a constitution of one of these associations in Indiana, which was sent to him to show him that the settlers are not such a lawless set of fellows as they are represented to be. The reading of this constitution caused considerable smiling throughout the Senate. Mr. Ewing stated further that, a settler came to Chicago, and asked permission to erect his shanty under the guns, to be protected by them against Indians. He was permitted to remain there. He afterwards applied for a right of preemption, which was refused, but was obtained after repeated trials so as to give him preemption, of the Fort. The garrison has been removed from that fort, the right is now worth a million and half of dollars, and was divided among individuals who are high in offices throughout the State.

There was a strong suspicion resting on the Registers and Receivers, in reference to this flagrant act. He concluded, with passing a severe criticism on the bill, which he considered as entirely inadequate to effect the object which it proposed to seek.

Mr. Clay said he should be glad to hear some reason advanced in support of the proposition, to reduce the prices—what was the complaint? That they are selling too fast. Is this the proper remedy? —He reminded the Senate of the rapidity with which Illinois was settling, being at the rate of 18 1 2 per cent. The States are settling fast enough, yet not a word is said in favor of a proposition to reduce the prices and thus increase the quantity of lands sold by holding out new temptations to speculators.

The debate was continued by Mr. Dana, Mr. Tipton, and Mr. Clay, when the question was taken and decided as follows.—Yeas—18.—Nays—19.

From Annapolis.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

January, 19.

In the House—Mr. Ford, from the Committee on the Constitution, reported a bill relating to the appointment of Clerks and Registers. The bill provides that after its confirmation by the next General Assembly, the Clerks of the Court of Appeals, County Courts, and Baltimore City Court, shall be appointed as they now are for the term of seven years; that Registers of Wills shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the same term. The present Clerks and Registers are to remain undisturbed.

Mr Bowie, from the committee on internal improvements, made a report upon the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, praying authority to increase their tolls. The report recommends the passage of a bill which accompanies it, providing that in lieu of the present charge for toll and transportation on the said road and its branches, excepting the Washington branch, it shall be lawful for the company to charge not exceeding eight cents per mile per ton of two thousand pounds on all goods, wares, merchandize, and property (except flour, grain, whiskey, coal, iron, ore, lime, lumber, plaster, fish and salt, upon which the charge is regulated by the original act of incorporation, and not to be increased,) and for the passengers not exceeding six cents per mile. It further provides that for all goods, wares, merchandize, and property of every description, which may be transported the entire length of the Washington branch, their charges shall not exceed five cents per ton per mile. The bill reserves to the State the right to regulate the charges in future, as far as concerns her own citizens. It lies on the table.

January, 20.

In Senate—Mr. Smith reported a bill to provide for the settlement of the Western boundary of this State. It provides for the appointment of commissioners by the Executive, to meet such commissioers as may be appointed by Virginia, to adjust the boundary. It also provides that a copy of the act be forwarded to the Governor of Virginia.

Janury 21.

In the House—The bill reported by the Committee on the Constitution, proposing changes in the Form of Government, was made the order of the day for the 6th of February.

Mr. Eccleson submitted a message, proposing to the Senate, the appointment of a Joint Committee, to consider and report upon the several reports, &c. submitted to the two Houses by their committees on the Constitution. It lies on the table.

Mr. Maulsby submitted a preamble and order, which were adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all lawyers', clerks' and registers' fees, as now established by law, and of giving to clerks and registers fixed salaries.

Janury 23.

In the House, the bill in relation to the appointment of Clerks and Registers was made the order of the day for the 7th of February.

A Select Committee was appointed on motion of Mr. Coombs, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of magistrates in the several counties in this State.

A report was made by Mr. Harris from the Judiciary Committee, against the bill to disfranchize persons convicted of felony. The report was concurred in.

The message submitted on Saturday by Mr. Eccleston, proposing to the Senate, the appointment of a Joint Committee, to report upon the various reports, &c. on the subject of Reform in the Constitution, was lost.

In the lower House of the Legislature of New York, last week, the following resolution was adopted:—

"*Whereas*, It is of paramount importance to have a sound and wholesome currency equal in every respect to gold and silver. And whereas, all bills redeemable at par in the city of New York, come up to this just and elevated standard. And Whereas, it is believed from the prosperous condition of our banks, that they can well afford to give their bills a par value in the city of New York, and thus relieve the business and industry of the country from a severe tax, and the community at large from the evil consequence of a redundant and depreciated currency. And whereas, this experiment has been successfully tested at Boston, where the bills of all the banks in the six New England States are redeemed at par Therefore

"Resolved, That the Bank Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the banks of this State to provide for the redemption of their bills at par in the city of New York, and that said committee report to this house such measures for the attainment of this object as will, in their judgement, least conflict with the convenience of the banks, and most conduce to the public good."

[If the Banks in the State of Maryland could be brought under an arrangement by which their paper would be redeemed at par in Baltimore, the interests of the State, as well as those of the city, would be greatly benefited.]

We have received from Annapolis a copy of the bill which accompanied the report made by Mr. Ford from the Committee on the Constitution, which will be found in another part of to-day's paper. Some of its most important provisions are given below:—

Sec. 4. New apportionment of Delegates to be made in 1850 and every 20 years thereafter, according to federal numbers—but no city or county to have more than six and no county less than three delegates.

Sec. 5. Senate to consist of one member from each county and one from each of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and to be elected directly by the people.

Sec. 7 The Senators first elected under this law, to be divided as equally as may be, into five classes—those of the first class to serve one year, those of the second two years, and so on to the fifth class, who are to serve five years, so that one fifth shall be elected annually.

Sec. 10, 11 and 12. The Governor to be elected for 3 years by the people and taken alternately from the Eastern and Western Shores: person elected to be 35 years old and a resident of the State for the five years preceding his election. All are entitled to vote for Governor who are entitled to vote for delegates, and the time place and manner of electing him may be regulated by law, so as to conform to the time &c. of electing delegates or Senators

Sec. 13 The votes given for Governor to be returned to the Chancellor, and by him laid before the Senate at the next meeting, to be counted in the presence of the Senate and House of Delegates.

The Senate to judge of the legality of the return and the qualifications of the Governor.

Sec. 14. A *majority* of votes necessary to elect; and, if no one have a majority, the General Assembly, by joint ballot, to make a choice from the three highest on the list.

Sec. 15. The votes for Governor to be counted on the first Monday of January next succeeding the election, and the person elected to qualify on the 3d Monday, in presence of both Houses.

Sec. 16 If a vacancy occur in the office of Governor, the two Houses to elect another;—if the Legislature be not in session, the President of the Senate to act till the next meeting, and if another vacancy occur, the Secretary of State to call a meeting of the Legislature to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 17. Governor to be elected in 1838 to serve till 1839, and every Governor to continue in office till his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 18. The Executive Council to be abolished,—the council elected in 1838, to serve till 1839.

Sec. 19 After the 3d Monday in Jan 1839, all officers, of Executive appointment, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 20. Governor may fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, and may remove an officer for cause to be assigned to the Senate, which they must approve or the officer to be reinstated.

Sec. 21. All officers of annual appointment to be appointed in the month of January, but may hold over till successors are appointed and qualified.

Sec. 24 and 23. Members of the Legislature rendered elligible to office of profit, provided such office be not created or the emoluments increased, during their time of service.

Sec. 24 and 25. Office of Clerk of the Council abolished and a Secretary of State appointed in his stead.

Col. Crowell of Georgia, the owner of Bascome has challenged the friends of Randolph to run Hickory John, against him over the Augusta course, four mile heats for $20,000 dollars aside.

The Hon. Henry Clay has been unanimously elected President of the American Colonization Society, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of its late President, James Madison. He has accepted the office.

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

Jan 3

Seasonable Goods.

W. W. Johnston

Has received a variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of fresh

Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Shellbarks, Filberts, Candies, of various kinds, Madeira, Muscat and Sherry

WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

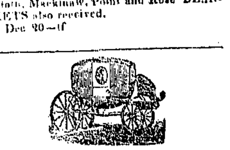
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,

HATS & CAPS,

All which he offers on his usual terms.

Cassinets, low priced, and Kersies, a substitute for Virginia Cloth, Mackinaw, Point and Rose BLANKETS also received.

Dec 20—tf



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,
Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess Anne, Jan. 17, 1837.

TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Trustee's Sale.

Samuel R. Smith, vs George W Hitch and others heirs at law of Robert Hitch,	In Chancery, in Somerset county Court,

In consequence of a failure on the part of the purchaser of

"WALLER'S MILLS,"

To comply with the terms of the sale which took place on the 4th inst, in the town of Salisbury, the undersigned will again expose to sale by public auction, in the town of Princess Anne, and at the court house door, on Tuesday 31st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M, that most valuable property. Its numerous advantages are presumed to be well known to the public.

A considerable tract of land, amounting to 130 or 40 acres is connected with the Mill and will be sold in conjunction with it.

This property once sold for $5,000, and the one half of the Mills stands valued on the Commissioners' books at $1,000.

The terms of sale will be, $40 dollars cash, the balance of the purchase money to be secured by bond and security to be approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of all the purchase money, the Trustee is authorised to give a good and valid deed.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Jan 10 1833 dw

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, for less [illegible] whose accounts have been standing [illegible] months, must come and settle, or otherwise I shall proceed to collect them according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDA[illegible]

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1837.

The Levy Court of Somerset County will sit to-day.

David Campbell, of Washington county, was on Friday the 19th inst. by joint ballot of the two branches of General Assembly, elected Governor of Virginia for three years from and after 4th of March next. Mr. Campbell is a Van Burenite.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of the United States, appropriating a hundred thousand dollars towards replacing the models destroyed by the burning of the Patent Office.

A slip from the Columbus (Ga.) Herald, under date of the 20th inst. has the following:

ALARM IN THE CREEK NATION.

Intelligence has just been received in our city that the Indian warriors who were encamped about 35 miles from this place under charge of Lieut. Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c.

Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war. A family came into town last evening, who had fled from alarm, stating that the Indians appeared numerous in the neighborhood where they had lived.

MR. WISE'S RESOLUTION.

We neglected to state that the majority in the House of Representatives, driven into a corner, passed the resolution proposed by Mr. Wise. The Speaker appointed the following committee:

Mr WISE, of Virginia.
Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island.
Mr. MUHLENBERG, of Pennsylvania.
Mr CAMPBELL, of South Carolina.
Mr. HANNEGAN, of Indiana.
Mr PARKS, of Maine.
Mr. LINCOLN, of Massachusetts.
Mr. MANN, of New York.
Mr. CHANEY, of Ohio.

What can be expected from a committee so constituted? Before they were appointed, it was known that two of them,—Pearce and Hannegan,—were opposed to any such searching investigation as the friends of the resolution desired; and even before a meeting is held, cannot every man predict, that six of the nine are pledged to make such a report as will be satisfactory to the officers whose conduct they are to inquire into? Is not Mr. Pearce the volunteer defender of all the acts of the Executive officers? Is not Mr. Hannegan a worshiper of the administration? Is not Mr. Muhlenburg seeking office at the hands of the administration?—Is not Mr. Parks among the most subservient of the advocates of the powers that be? Is not Mr Mann one of the "whippers-in" of "the party?" Is not Mr. Chaney a retainer of the Kitchen and an advocate of all they do? With such men to over rule them, what can Mr. Wise, and his associates, Messrs. Lincoln and Campbell, effect? Nothing For nothing will be inquired of, or come to light but what the Kitchen Cabinet will. If the people desire a full and free investigation into the acts of the public officers, the majority in Congress must be changed.—Until that takes place, corruption will have nothing to fear.

Balt. Chron.

VENDUE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County will be sold on WEDNESDAY 22d February next, at the residence of the late Wm. Roach, all the personal estate of said decd. [negroes excepted] consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Also all the goods in the Store of Wm. Roach and Son, consisting of dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with good security. On all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

WM. ROACH, Adm'r.
of Wm. Roach, dec'd.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of PETER BELL, deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of FEBRUARY next, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of

A selection of valable and useful BOOKS; a large quantity of CORN and FODDER; one Gig & Harness;

HORSES, CATTLE,

Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Also, all the right, title and claim of the said deceased in and the

SCHOONER TELEGRAPH.

And also, all the right, title and claim of said deceased in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit:—a tract or parcel of land lying and being in Worcester county, about 6 miles from Salisbury being the lands purchased by Peter Bell of E & J Jinkens, containing 280 acres, more or less; also, 100 acres of land adjoining the lands of Wm C Williams and R Waller, also, 50 acres of land more or less adjoining the lands of J Waller and partially bounded by the Delaware line; also, all that parcel of land lying on the south side of the County road leading from Waller's Mills to Spring Hill chapel, running by and with said road to a marked gum, near the old road leading from the baptist meeting house in a direction for the lands owned by Parnell Trader.

AND ALSO.

One HOUSE and LOT in the town of Salisbury.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required.

No property is to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

The terms of the sale of the vessel and personal estate are, that one fifth of the purchase money shall be paid in cash, on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given upon the balance by the purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A M and to continue from day to day till all is sold.

NOAH RIDER, and
WM. W. MADDUX,
Ex'rs. of P. Bell, dec'd.

Jan. 31, 1837.

To the Public.

The subscriber will teach school during the present year at the school house near Maddux's Corner. Any person living at a distance, and wishing to send to said school can be supplied with convenient board on reasonable terms.

The Public's obd't. serv't.
ROBERT W. SWAN.

Jan 31 1837 3w

In Chancery,

January 23d, 1837.

ORDERED that the sale of the Real Estate in the cause of William Bennett against Levin Bailey, amd'r. of William S. Robertson, Eleanor Robertson and Mary Ann Robertson, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 27th day of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $174 25

True copy Test
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 31

In Chancery,

January 23d, 1837.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate in the cause of Severn Bradley against Zacheus Wheatly and Thomas James Bailey, and others made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 27th day, of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1298 20

True copy Test.
RAMSAY WATERS
Reg. Cur. Can.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON WATSON are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Jan 31 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Jan. 24th, 1837.

ON application of Stephen D. Coulborne, Administrator of Robert H Coulborne, late of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of R. H Coulborne, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Aug. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of Jan. A. D. 1837.

STEPHEN D. COULBORNE,
Adm'r of R. H. Coulborne, dec'd.

Jan 31 1837

All person indebted to the estate of the said deceased will please make immediate payment to the administrator.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Jan. 24, 1837

On application of Samuel W Jones, Administrator d. b. n. of Matthias Jones, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Matthias Jones, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are herby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th of August, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A D 1837

SAMUEL W JONES, Adm'r,
d b n of Matthias Jones, dec'd

Jan 31 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Jan. 24, 1837.

On application of Sam'l W Jones (Seal) Executor of Mileah G Jones, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mileah G Jones, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Aug, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A D 1837

SAMUEL W JONES, Ex'r.
of Mileah G Jones, dec'd.

Jan 31 1837

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by John H Colison, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry T Tull against George H Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—one negro man by the name of Dennard, which I shall proceed to sell, at public sale, on the premises of Geo. H Jonson, on Saturday the 18th day of February, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A M to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

L. LANKFORD, Const.

Jan. 31 1837 q

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, will please come forward and close them either by cash, note, or country produce, on or before the first day of February next; those neglecting the above notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer as further indulgence cannot be given.

ISAAC NEWMAN.

Jan 3, 1837. 8wq

NEGROES, FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, on Monday the 5th day of February, at the court house or jail door in Cambridge, Dorchester county, E. S. Maryland, about noon of said day, the following

NEGROES;

To wit: One negro man named Jerry; about 18 years of age; Major 20; Sophia, 22; Betty, 18, and child—all sound and healthy, and now in Cambridge jail, where persons desirous of purchasing can view them. The said negroes will be sold by virtue and in pursuance of an order or of the honorable Justices of Dorchester County Orphans Court, for the payment of legacies due from William Staplefort, under the will of his brother Charles Staplefort, to certain legatees mentioned in said will

ROBERT F. TUBMAN,
Adm'r, d. b. n of Wm. Staplefort.

Jan 17 3w

The editors of the Herald, Princess-Anne; Gazette, Easton, and Chronele, Baltimore, will please publish the above advertisement taw3w, and forward their accounts to the Cambridge Chronicle office for payment.

Fresh Groceries.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

which he offers to the public on accommodating terms for cash. He has taken the store house that George W. Humphreys lately occupied, at Princess Anne Bridge, He will take in barter for goods, Staves & all kinds of country produce

The public's obd't serv't
JAS McC. SLEMONS

P Anne no29tf

N B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call at his store in Princess Anne and make immediate payment J. McC. S

Freeborn Garrettson, vs. Daniel Ballard adm'r. c w a of Sarah Garrettson, John A Garretson, and Freeborn L. Garrettson, devisees of Sarah Garrettson.	In Chancery, In Somerset county Court, November Term, 1836 Bill, decree, Trustee's report, &c.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Report of the Trustee in the above cause, as made and reported, be ratified and confirmed, unless objections be filed or cause shewn to the contrary before the third Tuesday in February next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once in each week, for three successive weeks before said day.

In this case the trustee reports the sales to be seventy seven dollars and fifty cents.

Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
True copy.
Test GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan 17 taw3w

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 11, 1836.

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms.

P. Ann, Oct. 14 1836.

TO RENT.

100 acres of the FARM on which LITTLETON REDDEN formerly resided and two thirds of the

DWELLING HOUSE.

The land is of the best quality, and to a good tenant would be rented on moderate terms,

For terms apply to
MARY H. REDDEN.

Near Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 24th. }

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL, and to the firm of DORSEY & CURTIS, will please make immediate payment to me, who is authorised to receive the same, as no farther indulgence can or will be given by me

W.M. DORSEY.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 24, 1837. 8t

HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M. Wilkins, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

Washington Hotel,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth*.

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelors and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 3d, 1837 }

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G. D.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the travelling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obdt serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

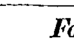
NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, will please come forward and close them either by cash, note, or country produce, on or before the first day of February next; those neglecting the above notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer as further indulgence cannot be given.

ISAAC NEWMAN. Sag

Jan 3, 1837.

For Sale.



A good and gentle Gig-
HORSE
for sale by the subscriber.
SAMUEL J. K. HANDY.

Nov. 29 1836.

For Rent.

THE subscriber having determined to remove from White Haven, offers her dwelling for the ensuing year. The situation is a very eligible one, having all the requisite houses, and cannot fail to please any one who is desirous of living at the place.

She has also a small shoe shop situated on an adjoining lot, which she will also rent to a good tenant.

HENRIETTA ATKINSON.

W. Haven, Sept. 27.

DISSOLUTION
OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to William Dorsey; who alone is authorized to settle the same.

Wm. Dorsey.
Wm. H. Curtis.

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland, November 8

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above 1 a w 3 w and forward their account to this office for collection.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY
And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Smeerset.*
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

A CARD.

H. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr Willing; in the latter in that of Mr Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.

thankfully received and neatly executed
At the Village Herald Office.

Literary Union.

LADY'S BOOK
AND
Lady's Literary Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, & on both sides the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already organized, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs SARAH J HALE, Editor,
Mrs L H Sigourney
Mrs Ann Stephens
Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz
Mrs E F Ellett
Miss Leslie
Miss H F Gould
Miss C E Gooch
Miss L H Medina
R S Mackenzie, LL D
Joseph R Chandler
Morton McMichael
Robert T Conrad
Alexander Dimitry, A M
H E Hale
E Burke Fisher
N C Brooks, A M
Wm E Burton
Willis Gaylord Clark
Joseph C Neal
B B Thatcher
R Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his faculties are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost, he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe—and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every articles adapted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given, and every second month, a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments; calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book, preeminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut Street.

As the proprietor of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests for the convenience of remittance the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels for	$5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, seventeen in all, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News for	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated trials, and Sketch Book for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book	$5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

☞A premium of all the novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash $50, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage; or one half of the novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

Jan 1837

☞ MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

Coach, Gig and



Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.,

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel J. P. Beekman, and I. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper the indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1 3-4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N. Y.

State of Maryland, sc:
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Dec. 6th, 1836.

[SEAL] ON application of John H Adams Adm'r of George Robertson late of Somerset co., dec'd is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of George Robertson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of July, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 6th day of Dec. A. D. 1836.

JOHN H. ADAMS, Adm'r. of
George Robertson, dec'd.

Dec 20, 1836.

Trustee's Sale.

Samuel R. Smith, vs George W Hitch and others, heirs at law of Robert Hitch.	In Chancery, in Somerset county Court,

In consequence of a failure on the part of the purchaser of

"WALLER'S MILLS,"

To comply with the terms of the sale which took place on the 4th inst, in the town of Salisbury, the undersigned will again expose to sale by public auction, in the town of Princess Anne, and at the court house door, on Tuesday 31st inst at 2 o'clock P. M. that most valuable property. Its numerous advantages are presumed to be well known to the public.

A considerable tract of land, amounting to 130 or 40 acres is connected with the Mill and will be sold in conjunction with it.

This property once sold for $5 000, and the one half of the Mills stands valued, on the Commissioners' books at $1 000.

The terms of sale will be, $40 dollars cash the balance of the purchase money to be secured by bond and security to be approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of all the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to give a good and valid deed.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Jan 10 1837 4w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, for leather, whose accounts have been standing six months, must come and settle, or otherwise I shall proceed to collect them according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov. 9—15tf

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M P. Brodwater.

TEETH,

Silicious Metalic, or Mineral incorruptible Teeth.

IT has for many years been a great desideratum among European and American Dentists, to manufacture Teeth from incorruptible materials which should imitate the natural living teeth.

Many have devoted years to unsuccessful experiments, and others have succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials similar to the porcelain ware, but generally they have an opaque white appearance, by which they are easily distinguished from the human Teeth.

After long and tedious experiments, the subscriber has succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials entirely incorruptible, and perfectly in imitation of human teeth. They have a semi transparency, and are made of various sizes and shades.

In cases where absorption of the alveolar process, or other causes may render it necessary, he will cast of the same materials attached to the teeth, artificial Gums, which shall imitate the Gum and supply the loss of substance.

It is entirely impossible for these teeth to change their color, or cause fœtid breath.

He will insert them from one to entire sets, in such manner that they will make articulation of the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication, and so that they cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful natural living teeth by the most scrutinizing observer.

He also performs operations in Dental Surgery, according to the late scientific improvements in the art.

F. H. KNAPP Surgeon Dentist.
N W corner Charles and Fayette sts.

The following testimonials from gentlemen whose respectability needs no encomium, are respectfully submitted to the public

From N R Smith Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland:

BALTIMORE, Oct 28, '36

I have examined specimens of Incorruptible Composition Teeth, manufactured by Dr F H Knapp, an ingenious Dentist of this city.

In their form, color &c. they admirably imitate the Natural Teeth. Being completely incorruptible by the agents which affect the Teeth, and also apparently very strong they must be peculiarly fitted for the purpose for which they are designed.

NATHAN R SMITH

From Professor Ducatel.

Having examined some Artificial Teeth prepared by Dr F. H Knapp, and learned from him what are the principal ingredients that enter into their composition, and the nature of the materials by which they are colored, I am inclined to think that they will prove as he represents them to be, incorruptible. Dr. Knapp having moreover acquired the art of varying the colors of the enamel which covers his Artificial Teeth, is thereby enabled to impart to them a more natural appearance than such Teeth are usually found to possess, a circumstance that will doubtless render them more acceptable to the public.

J. T. DUCATEL, M D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Md.

From S. K. Jennings, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics &c. in the Washington Medical College of Md.

BALTIMORE Nov. 2d 1836.

Having been favoured with an inspection of a considerable number of Incorruptable Artificial Teeth, which were manufactured by Dr. F. H. Knapp, I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed in respect to them by Professors N. R. Smith and J. T. Ducatel.

SAM'L. L. K. JENNINGS.

From Professor Geddings.

Having examined several specimens of Incorruptible Teeth manufactured by Dr. F. H Knapp, and ascertained from him the principal ingredients of which they are composed, I feel confident that they will be found to fulfil the object proposed.

E. GEDDINGS.

From Professor Hall.

After an examination of the artificial Teeth manufactured by F. H. Knapp, and being made acquainted with their manufacture and composition, I feel assured that they will meet the expectations of the manufacturer.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL.

From Geo. S. Gibson, M. D.

The specimens of Mineral incorruptible Teeth, submitted to my examination by F. H. Knapp are the most perfect that I have ever seen, and from the representation made to me of their component parts I have no doubt they will deserve their name,—They are as perfect imitations of the human Teeth as art can furnish.

GEO: GIBSON

Baltimore, nov 20

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE
At the Village Herald Office.

$100 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 13th November



NEGRO GIRL
SALLY,

about 4 feet 11 inches high. She is of a dark chesnut color, and has an impediment in her speech when spoken to, particularly when suddenly surprised. Had on when she went away a light colored calico dress. It is very likely she is in the neighborhood of Salisbury, as her father resides in that place. The above reward will be given if she is taken or secured so that I get her again.

HENRIETTA ATKINSON,

White Haven, dec13

The American, Baltimore, U S Gazette, Philad. and the paper at Dover, Del. will insert the above 3w,

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$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church,
August 2, 1836,

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink; to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of work that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.*

W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

Attention!

WM. ROACH & SON respectfully beg that their friends and customers will come forward immediately and settle their accounts either by cash or note. Although they would not willingly push their friends, yet it is just and proper that accounts of long standing should be closed. With a view to their adjustment they now give notice that all accounts which are not closed on or before the first of January 1837, will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

Dec. 20, 1836.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 513. **TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1837.** **Vol. 2—No. 37.**

VILLAGE HERALD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1837.

MICHIGAN A STATE.

The House of Representatives was in session until a very late hour, on Wednesday evening, when, by the agency of the previous question the bill admitting Michigan into the Union was passed. * * *

The present session of Congress is distinguished by two measures which have been marked, in their progress and consummation, by the most reckless contempt and defiance of the wholesome restraints of constitution and law. First and most prominent was the passage of the expunging resolutions, by which the records of the Senate were invalidated and their authenticity and permanency subjected to the over varying will of any reckless majority into whose hand they may fall. Next and scarcely less iniquitous and destructive, is the bill admitting Michigan into the Union. By an act of the last session, it was provided that, so soon as Michigan should, by a Convention, accept and ratify the terms of that law, she should be admitted into the Union. In obedience to this requisition, her Legislature called a Convention, which, after full discussion, declined acceding to the terms of the act of admission. The friends of Mr. Van Buren, including all the disorganizers of the Maryland Pennsylvania stamp, immediately of their own motion—without the call of the Legislature and without any legal sanction or authority under heaven, another Convention, the delegates to which were chosen in the same manner in which the Maryland revolutionists attempted to elect their Humbug Convention in this State. A large portion of the people took no part in the election, and it was conducted without the slightest regard to those formalities which are necessary to give validity and dignity to such an act of the people. It assembled, annulled the proceedings of its predecessor, the regular Convention, and accepted the terms of the act of Congress. And it is this procedure to which the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, have lent their sanction. Admit it to its full extent, and the governments of your States have but the tenure of the hour that is winging its rapid flight. Admit it, and this goodly heritage of ours, the blessings of laws whose restraints we know and of a Constitution, whose bounds stand recorded before our eyes, becomes but the plaything of the evanescent and fitful will of the mob. Admit it, and the demon of innovation, of ceaseless and unrestricted change, takes possession of the Government to which we look as the guarantee of our property and our lives. What is civil obedience and the duty of a good and loyal citizen to day, may be made by the operation of this accursed heresy, to be deemed treason and sedition to-morrow. The covenant under which a transfer of property is guaranteed this week, becomes, by the legerdomain of of a self constituted Convention, a violation of the organic law, the next. To sum up, in one word—admit it, and government, instead of being, as it was designed to be, a restraint upon the rule of the passions, becomes but a means of licensing and legalising their brute excesses.

The Congress of the United States having given its sanction to these doctrines, we have not a doubt that an attempt will be made to push them into exercise in Maryland. But, we warn those who may meditate this, that the resistance they will meet with, will be the most deadly that ever a free and virtuous people opposed to the inroads of anarchy and faction. It will not be possible to achieve their triumph by other means that fire and sword.

(Balt. Chron.

Governor Comegys, of Delaware, in his message recommends to the fostering care of the Legislature the interests of education, which he deems inseparable from the greatness and happiness of a people. He expresses a belief that the extension of the banking privilege and excessive issues of paper consequent thereon, have been eminently injurious, but is not aware of any abuses in the State over which he presides. He recommends caution in multiplying banks, which he thinks should be instituted with a due regard to the manifest wants of the community, uninfluenced by the "political cant which recklessly aims at the destruction of all banks at the expense of the best interests of the people." His Excellency is of opinion that all measures calculated to cement the Union should enjoy the especial favor of the Legislature, and regards internal improvements as admirably suited to promote that end.

Agriculture and domestic manufactures receive a due portion of notice, and a hope is expressed that readiness will be manifested in aiding individual enterprise in cases where legislative enactments may be required. A desire is expressed that where the property of persons shall be made for their subsistence as may prevent the humiliation of becoming dependent on public charity, and to attain this end, exemption of a certain amount of property from sale is recommended. In regard to the portion of the surplus revenue which may fall to the State it is suggested that it be applied to the establishment of a penitentiary, to the payment of the taxes for the current year, and to internal improvements, and a hope is expressed that the Legislature will oppose by every means in their power any action of Congress to procure a reduction of the revenue and prevent the annual distribution of the surplus. The abolition of imprisonment for debt is mentioned as a favorite measure.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, on Mr. Wises resolution, speaking of the consequences of a corrupt administration of public affairs, said—

We, too, may still boast the forms of a free people, and long preserve them. We have seen the nomination and appointment of a successor to the chief Executive; we have witnessed the success of that appointment. All the popularity and influence of the President, with his hundred thousand dependents; all the weight, power, and influence of the Government, in all its vast and extensive ramifications, have been brought to bear upon the appointment of a successor. And I ask sir, if we confirm by re-election, this fraudulent appointment, will not posterity say, we, too, are free only in name? Our country has been foully deceived; we have been basely deluded by all the arts of intrigue, bargain and corruption. Let it not be said that these things are of no importance; that they have no effect upon practical liberty. Look to their consequences in the future. In physics, in morals, and in politics, those causes are at first small which produce the most tremendous effects upon the destiny of man. The collection of a few shillings of *shipmoney* brought the head of a monarch to the block and changed for a time the Government of Great Britain. Go into the far West, and trace out, if you can, the origin of the vast Mississippi itself, you will find a bubble at the foot of perhaps some nameless hill, from which runs a stream, at the ripple of whose waters not a living creature turns aside; but follow it to the valley below, *and it swells and it deepens,* and it widens until the wealth of a nation floats on its surface, and at the angry voice of whose stormy wave the hardy mariner trembles. I need not say that this is a full illustration of the history and progress of political affairs; that from apparently a small beginning the most tremendous results are produced; that one step over the great land marks of the constitution will lead to the overthrow of all law, to the prostration of liberty, and the abandoned reign of arbitrary power. A drop of water oozing through the dykes of Holland, if unnoticed, would desolate the fairest regions, and spread terror through a ruined country. If now, in the infancy of our Government, the President has it in his power to nominate and appoint his successor, the day is not far distant when we shall live under a power more odious than hereditary monarchy, because it will be exercised under the deceitful name and habiliments of a Republic.

MONEY MARKET.

The last number of Bicknell's Detector draws the following flattering picture of the Money Market, &c. in Philadelphia, "During the greater part of last week money could be readily obtained on good paper, at from 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 per cent a month, also at the same rate with bank stock as security. Nearly every description of stocks have advanced in price.—The favorable change has been effected through the belief, which very generally prevails in this quarter, that the Treasury Circular will be rescinded in a short time. Should this expectation be confirmed, we may confidently expect that capitalists will before many weeks, find it to their advantage to reduce the rate of interest very materially. We are gratified in being able to announce that since the commencement of the pressure in the money market, a year since, not a single failure of importance has occurred among the capitalists, extensive merchants, or wholesale dealers of Philadelphia. A more flattering indication of the soundness, solvency and integrity of our commercial community, could not be pointed out. Under all the circumstances of the case, therefore, we candidly repeat our conviction, that a spring business of unusual extent and magnitude will be done this year.

THE CURRENCY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner contains the following quaint remarks relating to the course pursued by General Jackson in relation to the currency during his administration:

The President has been tinkering with the currency for eight years and he leaves it worse than he found it. There used to be a saying among children, on the appearance of a rainbow, that he who would run to the end of it would find a bag of dollars. During the whole of his administration General Jackson has been running with all his might for the end of the rainbow, that he might find a metalic currency, but he is not a step nearer to the object of his pursuit than he was when he started: If the giant, with his mile boots, could make no progress in such a race, what can be expected of his successor?

FROM FLORIDA

By slips from the office of the Savanna Georgian of the 28th ult. we have further accounts of Indian outrages in Florida.

The steamboat Florida arrived at Savanna on 28th ult. from Black Creek.—The captain reports on the night of the 19th sixteen negroes belonging to Powels band were captured, not far from Dade's battle ground. About the 20th thirty six others were captured, including Primus who was sent out by Gen. Clinch as a Spy in March of last year.

It is said that Powell is in the Cove, sick. The troops, or a part of them were to march on both sides of the Outhlacoochee to find him, if possible.

In addition to the above we take the following from the Georgian slip of the 22d, being one day later from Jacksonville than our previous account.

From the Jacksonville Cour.

Indian signs are reported to be plenty between Black Creek and Newnansville. A body of men under Col. Warren, composed of detachments from the companies of Militia of this and neighboring counties in the service of the United States, have gone to scour that section of country, and to give the Indians battle if they can be found. It is supposed there is a body of Indians between Orange Lake and the Ochlawaha.

We have no late news from Gen. Jessup. That the Indians in considerable force are between us and the army, is almost certain from reports received.

LATER.

The Charleston Courier of the 22d ult. contains the following information, rec'd at that place in 19 hours from Jacksonville.

THE ARMY.—Mr. Keer who arrived arrived at Jacksonville last Tuesday from Fort Dunne, gives us the following information:

On Thursday of last week, he met an express from Gen. Jessup, bearing orders for all the wagons at Black Creek, to be sent with provisions to Fort Dunne. The express left the army at Gen. Jessup's, not far from Dade's battle ground, on the march from Tampa to Fort Drane, where the army has arrived before this.

The hostile Indians had not been fallen in with by the army. Jim Boy of the Creeks, has, however, been successful in taking sixty negroes prisoners, near the Ocklawaha. These negroes, said to be Indian negroes, were armed and made resistance, but were so completely surprised that they were secured with only two wounded of the friendly Creeks.

But few Indians were with the negroes Of those few, two or three it is said, were killed. Among the negroes taken, is Primus who belonged to the unfortunate Rogers killed last winter at the same time with General Thompson.

It will be recollected that this Primus was sent twice to the hostiles by General Gaines. The first time he returned, but being sent a second time he joined the Seminoles, instead of having been killed by them as was supposed. Primus is now in no enviable situation. He must turn traitor to the Indians now or he must die. It is said that Gen. Jessup demands of him to point out to him where the hostile Indians and their families are—and told him that he has till next Saturday to give the information required, but that if he then refused to give it and do as required, he should die the death of a traitor—that he should be hung.

In addition, we learn from a passenger in the George and Mary, that the Indians had killed a Mr. Jessy Bandy and wounded a Mr. Sistrunk, residing about twenty miles from Suwannee Springs, and had fired into the house of a Mr. Wells, but without doing any damage.

FROM TEXAS.

The arrival of the Hon. M. Hunt, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the S. W. Pass, on the 15th inst. is announced in the New Orleans papers of the 17th inst. He is on his way to Washington.

Advices from Columbia, the seat of the government of Texas, have been received to the 30th Dec. The intelligence from Mexico is that the Mexican Army was pressing on the borders of Texas.—Gen. Houston was to leave for the army in a few days. His health is rapidly improving. General orders have been issued from the War Department, advising the public of coming danger, and calling on them to be prepared to meet the invader. The Texas Telegraph indulges in a train of proud reflections on reviewing the prosperous condition of the country, and the successful organization of a regular government, so soon after the enemy was driven from the country. The death of Gen. Austin has spread a gloom over the country. He was buried at Peach Point.

The Indians still continue to commit depredations. A Mr. Hervey, his wife and son, of Robinson's Colony, twenty-five miles above Tenoxtitlan, east side of the Brassos, were found dead and scalped in his own house. His daughter, eight or nine years old, was carried off by Indians. The marauders were mounted on shod horses as appeared from the tracks, and are supposed to have engaged in other depredations, from the hat found at the house, and known to belong to a gentleman, living 20 or 30 miles farther west.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 25.

Mr. Grundy, from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the Message of the President on the subject of the burning of the Treasury, and the difficulty of bringing offenders to justice, reported a bill to repeal the 31st section of the act for the punishment of offences, &c., which was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Benton from the committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to make payment to the militia and volunteers of Kentucky and Tennessee, who were called into service last summer, and discharged before marching, which was ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a new land office District, for the sale of Public Lands, to be composed of portions of the Districts, North and South of Red River, in the state of Louisiana.

Mr. Nicholas offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any information of the proceedings of [illegible] through any agent specially deputed to investigate the frauds by [illegible] or otherwise supposed to have been practised in the purchase of public land in the State of Louisiana.

The resolution lies one day, as Mr. Sevier expressed a wish to move a conservative amendment.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 1 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prohibit the sales of public lands, &c. The question being on the motion of Mr. Morris, to strike out the 4th section, which gives to settlers on the lands [illegible] the rights of pre-emption, which was still pending when this dispatch was closed.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Grundy offered the following resolution, and asked for the consideration at this time, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Clay, that he wished to offer an amendment to the resolution, it was ordered to lie over for one day.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of the Senate, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the U. States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

MICHIGAN SENATORS.

The Bill for the admission of the State of Michigan has received the signature of the President of the U. S. Mr. Grundy rose and moved that the Senators from the State of Michigan be admitted to take the oath and their seats.

Mr. Grundy then presented the credentials of the Hon. Lucius Lyon and the Hon. John Norvell, which were read, and those gentlemen accordingly took the oath and their seats.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to prohibit the sales of Public Lands; except to actual settlers, &c.

Mr. Morris withdrew his motion to strike out the 4th section, after Mr. Walker had amended it; but stated that he should still vote against the Bill, unless there were some material modifications.

Mr. White moved to amend the third section of the Bill, by striking out these words, at the end of the section:

"And in all cases of the forfeiture of the title to the United States, under the provisions of this act, the purchase money shall be refunded without interest."

The amendment was agreed to.

Some further amendments was moved by Mr. Walker, and agreed to. The amendment as amended by the Committee on the Puclic Lands, was reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole, the yeas and nays were ordered,

Mr. Buchanan moved an amendment, allowing to a father, who is a citizen of the U. S., having children under 21, to enter a given quantity of lands in the name of each of his children on paying the government price for the same.

A discussion took place, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, to postpone till to-morrow, which is still pending.

Mr. Morris offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the nature of the claim of——to the tract of land on which the Fort at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, is built, and that they also enquire whether any part of the claim, or lot of land has been disposed of transferred for the purpose of creating an interest, in order to procure the confirmation of said claim, and that the Commissioners of the General Land Office proceed no further in the examination of said claim, until the whole enquiry is had, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath.

Mr. Ewing, of Illinois, offered a resolution, requesting the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of giving the State of Illinois the right of pre-emption to all the Public Lands lying within three miles of any of the great public works of the State, which resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January, 25.

MICHIGAN.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Bill to admit the State of Michigan into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Thursday, January, 26.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign relations, reported a bill respecting discriminating duties on Dutch and Belgian vessels and their cargoes. It was read twice, and Mr H. moved its engrossment; which was agreed to.

The bill to authorise the Washington County Turnpike Company to construct a road through the Public Lands in Missouri was considered and recommitted for amendment.

MICHIGAN.

The Enrolled Bill for the admission of Michigan was signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Vance p[illegible] renewed his motion to suspend the Rule to change the hour of meeting to 11 o'clock, after Monday next.

The motion was lost.

Several private acts [illegible].



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB: 7, 1837.

We received neither Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Philadelphia or New York papers by Saturday evening's mail. Consequently, we are without intelligence from those places, later than that contained in the papers due on Thursday, but which, owing to some unaccountable over sight, in one of the distributing offices, were forwarded to Snow Hill, and did not reach here until Saturday morning.

In consequence of the indisposition of one of the compositors engaged in the office, we have been compelled to place a portion of the advertisements upon both sides of to-day's paper.

DISPOSITION OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE.--The bill reported to the Maryland House of Delegates by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, for the disposition of the State's share of the surplus revenue, provides in the first place that $274,451 shall be set apart for defraying the interest on the State debt already created, and other expenses of government. Such portion of this sum as may not be immediately wanted is to be deposited by the Treasurer in some bank or banks at an interest of five per cent per annum. The sum of $1,000,000, being the residue of State's portion of the surplus, to be appropriated to the purchase of the public debt of the State, and in case the Treasurer cannot purchase the State's stock on terms designated, he is to deposite the money in a bank or banks, which shall pay interest therefor at the rate of five per cent per annum.

The same bill also authorises the Treasurer to sell to the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore the right of the State to subscribe for 5000 shares of its capital stock, provided he can obtain therefor not less than $40,000. And if the Treasurer cannot make sale of the State's right above mentioned, before the 15th February, he is directed to subscribe for 5000 shares of the stock of the said bank, and to pay on account of said subscription $50,000 out of the moneys already received from the U. S. and the further sum of $50,000 out of the moneys to be received from the U. S. on or before the first of October next. These payments are declared to be a temporary investment. Whenever the Treasurer can purchase the State's stock on the terms designated in a preceding section of the bill, he is directed to sell the shares thus subscribed to the stock of the Merchants' Bank, and apply the proceeds to the purchase aforesaid.

Balt. Amer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, writing from Washington, under date 25th Jan. says:—Yesterday and to-day the Capitol was swarming with gay and animated groups, attracted thither more by Mr Webster's addressing the Supreme Bench, than from any interest in the debates in the halls of Congress—of course the galleries of both were thinned considerably, while the seats of grave lawyers were encroached upon for the accommodation of those ladies who find something charming in a dry legal discussion, when so eloquent a pleader takes a share in it. The case was, or rather is, between *two bridges* near Boston, and is a very interesting one. The attraction of Mr. Webster's speech was shown in the patience with which ladies sat from twelve to four o'clock, apparently weighing every word he uttered, as much as the venerable judges themselves.

The Senate yesterday was occupied principally with the Land Bill, upon which Mr. Walker gave them an additional dose of logic, after the conclusion of Mr. Ewing's remarks—while in the House one grand step was taken on the Michigan question, by a motion for the previous question

In the House, to-day, Mr. Bell introduced with some very able and pertinent remarks a bill for securing the freedom of elections; after this the House proceeded to the further consideration of the bill for the admission of Michigan. In the course of the debate upon this subject, Mr. Jenifer, in answer to some remarks of Mr. Thomas, wherein that gentleman alluded to the revolutionary doctrines of the Van Buren party, read several resolutions adopted by a meeting in one of the counties (Alleganey) of his (Mr. Thomas') own district, and which denounced that member for his ingratitude and selfish motives. During his speech, Mr. Jenifer was unsparing in his strictures upon the destructive measures of the party.

Mr. Thomas was instantly up to reply. Such a volley of vehement language, accompanied with gesticulations of the same violent character, never burst upon the ears of the astonished members, He spoke in the most excited manner of the abuses of that *instrument of tyranny*--the constitution of Maryland; of the oppressive character of the Whig party, and made the most undisguised defence of those, who should rise up in "armed rebellion"; against such a state of things. He then alluded to the charge of selfish motives as contained in the resolutions read by Mr. Jenifer; and in his endeavors to show that he had in his own words, no "selfish aspirations," he intruded upon the Houses the most egotistical bombast imaginable. At this part of his barangue, a slight incident occurred, which, however trifling in itself, showed him in the novel situation of being abashed, for his immense assurance preserves him from being much troubled with embarrassment. At that part of his harangue, when in full career, declaiming about himself, he imagined, I suppose, that he was addressing a mob; for after a long winded sentence, he burst out with--"Now my fellow citizens"--oh ah! I beg pardon--Mr. Speaker!--I--am not exactly acquainted with the formula of debate in this House! Such a sudden "plunge" (as Benton calls it) from so fine a flight was irresistible, and the more so, from the evident embarrassment of the orator. He was however soon under weigh again, when he came to allude to the resolutions, with a black brow and a most savage look toward Jenifer, he shouted, that the person that would charge him with ingratitude and selfish motives, or would endorse these resolutions, containing those charges, was a calumniator! Jenifer instantly arose and observed, that he would not endorse them but that he believed them--and then bade orator go on. The excitement at this moment was very great, the members crowding around that part of the House where the scene was going on. The personalities however ended here. Jenifer behaved nobly and gentlemanly on this occasion. His coolness acted I thought as a sort of check upon his fiery opponent. An amusing part of Thomas' speech was where he dwelt upon the injustice done to his own part of the country. One could perceive a concealed smile in his friend's faces, when after alluding in an encomiastic strain to her towering mountains, her sloping meadows, her salubrious streams, he concluded with,--"Oh native vale when shall I see thy lovely landscapes more!!!" But why expatiate upon the argumentative and poetical beauties of this speech. It is thought by some the 'row' between him and Jenifer is not wholly settled.

The debate was prolonged to a late hour, when the bill admitting the State of Michigan into the Union was passed.

A letter from Washington under date Jan. 26, says:

The city to-day is full of reports of the occurrence of an unpleasant altercation between R M. Whitney, and some member of the committee appointed to investigate his connection with the Deposite Banks. Some accounts represent Mr. Wise as the member involved, but the truth is it was the Hon. Balie Peyton. It appears that Mr. Peyton had put a question to Whitney upon the subject, heretofore referred to in some of the papers, of Mr. Taney's refusal to recommend him as the representative--the alter et idem--of the Deposite Banks. To this inquiry, Whitney refused to reply, accompanying his refusal with a contemptuous and insulting insinuation against the veracity of Mr. Peyton. The latter immediately took fire and turning round upon the wretch,--denounced him as a robber and thief, and declared that if he dared to offer him the least indignity, he would put him to death on the spot! Whitney was evidently extremely alarmed and attempted to stammer out an explanation, but Peyton in a stern and fierce tone, ordered him to be silent. A resolution was afterwards offered by Mr. Hamer declaring Whitney's reply disrespectful to a member of the committee, and ordering it to be returned to him. It was adopted unanimously. Whitney is said to have since apologised.

From Annapolis.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

January, 26.

In the House to day, Mr. Alexander, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report relative to the finances. The reading was dispensed with, and it was ordered to be printed as early as practicable.

Mr. Alexander also reported a bill to invest the State's portion of the surplus fund, and for other purposes; also, a further supplement to the charter of the Franklin Bank; the reading of these bills was also dispensed with, and they were ordered to be printed.

January 27.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hillary the committee on the Judiciary were requested to examine the Act establishing Magistrates' courts, and to report whether any amendment be necessary with a view to the relief of the duties of the Chief Justices of those Courts.

The bill reported by Mr Hicks prohibiting the navigation of vessels under the sole command of negroes, was passed.

January 28.

In the House of Delegates, on motion of Mr, Alexander, the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice were instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing into one the laws relative to testamentary affairs, and the duty of administrators and executors.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

January 27.

Mr. Wright from the committee on Finance reported a bill for the reduction of the revenue, entitled an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, which was read twice postponed till Thursday next, and made the special order for that day.

In the course of some explanations which were made by Mr. Wright, and Mr. Clay, the latter stated that he should oppose the bill as an innovation on the compromise Act of 1833, especially in the repeal of the duty on salt and coal. He considered this as an attempt to reopen the wounds of the country which had been closed by the Compromise Act.

Mr. Wright stated that the amount to be reduced by this bill was about two millions and a half, of which the abolition of the silk duty alone would be a reduction of half a million. He laid a statement on the table on which the rate of duties was based, and

On motion Mr. Davis, 1000 extra copies of this statement were ordered to be printed.

January 28.

As soon as the Journal had been read, Mr. Van Buren rose and took leave of the Senate in the following address:

Senators—The period is at hand which is to terminate the official relation that has existed between us and I have probably never to return to it—a body with which I have long been connected, where some remain whom I found here fifteen years ago, and where in the progress of public duties, personal associations have arisen never to be forgotten. From such scenes I cannot retire without emotion.

Nor can I give to the Senate the usual opportunity of choosing another to preside for a time over their delibera ions, without referring to the manner in which I have endeavored to discharge a gratifying and honorable trust connected with the office to which my country has called me.

Entering upon it with unaffected diffidence, well knowing how little my studies had been directed to its peculiar duties, I was yet strengthened by the determination then expressed, so to discharge the authority with which I was invested as "best to protect the rights, to respect the feelings, and to guard the reputation of all who would be affected by its exercise." I was sure that if successful in this, I should be pardoned for errors which I could hardly expect to avoid. In the interval that has since elapsed it has been our lot in this assembly to pass thro' scenes of unusual excitement. The intense interest in absorbing topics which has pervaded our whole community could not be unfelt within these walls. The warmth of political parties, natural in such times, the unguarded ardor of sudden debate, and the colisions seldom to be separated from the inestimable privilege of free discussion, had not been unfrequently mingled with the more tranquil tenor of ordinary legislation. I cannot hope that in emergencies like these, I have always been so fortunate as to satisfy every one around me. Yet I permit myself to think that the extent to which my decisions have been approved by the Senate is some evidence that my efforts justly to administer their rules have not been vain; and I conscientiously cherish the conviction that on no occasion have I departed rom my early resolution, or become regardless of what was due to the rights or the feelings of the members of this body

Though I may henceforth be separated from the Senate, I can never cease to revert with particular interest to my long connection with it. In every situation of my future life I shall remember with a just pride the evidences of approbation and confidence which I have received, and, as an American citizen devotedly attached to the institutions of my country, I will always regard it with becoming and sincere respect as a branch of our government invested with such extensive powers and designed by our forefathers to accomplish such important results.

Indulging an ardent wish that every success may await you in performing the exalted and honorable duties of your public trust, and offering my warmest prayers that prosperity and happiness may be constant attendants upon each of you along the future path of life, I respectfully bid you farewell.

Mr. Van Buren then retired, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President pro tem. Mr. King, of Ala: received 21 votes, and was therefore elected.

DEPARTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

Gen. Santa Anna, accompanied by his aid, Col. Almonte, and by Captain Tatnall, of the United States Navy, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, and immediately took passage on board of the steamboat for Norfolk, which left yesterday at 3 o'clock.

We understand that Gen. Santa Anna will embark, on his arrival at Norfolk, on board of one of the Government vessels lying there, and will sail immediately. The destination of the vessel is not known, but is presumed to be Mexico,

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MEXICO.

Without being in possession of all the details and particulars which have induced Mr. Ellis, the Charge d'Affairs at Mexico, to take his departure, with or without passports, we are inclined to the belief that unless he has acted under the express orders of the President, he has taken a very inexpedient step It is said that he was refused his passports, which, if true, was an indication that the Mexican government did not desire his departure. Mr Gorostiza was not, we believe, the resident minister at Washington, and there appears to be no difference of opinion that he was a mere representative of his own passions and prejudices, and not the interests of his country. His return to Mexico, even with all his ill will towards the U. States, should not have been deemed a warrant, by Mr. Ellis, for the abandonment of his post, without orders from his own government, or a direct insult from the authorities of Mexico. On these heads we wait for information.

Our relations with Mexico at this moment are of a delicate nature, If that government was united and calm, any temporary difference of opinion would be open to explanation and negoti tion; but the very unsettled condition of that country, and the irritated state of public feeling, might render difficulties with the U. States rather desirable on their part, to unite conflicting parties at home, while on our part there can be no doubt that a departure from the pacific policy of this country is to be avoided if possible.

A war with any power in which we have much to lose and nothing to gain, is not desirable, even in warlike times; but a war in America, which may unsettle the policy of Europe, is to be cautiously and discreetly avoided. N. Y. Star.

M. Gorostiza, by accounts from Mexico City to Dec. 10, had arrived there, and spoke bitterly against our Government. He urged the Ministers to carry on the war of Texas at every sacrifice, and they assented to his views. Bustament's arrival at Vera Cruz has occasioned much rejoicing.

It was reported that loans had already been raised to support Bustament's government; that he would leave Mexico with an army amounting to 16,000, and that he had sworn extermination to all Texans.

The Jury in the case of R. H. White, indicted for the burning of the Treasury building in Washington, have rendered a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of the offence as charged, but not guilty, on the ground that the prosecution was not commenced within two years, the time prescribed by law. This verdict gave rise to argument, as it was considered doubtful whether it was to be construed as a verdict of acquittal or not. Subsequently the jury having retired, returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the course of this trial one of the witnesses gave a curious account of the manner in which locked doors may be opened, by means of a wire instrument tempered hard, which he exhibited to the court. This wire is introduced through the key hole and extended to the handle of the key of which it takes hold, and enables the operator to turn it about at pleasure. Locking a door inside & leaving the key in, is therefore, no security against the ingenious contrivances of rogues in these days of improvement. Another instrument more efficacious, was also shown by this witness. It was made so as to fasten on that part of the key which projects beyond the wards of the lock, towards the outside of the door. By this instrument, which is of English invention it is said that doors may be opened with the greatest ease, and without noise. Henry White, the brother of R. H. White, having been tried for the offence for which the latter was prosecuted, has been found guilty.

Value of a Fire -Who does not remember Caleb Balderston, in the Bride of Lammermoor? When driven to extremity, lest a visit from the Duke of Argyle should expose the naked poverty of his master's castle, Caleb raised a prodigious fire amid some rubbish and litter, so as to give the appearance of the conflagration of the whole castle. In discussing this proceeding afterwards with his Lord, Caleb pointed out the various benefits to be derived from the fire.

"This fire will settle many things on an honorable footing for the family's credit, that cost me telling twenty daily lies to little chaps, and what's waur, without gaining credence. It will be a creditable apology for the honor of the family for this score of years to come, if it's weel guided Where's the family pictures, says ane meddling body—the great fire at Wolf's Crag answers I. Where's the family plate? says another. The great fire says I. Wha was to think of plate when life and limb were in danger? Where's the wardrobe and the linens—the tapestries and the decorements—beds of state and broidered wark? The fire—the'fire—the fire. Guide the fire weel, and it will serve ye for all that ye should have, and in some sort, a gude excuse is better than the things themselves. A gude offcome, prudently and creditably handled, may serve a nobleman and his family—Lord kens how long.'

The actual burning of the General Post Office, for aught we know, may serve the heaven-born Amos as many useful purposes as Caleb Balderston, promised himself from the fire at Wolf's Crag. The Post Office illumination was peradventure, as necessary to meet Mr. Wise's resolution, as that of Wolf's Crag was to avert the visit of the Duke of Argyle. It may stay the enquiries of 'meddling bodys,' which could not be conveniently answered.

Cin. Gaz.

We have heard of a man's hair turning grey in a few moments from the effects of fright—but we have never encountered anything more curious than the story told by the Boston Post, that on the night of the fire in the Howard House two strangers, who lodged in the same room, jumped out of bed at the alarm of fire, and both grabbed the same pantaloons, and each inserted a leg into them, and thus fastened together like galley slaves, they got into the street, and cried fire lustily.

Balt. Repub.

The N. Y. E. Star says,

The Richmond Inquirer takes a different view of the manner in which the surplus should be divided from the recommendation of our state authorities.

We learn with astonishment and concern that there is a small party in the legislature who are disposed to fritter away the surplus, and distribute it among the several counties. Why, this is the very error of the moon—the very spirit of demagoguism itself—the wretched scheme of electioneering—an insidious trap to gull the voter, and catch a fleeting popularity. We have no idea that any such scheme can succeed; but, lest there should probably be some honest member who may be taken in by such a suggestion, we ask him to consider the consequences.

Married;

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell Mr. John E. Robertson to Miss Dideman Denson, both of this country.

—— on Wednesday evening 1st inst, by the Rev. A. G Grove, Mr. Joseph Brittingham Nichols, to Miss Sarah Ann Mills, all of Worcester county.

OBITUARY.

Died on Sunday morning, the 29th ult. at his residence, near Salisbury, aged 61 years, Rev. JOSEPH LEONARD. The deceased, as all who knew him can attest, was a rare instance of human worth. Possessed by nature of many strong and valuable traits of character, he was fitted in a remarkable degree, by the consecration of them to the high ends of virtue and religion, to shine as a light in the world -- For thirty six years he was a member of the Methodist Church. His life, during all that time was a beautiful exemplification of every christian virtue. Integrity, simplicity of habit, energy of purpose, undeviating fidelity to his engagements, unwavering constancy in trial, steadfastness of attachment to his friends, disinterested benevolence to all mankind, and a sole reliance on his Saviour's merits, for his acceptance with God, were the qualities for which he was remarkably and uniformly distinguished. He died as he had lived, a christian in every sense of the word-- His end was peace. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like their's." Mr. L. has left a wife and one son to mourn his loss.

For Sale.

The thorough bred Kentucky horse,

Farmer's Friend.

He can be seen at W. M. Stewart's farm 5 miles East of Princess Anne. His pedigree may be seen on application to the subscriber. If not sold, he will stand the ensuing season in Somerset county. The terms and places will be made known hereafter.

TUBMAN COTTMAN.

Feb 7 3w

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of JOHN M. HEATH are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Jan 31 1837

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of PETER BELL, deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of FEBRUARY next, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of

A selection of valable and useful BOOKS; a large quantity of CORN and FODDER; one Gig & Harness;

 HORSES, CATTLE, 

Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Also, all the right, title and claim of the said deceased in and to the

SCHOONER

TELEGRAPH.

And also, all the right, title and claim of the said deceased, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit;—a tract or part of land lying and being in Worcester county, about 6 miles from Salisbury being the lands purchased by Peter Bell of E & J [illegible] containing 280 acres, more or less; also, 100 acres of land adjoining the lands of Wm C Killiam and R Waller, also, 50 acres of land more or less adjoining the lands of J Waller and partially bounded by the Delaware line; also, all that parcel of land lying on the south side of the County road leading from Waller's Mills to Spring Hill chapel, running by and with said road to a marked gum, near the old road leading from the babtist meeting house in a direction of the lands owned by Purnell Trader.

AND ALSO,

One HOUSE and LOT in the town of Salisbury.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required.

☞No property is to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

The terms of the sale of the vessel and Real estate are, that one fifth of the purchase money shall be paid in cash, on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given upon the balance by the purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A M and to continue from day to day till all is sold.

NOAH RIDER, and WM. W. MADDUX, Ex'rs. of P. Bell, dec'd.

Jan. 31, 1837.

To the Public.

The subscriber will teach school during the present year at the school house near Maddux's Corner. Any person living at a distance, and wishing to send to said school can be supplied with convenient board on reasonable terms.

The Public's obd't serv't, ROBERT W. SWAN.

Jan 31 1837 3w

In Chancery,

January 23d, 1837.

ORDERED that the sale of the Real Estate in the cause of William Bennett against Levin Bedley, and'r. of William S. Robertson, Eleanor Robertson and Mary Ann Robertson, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 27th day of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $174 25

True copy Test RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 31

In Chancery,

January 23d, 1837.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate in the cause of Severn Bradley against Zicheus Wheatly and Thomas James Jolley, and others made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 27th day, of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1238 20.

True copy Test. RAMSAY WATERS Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account will please come forward and pay the same either by cash, note, or country produce, on or before the first day of February next; those neglecting the above notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer as further indulgence cannot be given.

ISAAC NEWMAN.

Jan 3, 1837. 8wq

Literary Union

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Lady's Literary Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, & on both sides the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious arrangement of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs SARAH J HALE, Editor,
Mrs L H Sigourney
Mrs Ann Stephens
Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz
Mrs E F Ellett
Miss Leslie
Miss H F Gould
Miss C E Gooch
Miss L H Medina
R S Mackenzie, LL D
Joseph R Chandler
Morton McMichael
Robert T Conrad
Alexander Dimitry, A M
H E Hale
E Burke Fisher
N C Brooks, A M
Wm E Burton
Willis Gaylord Clark
Joseph C Neal
B B Thatcher
R Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost, he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe—and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every articles adapted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given, and every second month, a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book, [illegible] to patronage can suggest. With experience, he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the [illegible] of a lady who will be certainly associated with him, the Publisher [illegible] will be able to render the [illegible] to all who may become [illegible] with a just re[illegible] solicits a continu[illegible] encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, 100 *Walnut Street*.

As the proprietor of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests for the convenience of remittance the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels for	$5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, seventeen in all, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News for	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated trials, and Sketch Book for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book	$5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

☞A premium of all the novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash $30, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage; or one half of the novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

Jan 1837

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Birren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if so cured so that we get them again

BECHAMP RHODES, JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church, August 2, 1836.

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an onelly cat fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.— GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.— George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY,

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, for feather, whose accounts have been standing six months, must come and settle, or otherwise I shall proceed to collect them according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDALE

DISSOLUTION

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons in[illegible] to the firm in any way, are to [illegible] to pay the same to Wm. H. Curtis, who is authorized to settle the same.

Wm. Dorsey,
Wm. H. Curtis,

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland, November 8

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above in a [illegible] and forward their account to this office for collection.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages to a volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community to the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that the[illegible] has been published but [illegible], its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains good engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, buildings and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1½ cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume in sufficient number to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J Buel Albany, N. Y.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov. 9—15tf

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M P. Brodwater.

TEETH,

Silicious Metalic, or Mineral incorruptible Teeth.

IT has for many years been a great desideratum among European and American Dentists, to manufacture Teeth from incorruptible materials which should imitate the natural living teeth.

Many have devoted years to unsuccessful experiments, and others have succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials similar to the porcelain ware, but generally they have an opaque white appearance by which they are easily distinguished from the human Teeth.

After long and tedious experiments, the subscriber has succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials entirely incorruptible, and perfectly in imitation of human teeth, They have a semi transparency, and are made of various sizes and shades.

In cases where absorption of the alveolar process, or other causes may render it necessary, he will cast of the same materials attached to the teeth, artificial Gums, which shall imitate the Gum and supply the loss of substance.

It is entirely impossible for these teeth to change their color, or cause fœtid breath.

He will insert them from one to entire sets, in such manner that they will make articulation of the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication, and so that they cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful natural living teeth by the most scrutinizing observer.

He also performs operations in Dental Surgery, according to the late scientific improvements in the art.

F. H. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist, N W corner Charles and Fayette sts.

The following testimonials from gentlemen whose respectability needs no encomium, are respectfully submitted to the public

From N R Smith Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland;

BALTIMORE, Oct 28, '36

I have examined specimens of Incorruptible Composition Teeth, manufactured by Dr F H Knapp, an ingenious Dentist of this city.

In their form, color &c, they admirably imitate the Natural Teeth. Being completely incorruptible by the agents which affect the Teeth, and also apparently very strong, they must be peculiarly fitted for the purpose for which they are designed.

NATHAN R. SMITH

From Professor Ducatel.

Having examined some Artificial Teeth prepared by Dr F. H. Knapp, and learned from him what are the principal ingredients that enter into their composition, and the nature of the materials by which they are colored, I am inclined to think that they will prove as he represents them to be, incorruptible. Dr. Knapp having moreover acquired the art of varying the colors of the enamel which covers his Artificial Teeth, is thereby enabled to impart to them a more natural appearance than such Teeth are usually found to possess, a circumstance that will doubtless render them more acceptable to the public.

J. T. DUCATEL, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Md.

From S. K. Jennings, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics &c. in the Washington Medical College of Md.

BALTIMORE Nov. 2d 1836.

Having been favoured with an inspection of a considerable number of Incorruptable Artificial Teeth, which were manufactured by Dr. F. H. Knapp, I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed in respect to them by Professors N. R. Smith and J. T. Ducatel.

SAML. K. JENNINGS.

From Professor Geddings.

Having examined several specimens of Incorruptible Teeth manufactured by Dr. F. H Knapp, and ascertained from him the nature of ingredients of which they are composed, I feel confident that they will be found to fulfil the object proposed.

E GEDDINGS.

From Professor H. H.

After an examination of the artificial Teeth manufactured by F. H. Knapp, and [illegible] they will meet the expectations of the manufacturer.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL.

From Geo. S. Gibson, M. D.

The specimens of Mineral Incorruptible Teeth, submitted to my examination by F. H. Knapp, are the best I have seen [illegible] I have [illegible] they will [illegible] deserve their name. They are [illegible] imitations of the human [illegible].

GEO. GIBSON

Baltimore, nov 29

TO RENT.

100 acres of the FARM on which [illegible] together with the DWELLING HOUSE. [illegible]

[illegible] MARY H. FEDDEN

Near Princess Anne [illegible] January 24th

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

Jan 3

Seasonable Goods.

W. W. Johnston

Has received a variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of fresh Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Shellbarks, Filberts, Candies, of various kinds, Madeira, Muscat and Sherry

WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

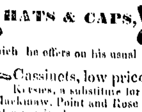
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES; *Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,*

HATS & CAPS,

All which he offers on his usual terms.

☞Cassinets, low priced, and Kerseys, a substitute for Virginia Cloth, Mackinaw, Point and Rose BLANKETS also received.

Dec 20—tf



COACH, GIG,

AND

HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

Such as well seasoned Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand SADDLES, *Bridles, Girts;* And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess Anne, Jan. 17, 1837.

☞TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

VENDUE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County will be sold on WEDNESDAY 22d February next, at the residence of the late Wm. Roach, all the personal estate of said decd. (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Also all the goods in the Store of Wm. Roach and Son, consisting of dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with good security. On all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

WM ROACH, Adm'r of Wm. Roach, dec'd.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices

W. D. JONES

N. B.—All letters directed to him at *Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. D. J.

Nov. 9 1836.

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WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

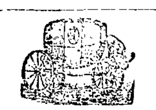
Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,

HATS & CAPS,

All which he offers on his usual terms.

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Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be offered at public sale at the late residence of PETER BELL, deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of FEBRUARY next, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of

A selection of valable and useful BOOKS; a large quantity of CORN and FODDER; one Gig & Harness;

HORSES, CATTLE,

Hogs, Farming Utensils, House hold and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Also, all the right, title and claim of the said deceased in and the

SCHOONER

TELEGRAPH.

And also, all the right, title and claim of said deceased in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit:—a tract or parcel of land lying and being in Worcester county, about 6 miles from Salisbury [illegible] the lands purchased by Peter Bell of E. & [illegible] Lukens containing 250 acres, more or less; also [illegible] tract of land adjoining the lands of Wm C Williams and R Waller, also, 50 acres of land more or less adjoining the lands of J Waller and partially bounded by the Delaware line; also, all that parcel of land lying on the south side of the County road leading from Waller's Mill's to Spring Hill chapel, running by and with said road to a marked gum, near the old road leading from the [illegible] meeting house in a direction for the lands owned by Parnell Trader.

AND ALSO,

One HOUSE and LOT in the town of Salisbury.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required.

☞No property is to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

The terms of the sale of the vessel and personal estate are, that one fifth of the purchase money shall be paid in cash, on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given upon the balance by the purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A M and to continue from day to day till all is sold.

NOAH RIDER, and
WM. W. MADDUX,
Ex'rs. of P. Bell, dec'd.

Jan. 31, 1837.

To the Public.

The subscriber will teach school during the present year at the school house near Maddux's Corner. Any person living at a distance, and wishing to send to said school can be supplied with convenient board on reasonable terms.

The Public's ob't. serv't.
ROBERT W. SWAN.

Jan 31 1837 3w

In Chancery,

January 23d, 1837.

ORDERED that the sale of the Real Estate in the case of William Bennett against L[illegible] Bailey, and'r, of William S. Roberts, [illegible] Robertson and Mary Ann Roberts [illegible] made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 27th day of March next. Provided a copy of this order be [illegible] in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $474 2[illegible]

True copy, Test
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 31

In Chancery,

January 23d, 1837.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate in the case of Severn Bradley against Z[illegible] Wheatly and Thomas Jones Bradley, and others made and reported by the Trustee Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 27th day of March next. Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $[illegible] 20

True copy Test
RAMSAY WATERS
Reg. Cur. Can.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON WARD[illegible] are hereby [illegible] that he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] May Term of Somerset County Court, [illegible] [illegible] the Judges of said Court, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Jan 31 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Jan. 24th, 1837.

[SEAL] ON application of Stephen D. Coulborne, Administrator of Robert H Coulborne, late of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of R. H Coulborne, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Aug. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 24th day of Jan. A. D. 1837

STEPHEN D. COULBORNE,
Adm'r of R. H. Coulborne, dec'd.

Jan 31 1837

☞All person indebted to the estate of the said deceased will please make immediate payment to the administrator.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Jan 24 1837

[SEAL] On application of Samuel W. Jones, Administrator d. b. n. of Matthias Jones, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Matthias Jones, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th of August, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A D 1837

SAMUEL W JONES, Adm'r,
d b n of Matthias Jones, dec'd

Jan 31 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Jan. 24, 1837.

On application of Sam'l. W. Jones (Seal) Executor of Micah G Jones, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Micah G Jones, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Aug. 1837, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A D 1837

SAMUEL W JONES Ex'r
of Micah G Jones, dec'd

Jan 31 1837

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by John H Cohoon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry T. Hall against George H Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man by the name of Leonard, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises of Geo. H Johnson, on Saturday the 18th day of February between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A M to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

L. LANKFORD, Const.

Jan. 31 1837 q

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account will please come forward and close the same either by cash, note, or security on or before the [illegible] day of February next, [illegible] that the above notice [illegible] expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer for further indulgence [illegible]

ISAAC NEWMAN.

Jan 31, 1837. [illegible]

A LOT OF

NEGROES, FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, on Monday the 5th day of February, at the court house or jail door in Cambridge, Dorchester county, E. S. Maryland, about noon of said day, the following

NEGROES;

To wit: One negro man named Jerry; about 18 years of age: Major 28; Sophia, 22; Betty, 18, and child—all sound and healthy, and now in Cambridge jail, where persons desirous of purchasing can view them. The said negroes will be sold by virtue and in pursuance of an order or of the honorable Justices of Dorchester County Orphans Court, for the payment of legacies due from William Stapleford, under the will of his brother Charles Stapleford, to certain legatees mentioned in said will

ROBERT F. TUBMAN,
Adm'r. d. b. n. of Wm. Stapleford

Jan 17 3w

☞The editors of the Herald, Princess-Anne; Gazette, Easton, and Chronicle, Baltimore, will please publish the above advertisement 3aw3w, and forward their accounts to the Cambridge Chronicle office for payment.

Fresh Groceries.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he offers to the public on accommodating terms for cash. He has taken the store house that George W. H[illegible] lately occupied, at Princess Anne B[illegible] He will take in barter for goods, Staves & all kinds of country produce.

The public's ob'd't serv't
JAS M C SLEMONS

P Anne no29-1

N B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call at his store in Princess Anne and make immediate payment J. M. C. S

Freeborn Garrettson, vs Daniel Ballard adm'r c. w. a. of Sarah Garrettson, John A. Garretson, and Freeborn I. Garrettson, devisees of Sarah Garrettson.	In Chancery, In Somerset county Court, November Term, 1836 Bill, decree, Trustee's report, &c.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Report of the Trustee in the above cause, as made and reported, be ratified and confirmed, unless objections be filed or cause shewn to the contrary before the third Tuesday in February next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once in each week, for three successive weeks before said day.

In this case the trustee reports the sales to be seventy seven dollars and fifty cents.

Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk

True copy
Test GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan 17 1aw3w

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county,

Oct. 11, 1836,

We are authorized to announce

John E. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836,

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms

P. Ann, Oct. 11 1836.

TO RENT.

100 acres of the FARM on which LITTLETON REDDEN formerly resided and two thirds of the

DWELLING HOUSE.

The land is of the best quality, and to a good tenant would be rented on moderate terms,

For terms apply to
MARY H. REDDEN

Near Princess Anne Somerset co.
Jan'y 24th

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL, and to the firm of DORSEY & CURTIS, will please make [illegible] payment to me, as I am authorized [illegible] receive the same, as no further indulgence can or will be given by me.

WM. DORSEY.

[illegible] Jan 31 1837. 3t

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

Washington Hotel,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. [illegible], Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants.
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. January 3d, 1837

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G. D

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, M[illegible] in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform the public and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call; every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

[illegible] will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL

Jan 10 1837

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 516. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1837. Vol. 2—No. 39.

VILLAGE HERALD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by [illegible] 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21 1837.

From the Centreville Times.

THE E. SHORE OF MARYLAND

Mr Editor.—Any man, who will take the trouble to consider for a moment, will be convinced that in a few years hence, the Eastern Shore of Maryland (if not the whole State) will be ruined and depopulated, unless some plan shall be adopted to prevent the rapid emigration which is now going on. Persons owning slaves, who have no scruples of conscience upon the subject, tempted by the high prices offered for them, are sending them away or removing with them to the South. Our young men of education and business habits are allured to the South and West by the encouragement offered them of soon realizing fortunes. Our labouring and enterprising men, with families are also removing to the West, where they are taught to believe their industry will be better rewarded. By a recent law of this State all negroes thereafter manumitted must leave the state or go again into bondage. All negroes sentenced to the Penitentiary for the most trifling offences after they have served out their time or have been pardoned by the Governor are compelled to leave the state within 60 days or sold. The Colonization Society is holding out the most powerful inducements for the free negroes to go to Africa; [illegible] the great public works now going on [illegible] our country offer great encouragement to them to leave our shore. By these different means, a continual drain [illegible] taking off yearly hundreds and [illegible] of our population. [illegible] [illegible] houses [illegible] are made vacant. Besides [illegible] crops and the [illegible] lands seem to [illegible] no inducements for strangers to [illegible] for our industrious citizens [illegible]. This being the case, it becomes the landholders to look about them and to prepare for these evils, which [illegible] soon occur, unless some preventive [illegible] applied. Land must depreciate in value as soon as there [illegible] not be a sufficient number of [illegible] to till it. Poor land [illegible] course be abandoned and left out of cultivation. In ten years hence, or in twenty years at the most, if things continue to go on, as they are now going on, thousands of acres of land will be turned out as commons, and many widows and children, whose husbands and fathers have toiled hard to procure for them a home and a support will be beggared and ruined. Who that has any regard for the place of his nativity, and is unwilling to abandon the graves of his fathers and dearest friends does not feel a wish to avert this melancholy state of things?

Humanity and religion point out a course which might be adopted to remedy some of the existing evils, but as their dictates are too often unheeded, or smothered by avarice and the love of money, I will not urge them on this occasion, but will suggest other remedies for the consideration of my fellow citizens; which under the blessing of Divine Providence may partially succeed in saving our shore from being forsaken. Before making any suggestions however, I premise that no people can be long happy or prosperous, who are deaf to the appeals of humanity and christianity, and who suffer avarice and gold to stifle the whispers of conscience. The remedy I would propose [illegible] farmers should divide their [illegible] small fields and improve them. This would prevent the necessity [illegible] The other parts of [illegible] should be appropriated to grazing and the raising of stock and their meadows [illegible] should be cleared up to afford hay for [illegible]. Attention should also be paid [illegible] planting of peach and apple orchards, not for the purpose of making brandy, that destroyer of the families who [illegible] for the furnishing [illegible] cattle and hogs. Our farmers should also turn their thoughts to the raising of mangel wurtzel, cymblins, pumpkins and Ruta Baga, by which a small piece of land may be made to produce a great quantity of feed for stock. Beef and pork will always command a good price at our public works, or in our large cities. In addition to these things they should turn their attention to the raising of beets and manufacturing sugar and molasses from them thereby securing to their families not only these useful wholesome and cheapest articles of diet, but at the same time affording to their stock the most nutricious and fattening food. The beet grows finely in our land and the expenses of cultivation are trifling. It is affirmed also, by writers upon the subject that the culture of the beet improves the land. Another subject which should deeply interest our agriculturists is the making of silk. No man, who will read carefully on this subject can fail to be convinced that the making of silk is destined to be a source of incalculable wealth to this nation. Every farmer without interfering at all with his other pursuits may in two or three years make from five hundred to one thousand dollars annually from those parts of his farm, which are now uncultivated because they are poor or occupied by fences. The mulberry upon which the worms feed make excellent hedges. Any one, who wishes to inform himself upon this branch of [illegible] to purchase Robert's Silk Manual, which can be had in Baltimore for fifty cents; and to take the Silk Culturist, a paper published by the executive committee of the Hartford county Silk Company, edited by F. G. Comstock at Hartford Connecticut, and which comes out monthly at fifty cents per year.

The silk culture on a large scale promises not only good profit for the capital employed, but will afford a decent support to hundreds of women and children, who would otherwise suffer or be dependent upon charity. I am aware that these projects will be considered visionary by those who have not investigated the subject; and so was the introduction of the cultivation of cotton esteemed in former years. Men of the first intelligence in these states (and among the rest the Hon. Daniel Webster) are entering into the silk culture with spirit, and many others of our most intelligent citizens are forming companies for the cultivation of the Beet and the making of sugar. The Queen Ann's county Silk Company which commenced the planting of trees [illegible] spring, expected to feed six hundred thousand silk worms the next season. Should they succeed, these worms would [illegible] two hundred pounds of silk, which [illegible] price of raw silk would [illegible] eight hundred dollars. Say they [illegible] half that sum they would be [illegible] in one year for their outlay [illegible] will probably have from fifty [illegible] thousand trees for use the succeeding [illegible]. The soil and climate of the [illegible] Shore are admirably adapted to [illegible] rearing of mulberry trees and the [illegible] of silk worms. Should the silk [illegible] and the making of sugar succeed [illegible] I have no doubt they will, there [illegible] to our citizens [illegible] Poor and light land [illegible] to produce the best silk. Women and children are capable of gathering the leaves, feeding the worms and reeling the silk. In the [illegible] of New York, I have been credibly informed that two daughters of a farmer and all the house work of a large family and cleared upwards of four hundred dollars each a year, by feeding silk worms and making silk. It is true it takes good land to raise the beet, but a very small portion will yield a great quantity of beets and consequently of sugar and molasses. The remains of the beet after extracting the sugar and molasses afford excellent food for fattening cattle or for milch cows. It has lately been very confidently asserted that after the extraction of the sugar, a quantity of potash can be obtained from the beet, which promises to yield also great profit to the manufacturer.

It is deeply to be regretted that we cannot keep up agricultural societies on our shore. The present state of things calls loudly upon every man to turn his attention to our present condition and want of prosperity, and to make vigorous efforts to prevent our lands from being abandoned. Who will be disposed to purchase land, which he sees no prospect of cultivating or renting out after a few years.

If some influential farmers would move in the matter, I feel assured that a general [illegible] of the necessity of the case would [illegible] the other farmers to unite [illegible] [illegible] project to advance the [illegible]. Before I close I would [illegible] propose that meetings be held [illegible] county [illegible] [illegible]

A FARMER.

Queen Anne county [illegible]

Learning without good sense to regulate it, is like self righteousness, the more a man has of it the worse it is for him.

The year 1836 was a memorable year. It was remarkable for frequent and sudden changes of the weather, for the great quantity of rain which fell, and for the cold humid state of the atmosphere. The following may not be uninteresting to our readers, and will give some idea of the disagreeable state of the weather, and of the sudden transitions from heat to cold during the past year.

On the night of the 25th of February we were visited by a thunder gust, which was succeeded by a deep snow the following day. There was frost every month in the year except August. The weather in September was as warm as midsummer, for two weeks, the mercury ranging as high as ninety in the shade, and a white frost appeared the morning of the 30th. Snow fell as early as the 27th of October, there was a thunder gust on the 10th of November, and snow again on the 23d and 28th of the same month.

We gather the following particulars respecting the weather from a diary kept by an intelligent lady of this county. We regret that the want of space will not allow us to publish it entire:

	Cl'dy days.	Wind East.	Rain.	Snow
January	15	10	7	7
February	16	15	6	8
March	13	11	4	4
April	15	16	9	4
May	13	13	11	0
June	17	18	17	0
July	13	15	9	0
August	16	15	11	0
September	11	11	10	0
October	11	11	7	1
November	10	14	7	1
December	16	20	9	1
	169	166	107	26

From the above it will be perceived that there were one hundred and sixty nine cloudy days during the year 1836, that the wind blew from the east one hundred and sixty six days, that it rained one hundred and seven days, and that there were twenty six snows.

Caroline Advocate.

From Annapolis.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

January 30.

In the House Mr. Hyland obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act to punish, by sale as slaves for life and transportation out of the State, free negroes convicted of felony.

Ordered, That Messrs. Hyland, Tuck and Hicks report the same.

On motion of Mr. Crisfield,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice enquire into the expediency of reducing into one the various laws relating to apprentices.

Mr. Crisfield submitted the following preamble and resolutions,

Whereas, the rivers which enter into Tangier Sound, a short distance above Watkins' point, are accessable during the greater part of the winter for vessels of small draft, large quantities of timber and produce of various kinds are carried from them, and whereas, during the winter months while other great sources of supply are closed, some of the Northern and Southern cities could be supplied with the very important articles of fuel, grain and other articles at advanced prices, to the manifest advantage of that section of the country, and to the great encouragement of the coasting tonage, if vessels capable of [illegible] could be made to enter them, and whereas, the inducements to the coasting tonage to [illegible] there [illegible] will [illegible] Rail Road from Baltimore and Philadelphia [illegible] [illegible] between Pocomoke and Annamessex [illegible], and whereas, the removal of [illegible] and there [illegible] and commerce and increasing the active tonage of this State, and the commercial cities of the Union, is an object of general concern, and as it is desirable to ascertain the extent and character of such obstructions, and the practicability and cost of such improvements, with a view to their removal, and as all such examinations and enquiries are especially appertaining to the functions of the General Government of the United States—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to cause to be made by the General Government of the United States, as speedily as practicable, a survey of the navigable rivers immediately above Watkins' point, and of so much of Tangier Sound as has an immediate connexion with the navigation of said rivers, for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of water, the improvements which may be made for the benefit of commerce and the probable cost of such improvements.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Which were read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

February 1.

The preamble and resolutions relating to the practicability of a survey of navigable rivers immediately above Watkins' point, and so much of Tangier sound &c. &c.

Were sent to the Senate.

February 2.

Mr Donoho obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act to repeal an act passed at December session 1835 ch. 101, as relates to Somerset county.

Ordered that Messrs. Donoho, Hyland and Crisfield report the same.

February 6.

Mr. Crisfield submitted the following order,

Ordered, That the committee on colored population enquire into the expediency of withholding entirely from free negroes licenses as traders and keepers of Ordinaries and if they shall be of opinion that it would be improper to withhold them entirely, then what additional restrictions are necessary, and proper.

Which was twice read.

Mr Eccleston submitted the following order,

Ordered, That the Committee on grievances and courts of justice, enquire into the expediency of excluding free negroes and mulattoes from the right of acquiring and holding real estate in the State, and if the committee shall determine in favor of the exclusion that they report a bill, allowing not over two years to that [illegible] of our population to alienate real estate now in their possession.

Which was read.

February 7 [illegible]

In the house to day, Mr. [illegible] from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to incorporate the [illegible] Bank of Allegheny.

Mr. Buchanan presented two memorials counter to the recommendations of the superintendent of the National Road.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the bill to reorganize the several departments of the state Government. Mr. [illegible] proposition submitted on [illegible] to amend the bill so as to allow to each county and to the City of Baltimore [illegible] and an additional [illegible] thousand population [illegible] county [illegible] and the city of Baltimore [illegible] larger than that [illegible] after the enumeration of 1840. Mr. [illegible] proposed to substitute [illegible] representation in the place of [illegible] ed in the bill. [illegible] Eccleston and opposed by Mr. [illegible]

Mr. C[illegible] moved [illegible] City of Annapolis [illegible]

Mr. C[illegible] [illegible] rejected.

Mr. Tuck proposed [illegible] Mr. E[illegible] counties [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] gate, and Annapolis City one.

Mr. Tuck supported [illegible] with his usual zeal and ability.

Before the question was taken the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the further supplement to the Charter of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore was passed.

The supplement to the Charter of the Citizens' and Farmers' and Planters' Bank were read a second time.

The bill to increase the charges for transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, was taken up. Several amendments were proposed and rejected.

Mr. Sellby proposed to add to the 1st section a proviso that the amount which may accrue from the excess of the charges allowed by this act over and above the charges formerly allowed, shall be considered a part of the works and shall be [illegible] applicable together with all the other [illegible] of the works for the fulfilment of the guarantee to the State for the payment of interest on the amount of [illegible], which shall be paid to said Company in virtue of the Act of 1835, ch. [illegible], without any deduction or abatement whatever.

The question on this proposition being taken by eyes and noes, was determined in the affirmative—ayes 8, noes 6.

The Senate then adjourned.

February, 8.

The Speaker laid before the House a Communication from the Mayor of Baltimore City, enclosing a resolution in relation to the passage of an act to authorise the Corporation to fill up and wharf that part of the City Dock where Dock street is located, and widen said street—referred to a select committee.

Mr. H[illegible] obtained leave to report a bill to abolish [illegible] on executions in the [illegible].

Mr. McL[illegible] obtained leave to report a bill to continue the charter of the Eastern Bank, and to make certain alterations therein.

On motion of Mr. Crisfield an order was adopted, calling on the Executive for all information in his possession relative to the revision of the laws, how far the work has progressed, when it will be completed, and what will be the probable cost.

Mr Perry submitted a preamble and resolutions, which lie on the table, requesting our Senators and Representatives to oppose any reduction of the duties on coal.

The House went into Committee of the whole to take up for consideration the Reform Bill. The amendment submitted on yesterday by Mr. C[illegible] to the one proposed by Mr Eccleston, was adopted, Mr E's amendment was after some debate, rejected. The first section was then [illegible] so as to allow to Baltimore and Frederick counties an equal number of delegates.

Mr Tuck proposed as a substitute for the [illegible] section, a section, allowing to the [illegible] three delegates each—[illegible], Caroline and Kent—four to each of the following: Talbot, St. Mary's, Queen Ann's, Cecil, Harford, Charles, Worcester, Montgomery, Somerset, Prince George's, Carroll, Dorchester, Anne Arundel and Washington—five to [illegible] Baltimore City, Baltimore and Frederick counties, and one to Annapolis.

Before the question was taken the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the amendment proposed by Mr. Selby to the bill relative to charges for transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was reconsidered, and [illegible] the bill laid on the table.

The bill [illegible] by Mr. Tidball to [illegible] Incorporation Company, was amended so as to exempt [illegible] county from its operation, [illegible] to be engrossed for a [illegible].

A [illegible] was received from the Governor [illegible] report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and [illegible] Company, showing the progress [illegible] canal, the means [illegible] for its prosecution, [illegible] condition, together [illegible] annual report. [illegible] documents were ordered to be [illegible].

February, 9.

[illegible] Mr. McLean presented a [illegible] hundred Mechanics [illegible] praying a modification [illegible] referred [illegible] Committee, [illegible] Mr. Sma[illegible] [illegible] the order of [illegible] when the House [illegible] Committee of the [illegible] appointment of [illegible] Session [illegible] after the [illegible] ten years thereafter.

February, 10.

[illegible] House [illegible] a future [illegible]

pike road from some point on the National Road west of Cumberland to intersect the northwestern turnpike of Virginia at some point in Allegany County, was amended and passed.

Mr. Simmons' resolutions relative to the Tariff were taken up.

Mr. Richardson offered a substitute to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for such a modification or reduction of the Tariff of duties as should reduce the revenue of the General Government to its actual wants.

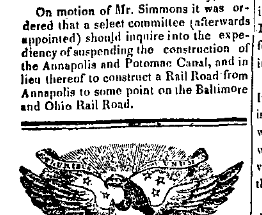
The substitute was rejected by a vote of 52 to 18.

Mr. Simmons' resolutions were adopted.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the Reform Bill, and progressed to the 14th section without amending it very materially.

February, 11.

On motion of Mr. Simmons it was ordered that a select committee (afterwards appointed) should inquire into the expediency of suspending the construction of the Annapolis and Potomac Canal, and in lieu thereof to construct a Rail Road from Annapolis to some point on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB: 21, 1837.

The dwelling house of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, was destroyed by fire on Thursday of last week.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF THREE VESSELS.--The Steam Tow and Ice Boat Relief, was yesterday engaged during the whole day in towing vessels into port. Upon her return from her third trip, and about 9 o'clock at night, she was struck by a large field of ice, which the wind had disengaged, and was so much injured in her hull & wheels as to be compelled to use every exertion to get safely into port. She had in tow at the moment she was struck, the brig Elizabeth, from Portland, laden with plaster, the Bremen brig Colonia, with salt, from Turks Island, and the schr. Wm. Tompkins, with hides, Indigo, coffee, &c., from Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

The Elizabeth, which was nearest the Ice boat, was soon discovered to be leaking very badly, and her crew wisely abandoned her and went on board the Relief. Fortunate for them was it that they did so for, in a very short time afterwards, she sunk, about two miles below the Fort.—Her masts are just visible above the water. About twelve o'clock, the crew of the Wm. Tompkins, finding their vessel sinking, got upon the ice and reached the brig Colonia, under the belief that there they would be in perfect safety. But they were doomed to a sad and dreadful disappointment. They had been on board but a very short time when it was discovered that she was leaking rapidly, and a resort to the pumps showed that she had already several feet of water in her hold. About four o'clock she also went down. The crews of the two vessels took refuge upon the masts and rigging, which still remained above water, the vessel having creened over, after striking the bottom. It is impossible to imagine a position of more dreadful suffering than that to which the twenty two unfortunate individuals who composed the two crews were now exposed.

The wind was blowing a gale from the Northwest, which dashed the spray every moment over their bodies, turning every drop into ice, as rapidly as it rose from the waves.

The first information of the condition of the vessels and crews, which reached the city, was communicated, we believe, in a letter from Maj. Thompson, the commanding officer at Fort McHenry, who despatched a special messenger with the intelligence. The Steamboat Maryland, then about to proceed to Annapolis, immediately went down to their rescue.—Capt. Taylor was accompanied by Capt. Turner of the Relief. When they approached the sufferers, they found them, as before represented, clinging to the spars and masts, and entirely encased in ice. The task of relieving them was one of great difficulty and no little peril.

The wind continued to blow with great violence, the sea was extremely rough and there was still a good deal of ice floating in the river. The exertions of Capt. Taylor however, never ceased, until he succeeded in transferring the crews, benumbed and cold, from their perilous situations to comfortable quarters on board his boat. We are happy to learn that none of them are injured beyond recovery. It is impossible to speak in terms of too exaggerated praise of the successful efforts of Captain Taylor upon this occasion. They were such as were to have been expected from his proverbial humanity and intrepidity.

The cargo of the Wm. Tompkins was insured to the amount of $20,000 in the Neptune Insurance Office of this city, and for $5000 in New York. There was no insurance on the vessel.

Both the vessel and cargo belong to H H. Williams, and Wm. Howell & Son. It is thought that the vessel may be raised, in which event, the hides will be recovered without injury. The Colonia was insured vessel and cargo to the amount of 6 or 7 thousand dollars.

The above particulars are copied from the Baltimore Chronicle of Wednesday.

FROM FLORIDA.

A letter to the Charleston Courier, dated Picolata, 18th inst. says--The main army had not been heard from for some days. Gen. Jessup was scouring near the head of the Ocklawaha River where it is thought the Indians were.

A letter from New Orleans, dated Feb. 5th says--I have received only three days later accounts from our Western frontier, when there were about 1400 Creek Indians at Fort Gibson. Apothloyohola is their head chief; the M'Intosh are still in council; they have refused to admit Gen. Arbuckle or any of the officers of the army to their presence Capt. William Armstrong whom they sent for, had arrived, and it is to be hoped as he is very popular among the Creeks west, that he will be able to adjust all difficulties. If his efforts fail I fear blood must flow in their contest for power.

The Arkansas Volunteers have arrived from Fort Towson, and the remainder of the 7th Regt. and Dragoons have been ordered to return immediately when there will be force sufficient to quell all disturbances--at least it is believed so. Provisions were very dear, and all agree that there is not enough to supply the demand.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. ADAMS.--The resolutions of Mr Patton, were modified during the session of Thursday, to read as follows:

Resolved, That any member who may hereafter present any petition to this House from slaves of this Union, ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the rights of the Southern States, and unfriendly to the Union.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Q. Adams having solemnly disclaimed all design of doing any thing disrespectful to the House, by the enquiry made of the Chair, as to the petition purporting to be from slaves, and having avowed his intention not to offer to present the petition, if the House should be of opinion it ought not to be presented, therefore all further proceedings against him shall cease.

After a long discussion, the previous question was moved by Mr. Vanderpool and rejected. Mr. Adams then obtained the floor, and addressed the House in defence of his conduct, and in reply to the remarks of the members who were for censuring him for having stated that he had a petition from slaves in his possession. The question was then taken on each resolution, separately, and they were both rejected.

As soon as the vote on the first resolution was announced, the members from the Southern States felt that it was time for them to forget their party differences. They met, immediately, in caucus, and resolved, it is supposed, to absent themselves the next day, from the deliberations of the House. Accordingly on Friday morning, the House appeared, as it were, in eclipse, a great many seats being vacant. The friends of the Administration became alarmed. Overtures were offered and, before the close of the day's sitting, a motion to reconsider the resolution was made, the consideration of which was postponed until Saturday.

On Saturday the subject was resumed, the re-consideration ordered by a vote of 149 to 54, and a resolution offered by Mr. Taylor, declaring that "slaves have no right to petition Congress." For this a substitute was submitted by Mr. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, affirming that the reception of petitions from slaves is incompatible with the dignity of the House, an aggression upon the rights of the States and a violation of the Constitution of the U. S. The debate upon this substitute was protracted till a very late hour, when it was adopted, as we learn, with but eighteen dissenting voices. This result is of the deepest importance and interest to the people of the whole Union.

TREASURY ORDER.

Mr. Ewing's bill rescinding the Treasury Order, passed the Senate on the 9th by an almost unanimous vote. It will, probably, also pass the House of Representatives in a few days.

In the Senate on Wednesday, 8th Mr. Webster presented the petition of 1,500 Mercantile Houses in the city of N. York praying the establishment of a National Bank in that city.

At 12 o'clock the President of the Senate (Mr. King,) in the presence of the two Houses, proceded to open the packets of votes, for President and V. P. of the U. S., and hand them to the tellers appointed to count them. After the ceremony of counting was completed the result was announced, and is as follows:—

For Martin Van Buren, of New York, 170
" William H. Harrison of Ohio, 73
" Hugh Lawson White, of Tenn. 26
" Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts 14
" Willie P. Mangum of N. Carolina 11

Martin Van Buren having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes was declared to be elected President for 4 years, from the 4th of March next.

The colleges having failed to make a choice of Vice President, (the highest candidate receiving but 144 votes,) the election of that officer devolved upon the Senate, which proceeded to ballot, and the result was

For Richard M. Johnson, of Ky. 33
For Francis Granger, of New York, 16

Richard M. Johnson, was, therefore, elected Vice President of the U. States.

Foreign

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Another attempt to assassinate the king of France—opening of the French Chamber—speech of the king.

The Liverpool packet ship England, Capt. Waite, arrived at New York on wednesday. She brought London dates of Jan. 2nd and Liverpool of Jan. 4th. We are indebted to our attentive correspondents of the Courier, and Enquirer, N. Y. Gazette, and Daily Express, for slips by the Express Mail, containing the intelligence.

The most important news is the intelligence of another attempt to kill Louis Philippe. We copy below a full and extended account of it.

The French Chambers of France were opened by the King in person. His speech is also given below. The late difficulty with this country is but slightly alluded to. It is inferred from the paragraphs on the state of Spain, that the French Government is determined not to interfere in the contests between parties in that distracted country.

The present French Ministry, from what has already occurred in the Chambers, seem to be seated with some firmness in their places. Marshal Soult, it is said, will again come into office. M. Theirs has taken his seat on the *cote gauche*, and it is expected will be warm in his opposition to them, particularly on the ground of their non-interference in the affairs of Spain.

The American and English residents in Paris had held a meeting for the purpose of congratulating the King on his escape from this renewed attempt on his life.

The King and Royal Family assisted in the chapel of the Tuilleries, at a *Te Deum* in thanksgiving for His Majesty's providential escape from the arm of the assassin Meunier.

Grain, it will be seen, is advancing both in England and the Continent.

The Money Market in London was decidedly easier. Consols, the great barometer of the English market, had risen to 90 3-8, and Exchequer Bills had advanced.

We make no extracts from the accounts from Spain, because really no satisfactory deductions can be made from them. Comez has returned with his forces to the northern provinces, without having met with any serious check. Bilboa still holds out, though closely beseiged by the Carlists.

GREAT FIRE IN EDINBURG.

The greatest fire ever seen in Edinburg since the great fire of 1824 broke out upon the last Tuesday of December. Fifty families, amounting to about 200 individuals, were burnt out; some paying as low a rent as 21 per anum.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

The English papers are filled with accounts of one of the severest snow storms of which we ever remember to have read. The storm began on the 24th of December, and it continued for several days. It created a complete paralysis in England. The mails were all stopped and the roads were made impassible.—Vessels were thrown out of their course and the damage to shipping was great. Business was at a stand and all communication between the cities and the country obstructed. The storm raged furiously for several days and the roads were not all open when the England left. Captain Waite informs us that when in Liverpool the London papers of the 3d Jan., had not arrived on account of the storm.

FRANCE

OPENING OF THE CHAMBER—ATTEMPT ON THE KING'S LIFE.

This being the day fixed for the opening of the Legislative Chambers, the usual preparations were made for his Majesty's progress to the Palais Bourbon. Bodies of military were in attendance, as on former similar occasions; but the severity of the weather was such that the ordinary crowd of spectators at the cavalcade was diminished to a much smaller number than we have previously remarked at this ceremony.

Within a few seconds of the royal cortege leaving the Tuileries, by the gate leading to the Point Royal, and whilst the crowd assembled on the quay were cheering the appearance of his Majesty, a young man, rather genteely dressed, made an attempt on the King's life, by firing a pistol at him, which happily did not take effect. The assassin, it is said, was so close to the carriage, in which were the King and Dukes d' Orleans and Nemours that his Majesty had a full view of his person, and was able to point him out to the National Guards, who immediately arrested, and conveyed him to the guard house of the chateau, without his making any attempt to save himself by flight. The feeling excited among the troops and National Guards was such, that the wretched youth was nearly sacrificed on the spot which he had selected for the execution of his diabolical purpose. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were both slightly wounded by the glass of the carriage window, which the ball directed against his Majesty shivered to atoms. During this scene the King exhibited the greatest coolness and courage; and the procession, immediately after the arrest of the assassin, continued its route to the Chamber, without any other event marking its progress. Her Majesty's carriage, in which, besides the Queen, were Madame Adelaide and the Princesses, preceded that of the King.

The fowllowing is the test of the Royal speech:

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers and of the Chamber of Deputies.

"France reaps the fruit of her courage and her wisdom—Her institutions are becoming strengthened, her prosperity is increasing, and, in assembling you this day, I have but to congratulate myself and you on the success of our efforts for the happiness of our country.

"I receive from all powers the most pacific assurances. The peace of the world appears for a long time secure from every attack.

"Our diplomatic relations with the United States of America have been resumed. The treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, is in execution, and I have reason to expect that nothing will further trouble the excellent harmony which has so long and so happily subsisted between the two nations.

"A momentary difference had arisen between France and Switzerland. Satisfactory explanations have been given to us, and that intimate friendship by which the two countries have been united for so many centuries is, at this moment, re-established.

"The Peninsula is still disturbed by fatal dissensions. Serious events have shaken the institutions of Madrid and Lisbon, and Spain has been incessantly desolated by civil war. Still closely united with the king of Great Britain, I continue to cause the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance to be executed with religious fidelity, and in conformity to the spirit in which it has been dictated.

"I entertained the most sincere desire for the consolidation of the throne of Isabella, II, and I trust that the constitutional monarchy will triumph over the perils with which it is threatened. But I applaud myself for having preserved France from the sacrifices, the extent of which cannot be appreciated, and from the incalculable consequences of any armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Peninsula. France reserves the blood of her children for her own cause, and when she is reduced to the painful necessity of summoning them to shed that blood in her defence, it is only under our own glorious colours that the soldiers of France march to battle

"We have experienced painful losses in Africa.—They have deeply afflicted my heart. My second son has shared the sufferings and dangers of our brave soldiers, as his brother had done before him. If success has not attended the efforts of our soldiers, at least their valor, their perseverance, and their admirable resignation, have worthily sustained the honor of our banner. You will feel disposed, with me, to insure to our arms in Africa, the preponderance which ought to belong to them, and to our possessions complete security.

"An attempt has threatened my life. Providence has averted the blow directed against me. The testimonies of affection with which France has surrounded me are the most precious reward for my labours and devotion. (Loud and repeated acclamations of "Vive le Roi!")

"An attempt at insurrections, equally senseless and criminal, for a few moments astonished a great city, whose repose, however, was not disturbed by the event. It has served only to display the fidelity of our brave army, and the good spirit of the population. (Renewed acclamations.)

"The importance of so many guilty efforts begins at length to weary the passions and to discourage their audacity.—Time has already calmed many animosities, and daily softens the duties which circumstances have imposed on my Government.

"I have been enabled to follow the desire of my heart in pardoning men struck by the arm of the law. I have been occupied only with those who have acknowledged its empire. It is thus I have thought myself at liberty to exercise the most precious right conferred upon me by the Charter, without weakening any of the guarantees of order, or any of the principles of our legislation.

"Independently of the laws which have been already presented to you, and which will again be submitted to your deliberations, you will have to occupy yourselves with several bills, some of which concern my family, the others being intended to bring our legislation to perfection.

"Our finances are in the most satisfactory state. The public revenue will extend the ordinary expenses of the state. Measures conformable to the wish manifested during the last session will be proposed to you as soon as the return of the abundance of capital will permit my government to do so.

"The commercial embarrassments which have been felt in other countries have exercised but a feeble influence on our internal prosperity. We have to deplore, in some localities, sufferings which we are endeavoring to assuage. I have reason to hope that they will momentary and that an increase of wealth will every where insure the welfare of the population.

"To arrive more expeditiously at this happy result, and to endow France with the advantages promised to her by the progress of the sciences and of the national prosperity, I have given orders that an important mass of public works to be undertaken shall be submitted for your deliberation. Already the sums which you have voted for the improvement of the roads in the west have changed the aspect of that country, and distroyed the germ of civil discord.—In the course of the session the roads remaining to be formed, the navigation of rivers, the establishment of canals, ports and railroads, will be the objects of important propositions, as well as the monuments and public institutions which attest and still further augment the greatness of France.

"Let us continue, gentlemen, in the same course; it is thus that we shall succeed in founding, upon a solid basis, the happiness of our country. Sustained by your loyal support I have been enabled to preserve France from new revolutions, and to save our institutions, confided to me as a sacred deposit. Let us give increased union to our efforts, and we shall from day to day witness the extent and the consolidation of order, confidence and prosperity; we shall obtain all the benefits which a free country, dwelling in peace, has a right to expect under the signs of a national government."

From the morning Chronicle.

The assassin's name is Meunier. He is the son of a carriage-maker, residing at La Villett, a suburb of Paris on the St. Denisroad.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Dorsey against Tubman Debonne, garnishee of John Dashiell, and Anne, his wife, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right of dower of a certain Anne Dashiell, in and to a certain tract or part of a tract of land, containing 126 acres, more or less, lying near Princess Anne, in Somerset county, & occupied by Tubman Debonne, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 7th of March next, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court House door, in Princess Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P M to satisfy the above execution.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

feb7 4w

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st, leading from the bridge and opposite the old tavern stand.

He tenders this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

Married;

On the 8th instant, Mr. SHILES C. SEREAS to Miss MARIA ROCK.

On the 9th instant, Mr. WM. C. KELLUM to Miss SARAH HICH, both of Somerset County.

On the same day, Mr. SMITH H. HOLLAND to Miss AMELIA LANKFORD, both of this county.

On the same day, Mr. SAMUEL FORD to Miss MILCAH ANNE WALSTON, both of this county.

In this town on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. BELL, Mr. CHARLES C. HENZIE to Miss LODEA BRIDING, both of Princess Anne.

OBITUARY.

[Communicated.

Died in Salsbury on Sunday 12th inst. after a short illness, Mr. John A. Garretson in the 45th year of his age. Mr G. was an Assistant Teacher in the Salisbury Academy, in which capacity he has been engaged for the last 18 months. He discharged the various duties of his office, in a manner highly creditable to himself, and with benefit to those placed under his immediate care. His loss will, therefore, be the more sensibly felt by the community of which he was a member.

The deceased was at the time of his death, and had been for many years, a zealous member of the Methodist church, and in his last moments, manifested all that zeal and warmth for the triumph of the glorious cause of Religion, over darkness and iniquity, which so peculiarly characterises the life of the christian.

Having passed through the valley of the shadow of death, let us hope, his soul now rests in that Heavenly peace which is the reward of the humble follower of christ.

On Tuesday night last, the 14th inst Mr. Thomas G. Beauchamp, of this county, in the 35th year of his age.

The life of the deceased was terminated by that lingering but fatal disease, Consumption. The hand of affliction was long upon him, and his mortal frame gradually wasted away. Long ere the cold hand of death stopped the current of life, he became convinced of the solemn fact that his days were dwindling to a span, and that all that the physician's skill, the kind and unremitting attention of a most faithful and tender wife, and affectionate friends and relatives could do, was to smooth his passage to that grave which he knew must soon be his inevitable lot—With a calm reliance on a merciful Providence, his mind was turned to contemplate the state of "untried being" into which he must soon enter. He sought reconciliation to his God through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. Nor sought the that reconcilention in vain. His soul was blest with the clear and undoubted manifestations of divine forgiveness. A holy joy thrilled his heart, and filled his soul with glowing prospects of an immortality beyond the grave. He was enabled to realise the following sentiment of the poet:

"Jesus can make a dying bed,
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

He is gone—but the friends who may mourn him have "joy in their grief" His immortal spirit has been released from the clay tenement in which it so long lingered in human suffering, and has winged its flight to those Heavenly regions, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are forever at rest."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 2 writs of fieri facias issued out of Somerset County court, and to directed, one at the suit of Zadock Long, the other at the suit of William W. Johnston, both against Littl'n. Radden, I have seized and taken in execution the following tracts of land Friends Advice, 80 acres more or less, purchased of Levin L. Waters, Davis' Choice, Georges' Delight, Parker Fortune, and Meadow Ground, in all 143 1-4 acres, more or less, being the lands purchased by Littleton Redden from the heirs and devisees of John Parker, lying and being near Princess Anne, adjoining the lands of John Parker and Mrs. Elizabeth Pollitt, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, at the court house door in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

Feb 21 4w

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of 3 writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by Wm. H Curtis, a Justice of the peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah B. Dashiell, Wm. T. G. Polk, adm'r. of George A Dashiell, against Gillis Anderson, James S. Dorman, Thomas Morris, Joseph G. Barkley, James S. Anderson and Levin Gillisa: I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, as the property of Gillis & James Anderson to wit:—one negro boy Ebbin, one girl Esther the property of James S. Dorman, which I shall proceed to sell, at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 14 day of March next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, for cash to satisfy said writs and cost.

ISAAC GIBBONS, const.

Feb. 21, 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Feb. 14, 1837.

On application of Thos Newman (Seal.) Executor of Wm. Newman late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WmNewman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Aug, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of February, A D 1837

THOMAS NEWMAN, Adm'r
of William Newman decd.,

Feb 21 1837

To the Public.

The subscriber will teach school during the present year at the school house near Maddox's Corner. Any person living at a distance, and wishing to send to said school can be supplied with convenient board on reasonable terms.

The Public's obd't. serv't,
ROBERT W. SWAN.

Jan 31 1837 3w

In Chancery,

January 23d, 1837.

ORDERED that the sale of the Real Estate in the cause of William Bennett against Levin Bailey, amd'r. of William S. Robertson, Eleanor Robertson and Mary Ann Robertson, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 27th day of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $174 25.

True copy Test
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 31

In Chancery,

January 23d. 1837.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate in the cause of Severn Bradley against Zacheus Wheatly and Thomas James Badley, and others made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 27th day, of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1238 20

True copy Test.
RAMSAY WATERS
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, will please come forward and close them either by cash, note, or country produce, on or before the first day of February next; those neglecting the above notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer as further indulgence cannot be given.

ISAAC NEWMAN.

Jan 3, 1837. 3wq

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTL'N. WATSON are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Jan 31 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

February 7. 1837

On application of James Brittingham & Tho P. Dorman Adm'rs, of Wm. H Dorman, (Seal) late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'rs, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n. on the personal estate of William H. Dorman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Aug. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 7th day of February, A D. 1837

JAMES BRITTINGHAM,
T. P. DORMAN,
Adm'r of Wm H Dorman, decd.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church,
August 2, 1836

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly, All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, for leather, whose accounts have been standing six months, must come and settle, or otherwise I shall proceed to collect then according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDAL[illegible]

DISSOLUTION
OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to William Dorsey; who alone is authorized to settle the same

Wm. Dorsey.
Wm. H. Curtis.

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland. November 8

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above 1 a w 3 w and forward their account to this office for collection.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. Its exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel J. P Beekman, and I. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, may be indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1 3-4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J Buel Albany, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

Jan 3

Seasonable Goods.

W. W. Johnst n

Has received a variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of fresh Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Shellbarks, Filberts, Candies, of various kinds, Madeira, Muscat and Sherry

WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

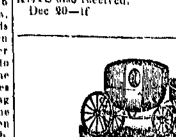
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, *Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,*

HATS & CAPS,

All which he offers on his usual terms.

☞Cassinets, low priced, and Kerseys, a substitute for Virginia Cloth, Mackinaw, Point and Rose BLANKETS also received.

Dec 20—tf



COACH, GIG,
AND
HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES, *Bridles, Girts;*

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess Anne, Jan. 17, 1837.

☞TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

VENDUE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County will be sold on WEDNESDAY 22d February next, at the residence of the late Wm. Roach, all the personal estate of said decd. [negroes excepted] consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Also all the goods in the Store of Wm. Roach and Son, consisting of dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with good security. On all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

WM. ROACH, Adm'r.
of Wm. Roach, dec'd.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

Nov. 1 1836.

Liter ary Union

LADY'S BOOK
AND
Lady's Literary Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, gratefal for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, & on both sides the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs SARAH J HALE, Editor,
Mrs L H Sigourney
Mrs Ann Stephens
Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz
Mrs E F Ellett
Miss Leslie
Miss H F Gould
Miss C E Gooch
Miss L H Medina
R S Mackenzie, LL D
Joseph R Chandler
Morton McMichael
Robert T Conrad
Alexander Dimitry, A M
H E Hale
E Burke Fisher
N C Brooks, A M
Wm E Burton
Willis Gaylord Clark
Joseph C Neal
B B Thatcher
R Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintian the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his faculties are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost, he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe—and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every articles adapted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given, and every second month, a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other establishments calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book, pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut Street.

As the proprietor of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests for the convenience of remittance the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels for $[illegible]
Lady's Book and Maryatt's Novels for $[illegible]
Bulwer's and Maryatt's Novels, seventeen in all, for $[illegible]
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Saturday News for $[illegible]
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book for $[illegible]
Lady's Book, Celebrated trials, and Sketch Book for $[illegible]
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book $[illegible]

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

☞A premium of all the novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash $30, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage; or one half of the novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

Jan 1837

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov. 9—15if

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M. P. Brodwater.

MINERAL,

Silicious Metalic, or Mineral incorruptible Teeth.

IT has for many years been a great desideratum among European and American Dentists, to manufacture Teeth from incorruptible materials which should imitate the natural living teeth.

Many have devoted years to unsuccessful experiments, and others have succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials similar to the porcelain ware, but generally they have an opaque white appearance, by which they are easily distinguished from the human Teeth.

After long and tedious experiments, the subscriber has succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials entirely incorruptible, and perfectly in imitation of human teeth. They have a semi transparency, and are made of various sizes and shades.

In cases where absorption of the alveolar process, or other causes may render it necessary, he will cast of the same materials attached to the teeth, artificial Gums, which shall imitate the Gum and supply the loss of substance.

It is entirely impossible for these teeth to change their color, or cause fœtid breath.

He will insert them from one to entire sets, in such manner that they will make articulation of the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication, and so that they cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful natural living teeth by the most scrutinizing observer.

He also performs operations in Dental Surgery, according to the late scientific improvements in the art.

F. H. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist,
N W corner Charles and Fayette sts.

The following testimonials from gentlemen whose respectability needs no encomium, are respectfully submitted to the public.

From N R Smith Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland:

BALTIMORE, Oct 28, '36

I have examined specimens of Incorruptible Composition Teeth, manufactured by Dr F H Knapp, an ingenious Dentist of this city.

In their form, color &c, they admirably imitate the Natural Teeth. Being completely incorruptible by the agents which affect the Teeth, and also apparently very strong, they must be peculiarly fitted for the purpose for which they are designed.

NATHAN R. SMITH

From Professor Ducatel.

Having examined some Artificial Teeth prepared by Dr F. H Knapp, and learned from him what are the principal ingredients that enter into their composition, and the nature of the materials by which they are colored, I am inclined to think that they will prove as he represents them to be, incorruptible. Dr. Knapp having moreover acquired the art of varying the colors of the enamel which covers his Artificial Teeth, is thereby enabled to impart to them a more natural appearance than such Teeth are usually found to possess, a circumstance that will doubtless render them more acceptable to the public.

J. T. DUCATEL, M D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Md.

From S. K. Jennings, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics &c. in the Washington Medical College of Md.

BALTIMORE Nov. 24 1836.

Having been favoured with an inspection of a considerable number of Incorruptable Artificial Teeth, which were manufactured by Dr. F. H. Knapp, I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed in respect to them by Professors N. R. Smith and J. T. Ducatel.

SAM'L. K. JENNINGS.

From Professor Geddings.

Having examined several specimens of Incorruptible Teeth manufactured by Dr. F. H Knapp, and ascertained from him the principal ingredients of which they are composed, I feel confident that they will be found to fulfil the object proposed.

E. GEDDINGS.

From Professor Hall.

After an examination of the artificial Teeth manufactured by F. H. Knapp, and being made acquainted with their manufacture and composition, I feel assured that they will meet the expectations of the manufacturer.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL.

From Geo. S. Gibson, M. D.

The specimens of Mineral incorruptible Teeth, submitted to my examination by F. H. Knapp are the most perfect that I have ever seen, and from the representation made to me of their component parts, I have no doubt they will deserve their name.—They are as perfect imitations of the human Teeth as art can furnish.

GEO. GIBSON

Baltimore, nov 29

TO RENT.

100 acres of the FARM on which LITTLETON REDDEN formerly resided and two thirds of the

DWELLING HOUSE.

The land is of the best quality, and to a good tenant would be rented on moderate terms.

For terms apply to
MARY H. REDDEN.

Near Princess Anne, Somerset co. January 24th.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Spring hill Church, August 2, 1836

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, for leather, whose accounts have been standing six months, must come and settle, or otherwise I shall proceed to collect them according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDALE

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to William Dorsey; who alone is authorized to settle the same.

Wm. Dorsey.
Wm. H. Curtis.

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland. November 8

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above 1 a w 3 w and forward their account to this office for collection.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. Its exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel J. P. Beekman, and I. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, the indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1 2-3 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J Buel Albany, N Y.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Jan. 24th, 1837.

ON application of Stephen D. Coulborne, Administrator of Robert H Coulborne, late of Somerset county, deceased, [SEAL] is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of R. H Coulborne, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Aug. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 24th day of Jan. A D. 1837.

STEPHEN D. COULBORNE,
Adm'r of R. H. Coulborne, dec'd.

Jan 31 1837

☞ All person indebted to the estate of the said deceased will please make immediate payment to the administrator.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Jan. 24. 1837

On application of Samuel W Jones, Administrator d. b. n. of Matthias Jones, late of Somerset county, deceased, [SEAL] it is ordered by the court that the said administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK. Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Matthias Jones, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are herby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th of August, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A D 1837

SAMUEL W JONES, Adm'r,
d b n of Matthias Jones, dec'd

Jan 31 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Jan. 24, 1837.

On application of Sam'l W Jones (Seal) Executor of Mileah G Jones, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mileah G Jones, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Aug. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A D 1837

SAMUEL W JONES, Ex'r.
of Mileah G Jones, dec'd.

Jan 31 1837

For Sale.

The thorough bred Kentucky horse,

Farmer's Friend.

He can be seen at W. M. Stewart's farm, 5 miles East of Princess Anne. His pedigree may be seen on application to the subscriber. If not sold, he will stand the ensuing season in Somerset county. The terms and places will be made known hereafter.

TUBMAN COTTMAN.

Feb. 7 3w

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON WATSON are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Jan 31 1837

Fresh Groceries.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

which he offers to the public on accommodating terms for cash. He has taken the store house that George W. Humphreys lately occupied, at Princess Anne Bridge. He will take in barter for goods, Staves & all kinds of country produce

The public's obd't serv't
JAS McC. SLEMONS

P Anne no29tf

N B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call at his store in Princess Anne and make immediate payment

J. McC. S

Freeborn Garrettson, vs. Daniel Ballard adm'r. c w a of Sarah Garrettson, John A Garretson, and Freeborn L Garrettson, devisees of Sarah Garrettson. — In Chancery, In Somerset county Court, November Term, 1836. Bill, decree, Trustee's report, &c.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Report of the Trustee in the above cause, as made and reported, be ratified and confirmed, unless objections be filed or cause shewn to the contrary before the third Tuesday in February next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a news paper printed in Princess-Anne, once in each week, for three successive weeks before said day.

In this case the trustee reports the sales to be seventy seven dollars and fifty cents.

Test, GEO. HANDY, Cl'k.
True copy.
Test GEO. HANDY, Cl'k.

Jan 17 1aw3w

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Howland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms

P. Ann. Oct 11 1836.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL, and to the firm of DORSEY & CURTIS, will please make immediate payment to me, who is authorised to receive the same, as no farther indulgence can or will be given by me.

WM. DORSEY.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 24, 1837. 3t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Col. R. Stewart, Tingle Townsend, R. Evans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates,	*Dorchester.*
Mr. Alfred Lewis, Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

Washington Hotel,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. January 3d, 1837.

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G. D.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞ Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't.
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 517. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1837. Vol. 2—No. 40.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $3 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than one *year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28 1837.

The Baltimore Chronicle says:—We learn that early on Monday morning, the sheriff having previously received information that justified a search, accompanied by a number of officers, surrounded a house in the western part of the city, occupied by a family by the name of Foulk, and arrested all the occupants. On searching the premises they discovered in one of the rooms, a furnace, crucibles, & all the apparatus necessary for melting precious metals, and afterwards found several hundred dollars worth of silver in bars, buried in the yard, together with a number of other articles of value, supposed to have been stolen. The houses of several of our citizens have lately been broken open, and robbed of silver plate, and it is thought that this has been its destination for safe keeping, and where it was made undergo a change and assume a form not so familiar to its owners.

Foulk is an old offender, and has but recently been released from the Penitentiary of this State. The whole gang were committed.

Such is the scarcity of fuel at New Orleans, that English coal is selling at the exorbitant price of four dollars per barrel. The last Philadelphia coal in market sold from 25 to 30 dollars per ton. Western coal is very scarce and cannot be purchased in quantities larger than half a dozen barrels. The Buffalo Journal in alluding to those exorbitant prices, expresses its astonishment at the improvidence of so great a metropolis as New Orleans in this essential article of necessity. The greatest coal field of the world, probably, lies on the valley of the Missisippi. It would cover a space of 900,000 square miles, equal to the half of Europe, 1500 miles in lenth by 600 breadth.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, referring to the existing differences between Great Britain and New Grenada, says:

I have not the least doubt that the British Government contemplates taking possession of Panama, and that they mean to keep it, appears certain. Why should they not? Did not the French take possession of Algiers for an insult on their Consul? Can't we do the same? One regiment and two or three small vessels of war are all we want.

All the ports in New Grenada are in a state of blockade.

The New Orleans Courier of the 7th inst gives us a current rumor in that city, that Col. Almonte, acting in his diplomatic character, as commissioner on the part of Mexico, to adjust the boundaries between that country and the United States has agreed that the Rio Grande shall be the line of demarcation hereafter; and that he has written to this effect to some of the citizens of New Orleans. Conditions are of course annexed to this cession of a claimed or disputed territory, such as that Mexico shall receive a certain consideration for war expenses and territorial losses. It is also stated that Santa Anna has unqualifiedly given his assent to this boundary treaty, and has promised to procure its ratification by the Mexican Congress and authorities.

FROM MEXICO.

Slips from the New Orleans Bulletin of 6th and 7th state that

Advices had reached that city from Vera Cruz, as late as Jan. 22. They contain the important intelligence that the announcement of the liberation of Santa Anna had caused great rejoicings in the city of Mexico. As soon as the news was received, the officers in charge of the Government issued an order to the authorities at Vera Cruz, in the event of his landing at that port, to receive him, with all the honors due to the President of the Republic.

The National flag, which had been kept at half mast since his capture at St. Jacinto, is now restored to its usual position. Three days of festivity and general rejoicing were likewise had, and the most extravagant joy manifested by the people on the occasion.

It was expected that Santa Anna would reach Vera Cruz by the middle of February, and that he would be immediately re-elected President. Bustamente, who was the prominent candidate, and who would without doubt, have been chosen, if Santa Anna had not been liberated, declined in his favor, and has tendered his sword to the government, and with it resigned his command as leader of the army for the invasion of Texas. All naval preparations for that purpose have been suspended, and in fact the wheels of government are completely at a stand, awaiting the arrival and dictation of Santa Anna.

Conjecture is rife, as to the course of Santa Anna, but the demonstrations on all hands clearly show, that his will will be the law. All doubt in regard to the independence of Texas as distinct government, must now be at an end.

Late from Texas.

The Texas Telegraph of the 27th ult. has been received at New Orleans.

President Houston had returned from the Army, and reports it to be in excellent health and fine spirits. He thinks there are not twenty men in it over forty years of age.

The remains of those who fell at the defence of the Alamo are to be disinterred and buried with the honors of war.

The Message of President Jackson communicating the report of Mr. Morfit, the Agent sent by him to inquire into the political condition of Texas, had been received.

We perceive that attention is already being given to the increase of the population of the country—several marriages being announced in the Telegraph.

MR. CLAY UPON THE EXPUNGING PROCESS.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning contains the speech delivered by Mr. Clay upon the passage of the expunging resolutions. It was not necessary to the exaltation of the fame of this illustrious man, that he should ever again have raised his voice in the councils of his country.—Whatever may betide, his name and reputation are indissolubly connected with the history of the age he has lived in. Whatever may be the future fate of the country—whether this glorious union of the States—growing stronger and stronger every year—shall be maintained until its strength and resources may defy a world in arms—or whether, yielding to the unceasing attacks that assail it, it shall at length fall asunder and contrast a youth of peaceful vigor, by an old age of dissention and imbecility—whatever may befall it, the name of Henry Clay will be amongst the brightest of those who have reared and upheld it—who have contributed to its power and its harmony—and whose councils have ever been given, with sincerest devotion, to its honor, its permanence and its glory. But we rejoice that he has had an opportunity, upon the occasion of the passage of the expunging resolutions, to afford to his countrymen another evidence of the superiority of his endowments, and the unsurpassed fervor and power of his eloquence. If he never again rises in the Senate, this last of his speeches there will be an appropriate conclusion of his long and distinguished Senatorial career.

We regret that our limits will not allow of its publication entire, but we cannot refrain from copying the following concluding paragraphs.

Mr. President, what patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution? What new honor of fresh laurels will it win for our common country? Is the power of the Senate so vast that it ought to be circumscribed, and that of the President so restricted that it ought to be extended? What power has the Senate? None separately. It can only act jointly with the other House, so jointly with the Executive. And although the theory of the Constitution supposes, when consulted by him, it may freely give an affirmative or negative response, according to the practice, as it *now* exists, it has lost the faculty of pronouncing the negative monosylable. When the Senate expresses its deliberate judgement, in the form of resolution, that resolution has no compulsory force, but appeals only to the dispassionate intelligence, the calm reason, and the sober judgement of the community. The Senate has no army, no navy, no patronage, no lucrative offices, no glittering honors to bestow. Around us there is no swarm of greedy expectants, rendering us homage, anticipating our wishes, and ready to execute our commands.

How is it with the President? Is he powerless. He is felt from one extremity to the other of this vast Republic. By means of principles which he has introduced, and innovations which he has made in our institutions, alas! but too much countenanced by Congress and a confiding People; he exercises uncontrolled the power of the State. In one hand he holds the purse, and in the other brandishes the sword of the country. Myriads of dependents and partisans, scattered over the land, are ever ready to sing hosannas to him and to laud to the skies whatever he does. He has swept over the Government, during the last eight years, like a tropical tornado. Every department exhibits traces of the ravages of the storm. Take, as an example, the Bank of the U. S. for one. No institution could have been more popular with the People, with Congress, and with State Legislatures. None ever better fulfiled the great purpose of its establishment. But it unfortunately incurred the displeasure of the President; he spoke, and the bank lies prostrate. And those who were loudest in its praise are now loudest in its condemnation. What object of his ambition is unsatisfied. When disabled from age any longer to hold the sceptre of power, he designates his successor, and transmits it to his favorite. What more does he want. Must we blot, deface, and mutilate the records of the country to punish the presumptuousness of expressing an opinion contrary to his own.

What patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution. Can you make that not to be which has been. Can you eradicate from memory and from history the fact that in March, 1834, a majority of the Senate of the United States passed the resolution which excites your enmity. Is it your vain and wicked object to arrogate to yourselves that power of annihilating the past which has been denied to Omnipotence itself. Do you intend to thrust your hands into our hearts and to pluck out the deeply rooted convictions which are there. Or is it your design merely to stigmatize us. YOU cannot stigmatize US.

Ne'er yet did base dishonor blur our name.

Standing securely upon our conscious rectitude, and bearing aloft the shield of the Constitution of our country, your puny efforts are impotent, and we defy all your power. Put the majority of 1834 in one scale, and that by which this expunging resolution is to be carried in the other, and let truth and justice in Heaven above, and on Earth below, and liberty and patriotism, decide the preponderance.

What patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution. It is to appease the wrath, and to heal the wounded pride of the Chief Magistrate. If he be really the hero that his friends represent him, he must despise all mean condescension, all grovelling sycophancy, all-degradation and self-abasement. He would reject with scorn and contempt, as unworthy of his fame, your black scratches and your baby lines in the fair records of his country. Black lines! Black lines! Sir, I hope the secretary of the Senate will preserve the pen with which he may inscribe them, and present it to that Senator of the majority whom he may select, as a proud trophy, to be transmitted to his descendants. And hereafter, when we shall lose the forms of our free institutions, all that now remain to us, some future American monarch, in gratitude to those by whose means he has been enabled, upon the ruins of civil liberty, to erect a throne, and to commemorate especially this expunging resolution, may institute a new order of Knighthood, and confer on it the appropriate name of the Knight of the Black Lines.

But why should I detain the Senate or needlessly waste my breath in fruitless exertions. The decree has gone forth. It is one of urgency, too. The deed is to be done—that foul deed which, like the blood-stained hand of the guilty Macbeth, all Ocean's waters will never wash out. Proceed then to the noble work which lies before you, and, like other skilful executioners, do it quickly. And when you have perpetrated it, go home to the people, and tell them what glorious honors you have achieved for our common country. Tell them that you have extinguished one of the brightest and purest lights that ever burnt at the alter of civil liberty. Tell them that you have silenced one of the noblest batteries that ever thundered in defence of the constitution, and bravely spiked the cannon. Tell them that henceforward, no matter what daring or outrageous act any President may perform, you have forever hermetically sealed the mouth of the Senate.—Tell them that he may fearlessly assume what power he pleases, snatch from its lawful custody the public purse, command a military detachment to enter the Halls of the Capital, overawe Congress, trample down the Constitution, and raze every bulwark of freedom; but that the Senate must stand mute, in silent submission, and not dare to raise its opposing voice. That it must wait until a House of representatives, humbled and subdued like itself, and a majority of it composed of the partisans of the President, shall prefer articles of impeachment. Tell them, finally, that you have restored the glorious doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance.—And, if the People do not pour out their indignation and imprecations, I have yet to learn the character of American freemen.

GREAT RIOTS IN NEW YORK!!

Whoever will turn to the history of the French revolution of 1786, will find that the "death dance" was commenced by mobs clamoring for bread, marching in processions, and commiting outrages against the bakers. In view of this fact, we have watched the signs of the times in this city, and other parts of the country, with the greatest apprehension. A meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, some two or three weeks since, to consider and act upon the subject of the high price of provisions. True, an attempt was made to ingraft its proceedings upon the temperance cause, by attributing the high prices of flour and grain to the distilleries. But we liked it not—seeing nothing but evil from its inevitable tendency.

With still greater dislike did we view the notice for a public meeting in the park, which was not only published in the agrarian papers, but placarded through the city:—

"BREAD, MEAT, RENT, FUEL! THEIR PRICES MUST COME DOWN!

☞ The vote of the People shall be Heard, and Will Prevail!

☞ The People will meet in the PARK, *Rain or Shine*, at 4 o'clock, on MONDAY AFTERNOON. ☜

To inquire into the Cause of the present unexampled Distress, and to devise a suitable Remedy. All Friends of Humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend.

Moses Jaques,	*Dan'l Gorham,*
Paulus Hedl,	*John Windt,*
Dan'l A. Robertson,	*Alex'r Ming, Jr.*
Warren Hayward,	*Elijah F. Crane,*

New York, Feb. 10, 1837."

At 4 o'clock, a concourse of several thousands had convened in front of the City Hall—Moses Jaques was selected as the fitting chairman of such a meeting. But order was not the presiding genius on the occasion, and the meeting was divided into various groups, each of which was harangued by some chosen demagogue, after his own fashion, and on his own account, one of them proposed a memorial to the legislature, praying the prohibition of all bank-notes under the denomination of one hundred dollars.

There were others, however, who came directly to the business of the meeting, and denounced the landlords, and the holders of flour, for the prices of rents and provisions. One of these orators, after working upon the passions of his audience until they were fitted for the work of outrage, directed the popular vengeance against Mr. Eli Hart, who is one of our most extensive flour-dealers, on commissions. "Fellow citizens!" he exclaimed, "Mr. Hart has now fifty-three thousand barrels of flour in his store: let us go and offer him eight dollars a barrel, and if he does not take it,"—here some person touched the orator on the shoulder, and he suddenly lowered his voice, and finished his sentence by saying, "we shall depart from him in peace."

The hint was sufficient: and a large body of the meeting moved off in the direction of Mr. Hart's store, in Washington street. The store is a very large brick building, having three strong iron doors upon the street. Being apprised of the approach of the mob, the clerks secured the doors and windows; but not until the middle door had been forced, and some twenty barrels of flour rolled into the street, and the heads staved in. At this point of time, Mr. Hart himself arrived on the ground, with the police. The officers were assailed by a portion of the mob, their staves wrested from them, and shivered to pieces. The officers interrupted the work of destruction.

The mayor next arrived and attempted to remonstrate with the multitude on the folly of their conduct—but to no purpose: their numbers were rapidly increasing, and his honor was assailed with missiles of all sorts at hand, and with such fury that he was compelled to retire.—Large reinforcements of the rioters having arrived, the officers were driven from the field, and the store carried by assault—the first iron door torn from its hinges, being used as a battering ram against the others. And now again commenced the work of destruction.

Barrels of flour, by the dozens, fifties and hundreds were tumbled into the street, from the doors, and thrown in rapid succession from the windows, and the heads of those which did not break in falling, were instantly staved in.—About one thousand bushels of wheat, and four or five hundred barrels of flour were thus wantonly and foolishly as well as wickedly destroyed. The most active of the *destructionists* were foreigners—indeed the greater part of the assemblage: but there were probably five hundred or a thousand others, standing by and abetting.

Amidst the falling and bursting of the barrels and sacks of wheat, numbers of women were engaged filling the boxes and baskets with which they were provided, and their aprons, with flour, and making off with it. A boy, named James Roach, was seen upon one of the upper window sills, throwing barrel after barrel into the street, and crying out with every throw—"here goes flour at eight dollars a barrel!" Early in the assault, Mr. Hart's counting-room was entered, his books and papers seized and scattered to the winds. And herein, probably consists his greatest loss.

Night had now closed upon the scene; but the work of destruction did not cease until strong bodies of police arrived, followed soon afterwards by a detachment of troops.

Several of the rioters were arrested, and the store cleared. The mob retired, but the store of S. H. Herrick & Co. coming in their way, they commenced an attack upon that. The windows were first smashed in with a shower of brick bats, and the doors immediately afterwards broken. Some twenty or thirty barrels of flour were then rolled into the street, and the heads of ten or a dozen knocked in.

The number of the rioters engaged in this work was comparatively small, and they soon desisted from their labors.

None of the ringleaders in these disgraceful scenes have yet been taken.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

POETRY.

I CANNOT TAKE A WIFE.

BY. M. WALSH.

Our hearts are one, my dearest,
Our mutual wishes meet,
And, were they consummated,
Our bliss would be complete.—
You're all my craving fancy sought,
I love you as my life,
But ah! my poverty forbids
That I should take a wife.

I've tried each honest art and means
My fortunes to improve,
But cruel fate ordains that I
Must in the same sphere move.
A year has fled, and I'm as poor
As when it came to life,
And now my love for you forbids
That I should take a wife.

The wrecker's light the sailor hails
With joy when tempests blow,
As beckoning him to peace and home
When 'tis to death and wo.
Thus glittering all my distant hopes
Along the sea of life,
Each lures—then wrecks me—which forbids
That I should take a wife.

Though fortune, fate, and elements
Against me shall combine;
And blast each hope, withdraw each friend
Even then I'll not resign
An independent spirit—No!
In preference my life,—
Chill poverty, alone I'll bear—
Ne'er share it with a wife.

At a recent marriage in Vermont, where only eight persons were present, and where the bridegroom wedded his brother's wife's mother, the bride being 67 and the bridegroom 47; there were counted 3 fathers, 3 grandfathers, 3 mothers, 2 grandmothers, 4 children, 2 grandchildren, 3 husbands, 1 daughter, 3 wives, 2 uncles, 2 brothers in manhood, 2 aunts, 2 brothers in childhood, 2 sisters, 2 nephews, and 2 wives—in all 57 distinct relationships of kindred and marriage.

Items of News.

At the mouth of the river in Arkansas produce was [illegible] high. Flour 9 dollars a [illegible] 16 [illegible] corn [illegible] to 3 dollars; potatoes 2 dols; onions 2 to 8 dols. per bbl; hay ton 40 dolls; lard lb. 14 a 17 cts; butter [illegible] pork [illegible] cts lb; bacon 14 a 17 [illegible] $1 50 Wheat 2 75.

The total amount of importations of foreign wheat into Baltimore since last harvest, including [illegible] bushels coastwise is 861,000 bushels. The failure of our wheat crop [illegible] is not only proved by this, but the [illegible] the above was all converted into flour, there has been a falling off of the quantity of the latter [illegible] ted the year ending Dec. 31, of 57,500 barrels, compared 1835.

Flour at Mount Pleasant, Wisconsin, is 20 dols. a barrel.

The great Astor house [illegible] built by Mr. Astor [illegible] Lake Michigan, [illegible] feet front, 82 feet deep, and three stories high.

The Potomac is free of ice [illegible] to the mouth of the Kanawha and the [illegible] river up to [illegible]

[illegible]

Report

Of the Engineer of the Eastern Shore Rail Road.

Annapolis, January 24, 1837.

To the Commissioners appointed to survey the route of the Eastern Shore Rail Road;

GENTLEMEN—

My letter of the [illegible]th of November, informed you of the completion of the survey of the main stem of the Road, and the probable cost of constructing it. I have now the honor to communicate more in detail the estimates of the work and the Maps, Plans and Profiles which have been made from the field notes.—There are two sheets of Maps, and twenty-seven sheets of Profiles.

Map No. 1 shows the position of the road in connexion with the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and with the [illegible] as far south as Cape Charles—its connection with the rail roads leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia on the north—[illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] on the Roanoke river, and with the projected road from Norfolk to Edenton to the South, and its position relative to the line [illegible] on the Roanoke river, through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Washington City and Baltimore.

[illegible]

... given in the estimates, and it is even believed, with good reason, that the maximum grade may be reduced to seventeen or eighteen feet per mile, without much additional expense. In taking as the basis of the estimates of cost the line which I have been describing, it has not been my design to indicate a preference in its favor, over the other routes which have been partially surveyed or examined or which may have been suggested to the Commissioners. This line has been assumed on a rapid view of the profiles because it appeared to present a fair view of the general character of the country through which the road will have hereafter to be located, when all the questions connected with the subject will, I doubt not, be carefully considered and determined.

South of North [illegible] Branch, there is but the one line, thence to Bohemia river, (the western line [illegible] in red ink) is the one I have been describing, as the estimated route—north of Bohemia it is the middle line until it has crossed the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—thence it is Feeder's Valley line. Vide Map No. 2.

Sheets numbered 20 and 21, are the profiles of the continuation of the western line from Bohemia river to Elkton. Sheets 22 to 25 inclusive are the profiles of the eastern line south of Bohemia river. The [illegible] and the Feeder Valley lines, are [illegible] from picket numbered [illegible] north of the Canal to the Wilmington and [illegible]

[illegible]

... community, a prosperity which has steadily kept pace with their extension.

The progress of such improvements, however, are often so slow that their action upon the condition of the people is not immediately apparent, but there are cases where immediate results stand in such marked contrast with the previous prostration that we cannot fail to observe it.

[Here a condensed account of the testimony taken before a committee of the British Parliament showing the beneficial influence of such improvements, upon the condition of her own population and the productive power of capital is given, from which it appears that the mere establishment of a line of steam packets between the two commercial cities of Dublin and Liverpool, afforded such facilities to trade that it did not then require more than one fourth the amount of capital to do the same business that it did previous to the establishment of the line of packets.]

The preceding facts are strikingly applicable to the situation of the Eastern Shore, for although the existing means of communicating with a market enjoyed by the country near the bay, are very advantageous to it, their value is much lessened by the unavoidable suspension of trade at some seasons of the year, by the length and uncertainty of the voyage at all times and by the missing a favorable state of the market, [illegible]

[illegible]

... tainance and profits. The calculation of those who entertain the opinion that it will be profitable, are based mainly upon the expectation that it will very largely participate in the general travel of the Union and in the business which the rail roads of the south will bring towards the eastern cities.

Numerous roads have been projected to lead from the interior of all the southern States towards the seaboard. Amongst them are the Danville and Evansham, a prolongation of the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road. The Cape Fear and Yadkin, the Wilmington and Roanoke, Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Central rail roads within the State of North Carolina. They have all of them been chartered and some of them are under construction. In South Carolina the Charleston and Hamburg rail road has been in use for some years, and conveys to that city much of the Southern travel as well as large quantities of cotton, the latter of which formerly descended the Savannah river. The projected rail road from Charleston to Cincinnati meets with greater success than its friends could have anticipated, and they are enabled to commence it during the present year. Uniting the favor of the States of North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, through which it will pass, and of the State of Ohio, with which it will be connected, its progress will be very rapid, and its completion [illegible]

[illegible]

... the route by Norfolk and the Eastern Shore. It is yet more certain, that when the contemplated road from Charleston will be in operation, nearly all travellers coming from the southwest and from the seaboard, will go upon it. Its directness and loveliness must give it a decided superiority in point of time and cheapness, over any road, that can reasonably be expected to be brought into competition with it, and its superior certainty at all seasons of the year, will likewise commend it. The road by Richmond & Fredericksburg with which it will be more likely to be in competition, being longer by about 18 miles, reckoning from Roanoke river, or from their intersection 27 miles, and part of it being much more steeply graded, cannot be travelled in the same time or as cheaply. On the Potomac the travel is liable to be interrupted by ice, and in point of fact it is frequently interrupted, and the passage of the Susquehanna river which the route crosses, is not at all times very practicable. This route too, must be subject to delay and detention arising from want of harmony of arrangement among the many distinct companies and interests which are concerned in it. On parts of it, the companies are not throughout the year, dependant upon the general travel of the country for support at seasons when the local business is of the most consequence to them, their arrangements must necessarily be adapted to its accommodation, although these should be to the prejudice of the traveller.

The rail road and steamboat route by Norfolk and Baltimore, is equally incapable of maintaining a competition with that by the Eastern Shore as it respects certainty, time or speed; the distance by water & the total length of the route being greater than that of the Eastern Shore by 48 miles. The difference resulting from inferior speed upon that part of it, (for the water passage in the one case is 197 and the other but [illegible]) will operate still more. To these reasons may be added the occasional suspension of navigation upon the upper [illegible] of the bay during the winter months [illegible] seasons of [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Weldon by Norfolk [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] the Seaboard [illegible]

[illegible]

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB: 28, 1837.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

ktb28

We are authorised to announce

THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.

As a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Authentic intelligence has been received here, that our present worthy Representative, the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE declines being a candidate for re-election. In his last election Mr. Steele had no opposition, and his Congressional course, so far as I have heard an opinion expressed, has merited and met the approbation of his constituents.

His declining to be again a candidate renders it necessary that the voters of this Congressional District should turn their attention to the selection of a successor, and I present the name of the Hon. THOMAS K. CARROLL, for their consideration. Mr. Carroll was [illegible] the choice of the [illegible] for the late vacancy in [illegible] we readily acquiesced [illegible] from Worcester to Dorchester [illegible] Mr. Carroll [illegible] Congress [illegible] Dorchester [illegible]

P. S. [illegible] & [illegible] Hall are requested to [illegible] above.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

☞There will be a public meeting of the "Literary Club of Somerset," in the court house, on next Friday evening, at half past 6 o'clk. at which time there will be a public debate, the subject of discussion will be "Ought the Government of the U. States to authorise reprisals upon Mexico for the causes of complaint lately submitted to Congress." The public is invited to attend.

W. H. CURTIS, Sec'y

Esther C. Gray vs. George McElheney & Jane his wife and Banj. T. Bell, heirs at law of William H Bell.	In Chancery in Somerset county Court.

(Intermediate day, Feb. 21, 1837.)

Ordered by me the subscriber one of the associate Judges of the fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland that the sale of the Real Estate of William H. Bell (dec'd) as made and reported by William W. Handy Trustee, for the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed unless Cause to the contrary be shown by the second [illegible] County [illegible] be inserted [illegible] town of Princess Anne [illegible] successive weeks [illegible] report states the amount of sales to be $[illegible] 10 cents

WM. TINGLE.

True copy, Test, GEO HANDY, Clk.

F 28

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will be offered at public sale [illegible] Willing [illegible]

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Hotel,

[illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

For Sale.

The Schooner Thomas K. Carroll, [illegible]

LEVIN COLBERT.

Feb. 28, 1837. 3w

JAMES KEARNEY.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the bar, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

[illegible]

Princess Anne, Jan. 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent on the days of her arrival and departure from White-Haven [illegible] G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

[illegible]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] N. I. DASHIELL.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

[illegible] 1837.

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

[illegible]

Arnold M. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John M. [illegible], Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

[illegible]

Silicious Metalic, or Mineral incorruptible Teeth.

IT has for many years been a great desideratum among European and American Dentists, to manufacture Teeth from incorruptible materials which should imitate the natural living teeth.

Many have devoted years to unsuccessful experiments, and others have succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials similar to the porcelain ware, but generally they have an opaque white appearance, by which they are easily distinguished from the human Teeth.

After long and tedious experiments, the subscriber has succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials entirely incorruptible, and perfectly in imitation of human teeth. They have a semi transparency, and are made of various sizes and shades.

In cases where absorption of the alveolar process, or other causes may render it necessary, he will cast of the same materials attached to the teeth, artificial Gums, which shall imitate the Gum and supply the loss of substance.

It is entirely impossible for these teeth to change their color, or cause fœtid breath.

He will insert them from one to entire sets, in such manner that they will make articulation and the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication, and so that they cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful natural living teeth by the most scrutinizing observer.

He also performs operations in Dental Surgery, according to the late scientific improvements in the art.

F. H. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist.
N W corner Charles and Fayette sts.

The following testimonials from gentlemen whose respectability needs no encomium, are respectfully submitted to the public

From N R Smith Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland:

BALTIMORE, Oct 28, '36

I have examined specimens of Incorruptible Composition Teeth, manufactured by Dr F H Knapp, an ingenious Dentist of this city.

In their form, color &c, they admirably imitate the Natural Teeth. Being completely incorruptible by the agents which affect the Teeth, and also apparently very strong, they must be peculiarly fitted for the purpose for which they are designed.

NATHAN R. SMITH

From Professor Ducatel.

Having examined some Artificial Teeth prepared by Dr F H Knapp, and learned from him what are the principal ingredients [illegible]

J T DUCATEL, M. D.

[illegible]

JAMES H. JENNINGS.

[illegible]

RICHARD WILMOT HALL.

[illegible]

Negroes Wanted.

[illegible]

Fresh Groceries.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

which he offers to the public on accommodating terms for cash. He has taken the store house that George W. Humphreys lately occupied, at Princess Anne Bridge. He will take in barter for goods, Staves & all kinds of country produce.

The public's obd't serv't
JAS McC. SLEMONS

P Anne no29tf

N B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call at his store in Princess Anne and make immediate payment. J. McC S

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Smoerset.*
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, G. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Dorsey against Tubman Debonne, garnishee of John Dashiell, and Anne, his wife, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right of dower of a certain Anne Dashiell, in and to a certain tract or part of a tract of land, containing 126 acres, more or less, lying near Princess Anne, in Somerset county, & occupied by Tubman Debonne, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 7th of March next, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court House door, in Princess Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P M to satisfy the above execution.

J. S. CROCKETT, Sh'ff.

feb7 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 2 writs of fieri facias issued out of Somerset County court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Zadock Long, the other at the suit of William W. Johnston, both against Littl'n. Redden, I have seized and taken in execution the following tracts of land Friends Advice, 80 acres more or less, purchased of Levin L. Waters, Davis' Choice, Georges' Delight, Parker Fortune, and Meadow Ground, in all 113 1-4 acres, more or less, being the lands purchased by Littleton Redden from the heirs and devisees of John Parker, lying and being near Princess Anne, adjoining the lands of John Parker and Mrs. Elizabeth Pollitt, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, at the court house door in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Sh'ff.

Feb 21 4w

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of 3 writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by Wm. H. Curtis, a Justice of the peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah R. Dashiell, Wm. T. G. Polk, adm'r of George A Dashiell, against Gillis Anderson, James S Lorman, Thomas Morris, Joseph G. Barkley, James S. Anderson and Levin Gillis; I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, as the property of Gillis & James Anderson to wit:—one negro boy Ebonn, one girl Esther the property of James S. Dorman, which I shall proceed to sell, at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne on Tuesday the 14 day of March next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest bidder, for cash to satisfy said writs and cost.

ISAAC GIBBONS, const.

Feb. 21, 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Feb. 14, 1837.

On application of Thos Newman (Seal) Executor of Wm. Newman late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Wm. Newman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Aug. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of February, A D 1837.

THOMAS NEWMAN, Adm'r
of William Newman deed.

Feb 21 1837

To the Public.

The subscriber will teach school during the present year at the school house near Maddux's Corner. Any person living at a distance, and wishing to send to said school can be supplied with convenient board on reasonable terms.

The Public's obd't serv't.
ROBERT W. SWAN.

Jan 31 1837 3w

In Chancery,

January 23d, 1837.

ORDERED that the sale of the Real Estate in the cause of William Bennett against Levin Badley, adm'r. of William S. Robertson, Eleanor Robertson and Mary Ann Robertson, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 27th day of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $171 25

True copy Test
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 31

In Chancery,

January 23d. 1837.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate in the cause of Severn Bradley against Zacheus Wheatly and Thomas James Badley, and others made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 27th day, of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1238 20

True copy Test.
RAMSAY WATERS
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, will please come forward and close them either by cash, note, or country produce, on or before the first day of February next; those neglecting the above notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer as further indulgence cannot be given.

ISAAC NEWMAN.

Jan 3, 1837. 5wq

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTL'N, WATSON are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Jan 31 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT

February 7, 1837

On application of James Brittingham & Tho P. Dorman Adm'rs. of Wm. H Dorman, (Seal) late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'rs, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscribers of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of adm'n. on the personal estate of William H. Dorman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the [illegible] of Aug. 1837, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, A. D. 1837

JAMES BRITTINGHAM,
T. P. DORMAN
Adm'rs of Wm. H. Dorman, decd.

300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church, August 2, 1836

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him. GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them [illegible] of $150 will be given [illegible] and secured

ROBERT J. HENRY

Kingston P. O., Somerset county, Md. July 15, 1836

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dashiroon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, for leather, whose accounts have been standing six months, must come and settle, or otherwise I shall proceed to collect them according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDALE

DISSOLUTION

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to William Dorsey; who alone is authorized to settle the same.

Wm. Dorsey.
Wm. H. Curtis.

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland, November 8

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above law 3 w and forward their account to this office for collection.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form, and the success of the undertaking, [illegible] the paper, the [illegible] the fact, that although it has been [illegible] months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings [illegible] cuts, executed by good artists, [illegible] implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1½ 3-4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

Jan 3

Seasonable Goods.

W. W. Johnst n

Has received a variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of fresh

Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Shellbarks, Filberts, Candies, of various kinds, Madeira, Muscat and Sherry

WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,
HATS & CAPS,

All which he offers on his usual terms.

Cassinets, low priced, and Kerseys, a substitute for Virginia Cloth, Mackinaw, Point and Rose BLANKETS also received.

Dec 20—tf



COACH, GIG,

AND

[illegible]

The subscriber has pleasure [illegible] his friends and the public [illegible] that he has now [illegible] with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

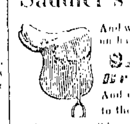
Such as well [illegible]

Timber, Mountings, [illegible] &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,
Bridles, Girts:

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess Anne, Jan. 17, 1837

21 ☞TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov 9—15tf

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M. P. Brodwater.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL, and to the firm of DORSEY & CURTIS, will please make immediate payment to me, who is authorized [illegible] further indulgence can not be given by me.

WM. DORSEY.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 24, 1837

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms.

P. Ann, Oct 14 1836.

Literary Union

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Lady's Literary Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, & on both sides the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs SARAH J HALE, Editor,
Mrs L H Sigourney
Mrs Ann Stephens
Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz
Mrs E F Ellett
Miss Leslie
Miss H F Gould
Miss C E Gooch
Miss L H Medina
R S Mackenzie, LL D
Joseph R Chandler
Morton McMichael
Robert T Conrad
Alexander Dimitry, A M
H E Hale
E Burke Fisher
N C Brooks, A M
Wm E Burton
Willis Gaylord Clark
Joseph C Neal
B Thatcher
R Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book [illegible] to use every means to maintain the [illegible] which his publication has [illegible]. For years he has gone steadily [illegible] course of improvement, and he [illegible] all that his faculties are such [illegible] to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost, he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe—and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every articles adapted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given, and every second month, a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other establishments; calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book, pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 *Walnut Street.*

As the proprietor of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals he suggests for the convenience of remittance the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels for	$5
Lady's Book and Maryatt's Novels for	$5
Bulwer's and Maryatt's Novels, seventeen in all, for	$5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Saturday News for	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated trials, and Sketch Book for	$5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book	$5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

☞ A premium of all the novels by the celebrated [illegible] will be given to [illegible] furnishing [illegible] the cash [illegible] to the publisher [illegible] Lady's Book free of postage; or one half of the novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

Jan 1837

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 521. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1837. **Vol. 2 No. 41.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1837.

For the Village Herald.

Mr. Callahan,—The determination of an incorporated institution, recently revived under an amended charter, to augment its effective capital, having been announced in another paper, the publication of whatever may tend to explain its charter and objects, cannot be esteemed to be either impertinent, or improper—the subjoined prospectus and illustrations are, therefore, submitted, and respectfully commended to your intelligent readers.

THE PHŒNIX [illegible] COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

The corporation having been [illegible] for the purpose of "*establishing, carrying on and encouraging manufactories,*" [illegible] views will [illegible] compass every department of [illegible]. And, in accordance with [illegible] funds [illegible] resources [illegible] be prepared [illegible]

1. In the [illegible] struction, of all [illegible] gine, [illegible] cess—And in providing fuel, and [illegible] ness to motive machinery—Or for the repair and [illegible] of the establish[illegible] and its appendant properties.

2. In the collection, preparation, sto[illegible] and [illegible] appropriation [illegible] and in employing superintendents, agents, artisans, laborers, and servants, necessary, or convenient, for its contemplated operations.

3. In co-operating with existing corporations, or firms—or in aiding individual enterprize, by supplies of capital, or credit, commensurately with ability and circumstances.

4. The action of the company being immediately applied to the sawing of timber it will contract for logs either round or square, and various descriptions of prepared materials.

5. To the grinding of farinaceous matter, it will contract for corn, and other kinds bread stuff, and provender for horses and other beasts of burden.

6. To the tanning and dressing of leather, it will contract for bark, neat cattle, hides, skins, and other essentials to that branch of industry.

7. To the carding and spinning of wool it will contract for sheep, or the specific staple, in the fleece, or the skin.

8. To the printing of calico, and paper hangings, it will contract for all requisite fixtures, blocks, presses and materials.

9. To the expression of Oil, it will contract for flaxseed, Palma-christi, and other oleaginous seeds, or substances.

10. To the business of Smithing and Hardware, its operations will include edged tools, saws, files, and other fabrics of iron, or steel.

11. To rail-road power and transportation, it will embrace engines, cars, carriages, casting, and other auxiliaries for construction, or repair.

12. To the culture and [illegible] it will encourage the propagation of mulberry leaves, and the erection of [illegible] and cocoon[illegible]

13. [illegible] encourage the [illegible] Mar[illegible] zel, and other [illegible] vegetables.

14. To the [illegible] and packing of [illegible] it will encourage the fattening of hogs, beeves and mutton, also, the taking and preserving of fish, whether of scale or shell.

15. To each, or to either, of the foregoing or to other objects, having regard to "*establishing, carrying on and encouraging manufactories,*" the capital and credit of the Corporation will be extended, and advances in funds, or available means, will be made, according to the convenience of parties, in anticipation of contracts for deliveries of productions of the forest, field, water, or mechanic art, under adequate hypothecations or collateral assurances. And, for the purpose of augmenting its ability to accommodate such as may desire facilities, the company will receive of persons disposed to deposit their surplus moneys, and grant certificates therefor, with such rate of interest as shall be allowed by the board of President and Managers.

That the legal competency of the company is co-extensive with the aforegoing proposals would seem to be palpable from the tenor of its enactments, couched as they are in terms neither obscure or ambiguous. The construction, in reference to the act of 1814 [illegible] set forth in the professional opinion of [illegible] distinguished gentleman now no more, is understood to have been admitted in the Legislature at the time of its revival, and since confirmed by the concurrent testimony of many persons well versed in the department of [illegible]

[illegible]

"The power [illegible] engines, &c. [illegible] contract for and [illegible] purchases, permissions, rights and [illegible] of every nature and kind whatever, and agreements for, hire, sell, or otherwise dispose of on such terms and conditions as may be judged most proper: to receive, use, dispose of and employ all the stock, money, property and funds of the corporation [illegible] President and Managers, with the restriction alone, that what may be applied necessary for establishing, carrying on, and encouraging manufactures.

"It is scarcely possible to [illegible] more general [illegible] the power, and it is [illegible] possible to grant powers broader and more unlimited.

"There cannot be a doubt that the Corporation is vested with authority to borrow and loan money, to draw, and endorse bills of exchange, and to bind itself by notes payable to order, or bearer.

"In not [illegible] a depreciation, it will be sufficient to say that the Charter is entirely silent as to its [illegible] there fore [illegible] be without limitation.

"No [illegible] upon the institution. Any property which it may possess [illegible] be taxed in the same way and to the [illegible] as that similar property held by [illegible] taxed.

"The Corporation [illegible] the right to [illegible] loans, and to [illegible]

[illegible]

pany are some of the most [illegible] enterprising individuals [illegible] and that, [illegible] their interests are concerned in restoring stocks at present dormant and unavailable, by the recuperative power of means to invest action and productiveness. And that traders and Mechanics generally, depressed by the pressure of the times, are aware of the want of an institution capable of affording efficient and facile accommodations, such as is tendered by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, we may well believe that the means required will be contributed [illegible] dently [illegible]

INDUSTRY.

From the National Gazette.

That species of [illegible] which in former [illegible] law or pro[illegible] were went to [illegible] which [illegible] the most revolting exercise [illegible] The tyrants of the Grecian States were, for the most part, [illegible] power [illegible] law, but [illegible] violence to [illegible] tyrants [illegible] we [illegible] in the past tense during the administration of the seventh President of the United States.

When the [illegible] of General Jackson [illegible] were [illegible]

[illegible]

to crowd the [illegible] by masses, until [illegible] is found who cannot [illegible] tion of private [illegible]

The executive administration has been an administration of individual feelings and influences. [illegible] we have are [illegible] the President has [illegible] He was [illegible] by the position [illegible] and he never look[illegible] upward, not [illegible] Adopted by the people after [illegible] them for [illegible] ever [illegible] He held [illegible] hand a dispensing [illegible] To punish [illegible] was all he knew of [illegible] station. To [illegible] according to [illegible] the notice he [illegible] to take of law and Constitution. He had no conception of the sacred [illegible] which it is [illegible] to enlighten his own ignorance and subdue his own prejudices. The man who voted against him, lost his office. The Senator who attacked his administration, became the object of his enmity. The institution which refused his influence, incurred his deadly animosity. The doctrine whose partizans were his opponents was a different to his creed. [illegible] personal conduct, [illegible] the heart [illegible]

With the exception of the Bank question, he has scarcely been uniform on a single great point of public policy. Internal Improvements, Nullification, and the distribution of the revenue, [illegible] have found him alternately an advocate and an [illegible]. On the question of the Tariff he has been silent, with his opinions [illegible] by opposing [illegible] Toward the bank he has been vehement, unsparing, and not always [illegible] His latest [illegible] power [illegible] The history of Government [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] as men should [illegible] the cultivation [illegible] serious retros[illegible] Would that by set[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the men do [illegible] the smallest [illegible] their influence, [illegible] onward [illegible] We [illegible] of the career, [illegible] seen [illegible] of the [illegible] and worthless [illegible] and stubborn [illegible] breath on the storm.

POETRY.

SPRING AND AUTUMN.

From the French of Beranger.

Those who in life seek only pleasure,
Can all those [illegible] two seasons measure,
To Spring, dear Spring we owe the rose,
[illegible] in Autumn glows,
[illegible] awake,
[illegible] the wine we make,
In [illegible] adieu!
In Autumn, love, farewell to you!

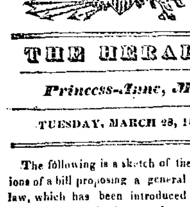
[illegible] would be a glorious thing
[illegible] clung,
[illegible] declining
[illegible] too much wine,
And we [illegible] to give
To those [illegible] live,
In [illegible] adieu!
In Autumn, love [illegible] on you!

In May [illegible] sweet month [illegible] Rosette,
And [illegible] that coquette,
And many [illegible] of hope and fear
My [illegible] half a year
[illegible] to quench the feverish flame
[illegible] came,
In Spring [illegible] I bade adieu!
In Autumn, love, farewell to you!

Adele [illegible] forget
[illegible] much regret,
[illegible] one day—
[illegible] retraced her way,
[illegible]
[illegible] clusters hung,
In [illegible]
In Autumn [illegible] farewell to you!

[illegible] Kate,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] fondness,
[illegible] book,
[illegible]
In [illegible] the bowl!
In Autumn [illegible]

[illegible]



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1837.

The following is a sketch of the provisions of a bill proposing a general banking law, which has been introduced by Mr. Robinson, into the house of assembly of New York:

"The material features of this bill are that any persons not less than twenty, may associate for banking purposes, whenever they shall have actually paid in a given sum, limited at not less than $200 000 and not exceeding $2,000,000, and shall have obtained the certificates of the bank commissioners that they have complied with the provisions of the bill and the requisitions of the safety fund law. In their discounts and issues they are placed upon the footing of the safety fund banks, and differ from them only in the proposed limit of their notes to not less that the denomination of $20, and the liability of the associates in the event of insolvency."

Apple Trees.—A new plan for increasing plantations of apple trees has lately been carried into extensive practice by the horticulturists of Bohemia. Neither seeds nor grafting are required. The process is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot, while it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually grows up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

Whatever may be the success of the undertaking, its novelty is at least an inducement to give it a fair trial.

A bill has been reported in the Legislature of Louisiana to increase the salaries of the district judges to $3000. Their present compensation, we believe, is $2,500.

Le Soleil du Province, published at Lyons, (France) says an attempt had been made at Turin to assassinate the King of Sardinia. The assassin, armed with two daggers and a brace of pistols was seized just as he was in the act of attacking the King.

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Santa Anna March of Mexican Troops upon Texas.

The schooner Creole arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, in six days from Tampico. She brings intelligence that a fleet consisting of 4 brigs and 3 schooners of war, had sailed from Vera Cruz for Metamoras, destined to operate against Texas. Every thing was tranquil in Tampico. There were about 800 troops there in garrison:

The Creole brought $401,300 of specie which in this time of scarcity will be very acceptable.

Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st of February, where he was rather coolly received, and with no more honors than those due to a common Mexican General. He left immediately for his estate, Mango de Clavo.

The election returns for President were—

Anastacio Bustamente	57	votes.
Manuel Gomez Pedraza,	6	"
Nicolas Bravo,	3	"
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,	2	"

The government stands in contract with the house of Rubio, Pedro de la Quintana, Echavaria and others, for a loan of two millions of dollars payable half in cash, half in paper

The above houses furnish monthly $200,000 against the revenues of the custom houses of Metamoras and Tampico.

Gen. Bustamente had arrived at the Rio del Norte where the army was stationed, and takes the command in conjunction with Bravo.

Santa Anna, on his arrival at Vera Cruz addressed the people, and assured them that his liberation was not owing to bribery, or to any thing derogatory to the Mexican people, but purely to the goodness of Gen. Houston.

The Ship Moro Castle, Smith, cleared for Havre on the 10th, with a cargo of 460 bales cotton, took fire on the 12th and was burned to the water's edge.

From Annapolis.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle

March 16

Mr. Schley, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to change the tenure of offices of clerks and registers, reported an amendment thereto, giving to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, the appointment of those officers, whose term of office shall be seven years from the date of their commission.

It provides, also, that the present incumbents shall not be subjected to the operation of the act until after the 1st February 1845. It lies on the table.

Mr. Tuck submitted a resolution providing for the making of an Index of the Laws and Resolutions from December session, 1832, to December session 1836, both inclusive.

The House having been engaged all day, with the interval of an hour, in the discussion of the surplus revenue bill, at half past 8 P. M. disposed of it. The treasurer is authorized to deposite the one million, in his discretion, in such banks or monoyed institutions as he may select, at an interest of not less than five per cent. The interest to be distributed as the school fund now is, for the promotion of education.

March 17.

Mr. Schley's amendment to the bill relative to Clerks and Registers was adopted, and the bill then passed.

In the House, Mr. Crisfield submitted a series of resolutions to rescind the resolutions relative to the revision of the laws adopted at a former session. They further proposed to elect by joint ballot a person to make a digest of the Laws for $30,000 They lie on the table.

Mr. Alexander's resolutions directing the Attorney General to investigate the manner in which the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company applied the loan of 1834, was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan offered a substitute of an opposite character.

The subject gave rise to a long debate, in which several members participated—and the whole subject was referred to the next General Assembly.

March 18

The amendment of the Senate to the Clerks and Registers bill, giving the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, the appointment of these officers, was amended in the House so as to require the joint consent of the Senate and House. This amendment was dissented from by the Senate.

FROM FLORIDA

A slip from the office of the Mobile Register of date March 6, brings us the following alarming report:

"An express arrived at Pensacola on Saturday evening, from the Agent of the Apalachi Indians, stating that several bodies of the hostile Creek Indians, which were estimated to amount to from 300 to 490, were in the neighborhood of the Black Water, (about 30 miles from Pensacola,) and had murdered several families, and committed many other depredations. A meeting of the citizens of Pensacola was called, and raised a volunteer company of mounted men, and appointed a committee to wait upon commodore Dallas, who had prepared an expedition to depart to-day at 12 M."

LATER.

SAVANNAH, March 16—1 P. M.

By the arrival this morning of the steamboat Charleston, Capt. Bonnel, from Black Creek, we learn from an officer of the army, passenger on board, that the war is at an end. The principal chiefs, with the exception of Philip and Powell, have come in. Capt. Harris, of the army, also a passenger in the Charleston, is the bearer of the stipulation entered into between Gen. Jesup and the Chiefs—the purport of which we understand is, that the treaty of Payne's Landing is to go into effect. Capt. H. is on his way to Washington with the despatches.

Micanopy, it is said, was not willing to make a Treaty, as he says he was blamed for being opposed to the war, but he was willing to sign any agreement Gen. Jesup might make.

We have been favored with the following extracts of letters.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Army at Carey's Ferry, to his friend in this city, dated 11th March, 1837.

"I understand that a Treaty has been entered into with the Indians; that they agree to be ready to go West by the 10th proximo. Micanopy is to be left as a hostage until all leave."

Another letter states that information had been received from Head Quarters, from which it would appear, "that there is good reason to believe the war is at an end."

From the Baltimore Chronicle of the 20th instant.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The intelligence which was received here by the express mail of Saturday of the suspension of payment by the banking house of Messrs. Josephs & Co. of New York, occasioned, as might have been expected, very considerable sensation. It was not, however, altogether unexpected, as their connection with the House of Hermann, Briggs & Co. of New Orleans, of whose reverses intelligence had already been received, was well known. Notwithstanding the enormous extent of their engagements, it was hoped, even up to the hour of the arrival of the Express mail yesterday, that they would be enabled to resume operations.—But this expectation was not realized. The intelligence from N. Orleans, both by letters and slips, received here by Saturday night's express mail, nearly precluded all hope that Messrs. Hermann, Briggs & Co. could immediately reestablish their credit, and, in this state of things, it became at once obvious that Messrs. Joseph must submit to a still further suspension, if not to a final cessation of their operations.

The following is the latest and most particular statement of the actual condition of affairs, in New York, up to Saturday.

Office of the Journal of Commerce,
NEW YORK, March 17-2 P. M.

MONEY AFFAIRS.—We are sorry to say that the state of things in Wall street is most uncomfortable. It will be seen by the sales of the Broker's Board that panic reigned there, some stocks going down eight or ten per cent below the low point to which they had previously fallen. The condition of things at the board was in sympathy with the feeling out of doors. The largest ingredient in the cup of alarm which this day has added, is the suspension of Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co. whose immense business affects directly or indirectly a great number of persons. This house has long been one of great credit and usefulness in our city, and intimately connected with several other great houses, particularly of Jews, both in this country and Europe.—One of these was Hermann, Briggs & Co of New Orleans, the news of whose failure reached the city yesterday.

For this house Messrs. Joseph are understood to be at this moment under acceptance to the amount of one million four hundred thousand dollars, a sum too great to be taken up under the circumstances, even by a house otherwise of great wealth. The letters from New Orleans to the 8th of March say that the banks, except two, had agreed to sustain Hermann & Co., and a meeting was to be had on the 9th, to see whether all the banks would not come into the plan of relief. It is hoped therefore that the next news will be a resumption of payment.

Under these circumstances, Josephs' & Co. called a meeting of their friends this morning who have advised that they should suspend until Monday. The sympathies of the public are particularly excited in their behalf, for it is only within a few days that the most active partner of the house buried an only son; on Tuesday their expensive banking house was a heap of ruins, and now their mercantile credit is also prostrate.

The engagements of Hermann, Briggs & Co. were enormous, being for the thirty days succeeding their failure, not less than three millions of dollars, or more than a hundred thousand dollars daily. The originator of this house came to New Orleans some twenty years ago, with a pedlar's pack on his back, so it is said but rapidly amassed a princely fortune and with his partners retired from active business a few years ago, leaving their names and responsibility for the use of the junior Hermann and talented business gentlemen with whom he had associated himself.

A main part of their business was that of factors for the cotton planters and interior dealers. Those who are acquainted with this business, know how immense the acceptances of these factors are in anticipation of the arrival of cotton. When the cotton trade goes off, as it has for several years past, these acceptances are easily met by the sales of cotton as it arrives, but if the cotton fails to arrive, or cannot be sold, or the bills on Europe and the northern States in which it is common to make a payment, cannot be negociated, the state of the case is very different, and this is the state of the case at present.

We understand that by the exhibit of the Messrs Joseph & Co. this morning, it was concluded that two millions and a half were necessary to carry them through. The United States Bank offers them one million, on condition that the rest can be procured elsewhere. The general impression is, that no loss can finally result to the creditors of Herman, Briggs & Co., but unless they and the other houses here and elsewhere, associated with them, can go on, the derangement must produce great inconvenience.

From the New York Commercial.

Wall street, 12 o'clock. The present is the most gloomy day known in Wall street for years.—The news from England yesterday, of a farther decline in cotton, and of the bad state of the money market, has had a sympathetic effect on our exchange. Added to which, is the reaction of the deplorable condition of things at the far South. We have been told that from many places at the South, hardly any thing is now paid; and for many days past immense amounts of protested paper have been coming back upon the drawers.

One o'clock.—Let not the public suppose things are worse than they are, or that there is any thing like a general crash. The case of the Messiurs. Josephs, thus far is rather one of suspense than a failure. A house at New Orleans has failed, having a million of the funds of the Josephs. But the latter have the guarantee of another house for a million; and if this house has not failed, of which there is no certainty, the Josephs will go on. And if not, negociations are on foot, which may effectually relieve their existing embarrassments. It is not believed by many, that there will be any mercantile failure in consequence of this event.

The New York Star says, and truly, that the fruits of the wild and mischievous interference of the late administration of the government, in the derangement of the currency and the regular business operations of the country, are spreading their poisonous effects far and wide among our citizens.

The New York Daily Express says—Our advices from New Orleans speak of several small establishments having suspended payment; and from Boston we learn that there had been two or three considerable failures.

(From the New York Courier and Enquirer March 20th.)

We understand that the Messrs. Josephs have received the cheering intelligence from New Orleans, that the pending arrangements described on Saturday, between the Banks in that city and the 3 great commercial houses which had suspended payment have been satisfactorily concluded; and that in consequence, the latter had resumed their payments. Thus all apprehension from that quarter, is put at rest; but it must be obvious to all familiar with commercial affairs, that the fact of the Messrs. Josephs having stopped payment for two days, has given a shock to their credit, which renders it impossible for them to go on with their business without prompt and extensive aid in the shape of money. Such aid our banks under existing circumstances, are not able to afford; and here again the value of a large institution like the Bank of the United States is rendered manifest. That bank is no longer a Government Institution, but simply a local bank doing business in Philadelphia under a State Charter; yet with the liberality which has ever characterised it, we learn that the cashier will arrive here this morning with full authority to advance the Messrs. Joseps one million of dollars, in order to enable them to resume their payments!

Foreign.

ENGLAND.

From the New York Gazette.

By the packet ship Virginian, Capt Watson, from Liverpool, we have papers from London to the 7th of February inclusive, the same as our Paris dates by the Poland. There is no continental news of interest.—The money market was in even a worse state than it is in this country, if we may judge from a paragraph in the London Times of the 4h, which speaks of a loan from a private banking house to the Bank of England of half a million sterling.

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, transacted business at the Foreign office on the 6th February.

The London Times of the 4th, says—It is not surprising that the Bank borrowing money should with difficulty find belief any where, but nevertheless it is so.—The lending party is a large discount house in Lombard street, and the sum lent is 500,000 pounds on bills of exchange held by the Bank on previous account, and now transferred to that house. To say that this is a repayment of former advances made that house by the Bank is a mistake; the transaction is a loan to the Bank, and cannot take any other shape. There were repayments a short time previously to the Bank by this and other discount houses to a very large amount, but quite independently of this transaction. Altogether the pressure on the circulation, from so many causes combined, is very great indeed; but so much have engagements lessened on the part of the merchants, that the inconvenience from that cause is much less than might be anticipated. The interests of commerce, however, are placed in temporary jeopardy by it, as few men will embark extensively in trading operations of every kind whilst so much uncertainty exists as to the state of the money market.

FROM SPAIN.—By the *Charleston*, at Charleston, intelligence has been received from Malaga, to Jan. 7. Another revolution is reported to have broken out at Malaga, and Com. Elliott was to have left Gibraltar on the 31st January, in the frigate *Constitution*, to protect American citizens and their property, at that place. Much damage was occasioned at Malaga the early part of January, by a violent storm, in which an English frigate was dismasted, and seven other vessels driven on shore.

RUNNING IN DEBT.—The following remarks upon this subject are extracted from D'Israeli's new work—"Henrietta Temple"—"If youth but knew the fatal misery that they are entailing on themselves the moment they accept a pecuniary credit, to which they are not entitled, how they would start in their career! how pale they would turn! how they would tremble and clasp their hands in agony at the precipice on which they were disporting! Debt is the prolific mother of folly and of crime; it taints the course of life in all its streams. Hence so many unhappy marriages, so many prostituted pens, and venal politicans! It hath a small beginning, but a giant's growth and strength. When we make the monster, we make our master; who haunts us at all hours, and shakes his whip of scorpions forever in our sight. The slave hath no overseer to serve.—Faustus when he signed the bond with blood, did not secure a doom so terrific."

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 28 1837.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.—By an arrival at Charleston, we learn that Com. Ellicott was at Gibralter on the 31st January, in the Constitution. He was last from Tangiers, where he had concluded a very satisfactory treaty with the Bey of Morocco, on which occasion fifty guns were fired by order of the Bey, and are to be repeated on each anniversary of the treaty.

EXTENSIVE FAILURES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans American of the 8th of March says "We are fallen on singular and anomalous times. In the midst of unexampled prosperity, when all the avenues of trade are open, when money is abundant for the ordinary operations of commerce, we are called upon to record several extensive failures involving an amount alarming to the general credit. On Saturday, one of our largest and most influential houses failed for seven millions, carrying with it full five millions more. When and where this is to stop we know not. The rage for speculation has been so great, that there is no estimating the amount of responsibilities incurred. It does not appear to have been confined to real estate.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, annually prepared at the Treasury Department, have just been completed for the year ending the 30th of September, 1836. The following is a summary of the whole, reported to the Secretary by the Register of the Treasury.

The imports during the year ending on the 30th December, 1836, have amounted to	$180,980,035
Of which there was imported in American vessels,	171,656,444
And in foreign vessels,	18,323,893
The exports during the year ending on the 30th September, 1836, have amounted to	128,663,040
Of which	108,916,680
Were of domestic, and	31,746,360
Of foreign articles.	
Of the domestic articles,	80,845,143
Were exported in American vessels, and	26,071,237
in foreign vessels.	
Of the foreign articles exported in American vessels	16,282,866
In foreign vessels,	6,463,994

1,255,384 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,312,523 cleared, from the port of the United States, 680,213 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 674,721 clered during the same period.

I have also the honor to state that the registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, for the year ending on

the 30th September, 1836 amounted to	897,774
The enrolled and licensed tonnage amounted to	872,928
And the fishing vessels to	111,304
Tons	1,882,102
Of the registered tonnage amounting as before stated to	897,774
There were employed in the Whale fishery	144,680
The total tonnage, of shipping built in the United States, during the year ending 30th September 1836 amounted to—	
Registered vessels	46,645
Enrolled do	66,982
Tons	113,627

NEW LAW PROPOSED.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York, placing the wife in the same position with reference to her property at the time of marriage, and which she may, during marriage, inherit or receive, which the husband now occupies—that is, she does not by marriage lose the command of the property but may, in her own name, and at her own pleasure, dispose of it, whether it be real or personal, and if she die before her husband, then he has only the right in her property which is now by law enjoyed by the widow in that of her late husband.

We suppose there is much to be said against such an enactment, but experience has shown the existing mode exceedingly oppressive. A young woman with a handsome property, perhaps in stocks, is married, and shortly becomes a widow—her husband dying intestate, most of the property goes for the benefit of *his* family, and she is left to the pittance of her *thirds*, and the kindness of her own relations.

Such a law would not be passed by unmarried legislators.—*U. S. Gazette.*

ADVICE TO WIVES.—We heard a story related the other day of a signal revenge taken on a quarrelsome husband by the weaker vessel. Finding that in all her contests she came off second best, he one day very affectionately requested him to get through a trap door in the floor was laid very near to the ground, and get her thimble which she had dropped through a small opening. The kind husband, cheered on by the unwonted smiles of his better half, was soon doubled up beneath the floor, but while groping about for the stray thimble he found himself suddenly enveloped in midnight darkness. The mystery was soon explained, as the loving wife seated herself on the trap door, and calling out in exulting tones.

'Ha! ha! my fine gentleman! who is the better man now?'—*Balt. Visiter.*

WEDDED LIFE.—The picture of wedded life, in Mr. Willis's *Inklings* of Adventure, is very beautiful, appealing to the heart by its purity and tenderness, and charming us by the sweetness of the description and the elegance of the periods:

"I like to go unobserved into a corner and watch the bride in white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes, moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness and persuade myself that it will be true I think how they will sit upon the luxuriant sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even the parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and empty mirth of the gay, to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now, at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footstep as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come, and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty. I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her fair hand. Their children are growing up about them, and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, and remembered when they die!"

NOVEL DUEL.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has the following paragraph:

"Yesterday a duel was fought in this city, between Capt Shamburg and Mr. Cavillier. The meeting took place with broadswords, on horseback. They paraded at the proper hour, on fine looking geldings, armed with swords—took their positions, and waited like knights of old, the world to be given for combat. The result was, that after some close cutting and thrashing, Shamburg had his hat cleft in twain, and his horse killed under him; and Cavillier had a division made of his clothing across his whole front, leaving, it is said, a slight flesh wound, and here the affray terminated. The duel was at a public place, and, from the mode of fighting, a large number of persons were drawn to the spot to witness the combat."

PAY THE MECHANIC.

The rich man who employs a mechanic, does not always know to how much inconvenience, loss of time and expense he exposes him, by neglecting to pay an undisputed bill, on presentation. Without going too deep into the subject, let us propose a very simple example, of constant occurrence. A mechanic undertakes a job, for which his honest charge is fifty dollars. It is done to the satisfaction of his employer. The mechanic is an industrious but poor man. He expects his pay on the presentation of his bill. Why should he not receive it? He has no bank credit. He pays cash for stock, and he pays cash for labor.—He has been employed for a week or two on that job with two or three journeymen, besides furnishing the raw material, paying shop rent, and other expensive contingencies. Why should he be asked to wait six months or a year for his money? He must pay his hands on Saturday, provide for his family during the week, pay for his stock, and lay up something against rent day. It is reasonable—is it just that his ready employer should ask him to wait for his pay until his convenient time, when cash is not scarce—when three percentum a month is not to be had on the loan of money which belongs to others, or which ought to be appropriated to the payment of the honest debts instead of sleeping and fattening at interest on post notes—or contribution to the artificial wants of his family—or gratifying a reckless spirit of speculation in visionary stocks? Is it righteous, is it just that a man of supposed wealth should do this, and leave the honest and hard working mechanic to the clamors of small creditors, the importunities of journeymen, and the rapacity of usurious extortioners?—Certainly not.

Boston Transcript.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, March 22.

Flour, per bbl.	$10 75a11 00
Wheat, (foreign,)	2 25a2 26
do (American,)	1 95a2 00
Corn,	91 a 91
Rye,	1 25a1 28
Oats,	48
Clover seed,	7 75a8 00
Flaxseed	1 44a1 50

Died

In this town on Tuesday morning last Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Col. George Handy, in the 66th year of her age.

Appointments

By the Governor and Council of Maryland

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

Justices of the District Court.

John B Taylor John Badley Wm. Evans, jr.	R. Creek District
Caleb Kennerly James Bounds Edwin Dashiell	Quantico do.
Benj. I. Jones Benjamin Dashiell James Denson	Tyaskin do
Robert Patterson Gabriel Webster Travers Daniel,	D. Quarter do
William H. Curtis L. Ballard, (of Jarvis) Samuel S Miles	P. Anne do
John S. Handy Levin Tyler Samuel S. Boggs	Brinkley's do
Isaac Denson, Isaac Anderson James D Smith	Trap do
Levin Pollitt Isaac M Adams John D Anderson	Dublin do
Wm. W Maddux Richard Waller John Rider	Salisbury do
John Leatherbury Wm T G Polk Littleton Harris	H Neck do
William Evans Solomon Evans John M White	S. Island do

Justices of the Orphans' Court.

Daniel Ballard, James Stewart
Benjamin I Dashiell

Levy Court

Jesse Walter	Robt J Henry
Alexander Jones	Alexander Denoho
John Waters	Stephen Horsey
Noah Rider.	

Justices of the Peace.

Job Allen	Wm. Adams (of P)
Jesse Walter	John McKenzie
Alexander Lowe	Stephen Horsey
Alexander Jones	William Whayland
James Denson	Henry Ward
Isaac Denson	Edwin Dashiell
Levin Ballard (of J)	Levin Tyler
Isaac M Adams	Theodore G Dashiell
William Miles (of S)	William H Lankford of Annamessex
Covington Cordray	
Morris H Adams	Benjamin Lankford
William Sudler	Henry Thomas
Richard Waller	Henry Lankford
Samuel S Miles	Joshua P Horsey
William H Curtis	John Cullen
Daniel Ballard	John D Anderson
Henry Newman	William Williams (Jr)
John H Cohoon	Andrew W Anderson
Isaac Newman	Wm. H Whittington
Charles Horsey	Levi Dougherty
William Waters (Jr)	John D Brower
John Rider	James R W Conway
John Leatherbury	Edward M Waters
Selby Mills	George Johnston
John A Lankford	Isaac Gibbons
John Tyler	John D Adams
Solomon Evans (S I)	William W Maddux
Joseph Cantwell	Tubman Lankford
Travers Daniel	John S Handy
Gabriel Webster	Levin Polk
Caleb Kennerly	James Wilson
Samuel Gordon	Littleton Harris
John Dougherty	Benjamin J Jones
Charles Wallace	John B Taylor
Samuel Ford	John Badley
Thomas Robertson	George E Laremore
Arthur Lankford	Robert L Miles
Isaac Anderson	Charles Lawrence
William T G Polk	William Bennett
Robert Patterson	Littleton S White
Edward K Horsey	Robert Swan
Littleton D Maddux	Stephen Taylor (F T)
A Evans (of James)	Samuel T Bounds
John W Huntington	William Evans (Jr)
Samuel S Boggs	James Bounds
Benjamin Dashiell	James D Smith
Levin Crockett	Richard Waller
George W Price	John M White
Alexander S Evans	

Seasonable Goods.

W. W. Johnston

Has received a variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of fresh

Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Shellbarks, Filberts, Candies, of various kinds, Madeira, Muscat and Sherry

WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

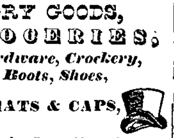
Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,

HATS & CAPS,

All which he offers on his usual terms.

Cassinets, low priced, and Kersies, a substitute for Virginia Cloth, Mackinaw, Point and Rose BLANKETS also received.

Dec 20—tf



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,

Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess-Anne, Jan. 17, 1837.

TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Dissolution of Partnership

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov. 9—15tf

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M P. Brodwater.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committe are J. Buel J. P. Beekman, and I. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, the indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will no exceed 1g 3 4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J Buel Albany, N. Y.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

Irish potatoes for sale

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of potatoes of the best quality, such as the Chenango or Mercer, the Pink eye, and the Nova Scotia Orrange, which he will dispose of for cash, or in exchange for corn or oats. R. W. SWAN.

mar 21 3w

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14, 1837.

On application of Thomas M Hargis (Seal) Executor of Hancock Shrieves late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Hancock Shrieves, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Sept, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A D 1837

THOMAS M. HARGIS Ex'r
of Hancock Shrieves, decd.,

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14th, 1837.

SEAL — ON application of Noah Rider, Administrator of Sampson Parker, late of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Sampson Parker late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Oct. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March A. D. 1837.

NOAH RIDER.
Adm'r of Sampson Parker, dec'd.

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

March 14, 1837

On application of William Fowler and Sam. B D Jones, Adm'rs, of Sarah Fowler, (Seal) late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr's, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for thre weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n. on the personal estate of Sarah Fowler, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A D. 1837,

WILLIAM FOWLER,
SAM. B. D. JONES,
Admr's of Sarah Fowler, decd.

Mar 21

Necessity.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are particularly requested to come forward on or before the first day of April next, and liquidate their accounts, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of William Handy, Esq., for collection.

J. W. KING.

mar7 3w

Notice

Whereas Leakin Evans, of Smith's Island, in Somerset county, hath this 10th day of February 1837, given notice to me a justice of the peace, in and for said county that on the 2d of February 1837, his son James took up adrift in the Chesapeake bay and secured a six oared Boat, 12 feet long and 5 feet wide, painted inside and a yellow streak outside; appears to have been used with a spreet sail. The owner of said boat is hereby requested come forward, prove property, pay costs and charges and take her away.

WM. EVANS, J. P

mar7 3aq

Literary Union

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Lady's Literary Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, & on both sides the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous and accomplished of our female writers,

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs SARAH J HALE, Editor,
Mrs L H Sigourney
Mrs Ann Stephens
Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz
Mrs E F Ellett
Miss Leslie
Miss H F Gould
Miss C E Gooch
Miss L H Medina
R S Mackenzie, LL D
Joseph R Chandler
Morton McMichael
Robert T Conrad
Alexander Dimitry, A M
H E Hale
E Burke Fisher
N C Brooks, A M
Wm E Burton
Willis Gaylord Clark
Joseph C Neal
B B Thatcher
R Penn Smith,

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his faculties are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost, he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe—and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every articles adapted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given, and every second month, a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other establishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book, pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 *Walnut Street.*

As the proprietor of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests for the convenience of remittance the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels for	$5
Lady's Book and Maryatt's Novels for	$5
Bulwer's and Maryatt's Novels, seventeen in all, for	$5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Saturday News for	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated trials, and Sketch Book for	$5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book	$5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

A premium of all the novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person fornishing ten subscribers, and the cash $30, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage: or one half of the novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

Jan 1837

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

TEETH,

Silicious Metalic, or Mineral incorruptible Teeth.

IT has for many years been a great desideratum among European and American Dentists, to manufacture Teeth from incorruptible materials which should imitate the natural living teeth.

Many have devoted years to unsuccessful experiments, and others have succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials similar to the porcelain ware, but generally they have an opaque white appearance, by which they are easily distinguished from the human Teeth.

After long and tedious experiments, the subscriber has succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials entirely incorruptible, and perfectly in imitation of human teeth, They have a semi-transparency, and are made of various sizes and shades.

In cases where absorption of the alveolar process, or other causes may render it necessary, he will cast of the same materials attached to the teeth, artificial Gums, which shall imitate the Gum and supply the loss of substance.

It is entirely impossible for these teeth to change their color, or cause fetid breath.

He will insert them from one to entire sets, in such manner that they will make articulation of the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication, and so that they cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful natural living teeth by the most scrutinizing observer.

He also performs operations in Dental Surgery, according to the late scientific improvements in the art.

F. H. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist,
N W corner Charles and Fayette sts.

The following testimonials from gentlemen whose respectability needs no encomium, are respectfully submitted to the public

From N R Smith Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland:

BALTIMORE, Oct 29, '36

I have examined specimens of Incorruptible Composition Teeth, manufactured by Dr F H Knapp, an ingenious Dentist of this city.

In their form, color &c, they admirably imitate the Natural Teeth. Being completely incorruptible by the agents which affect the Teeth, and also apparently very strong, they must be peculiarly fitted for the purpose for which they are designed.

NATHAN R. SMITH

From Professor Ducatel.

Having examined some Artificial Teeth prepared by Dr F. H Knapp, and having from him what are the principal ingredients that enter into their composition, and the nature of the materials by which they are colored, I am inclined to think that they will prove as he represents them to be incorruptible. Dr. Knapp having moreover acquired the art of varying the colors of the enamel which covers his Artificial Teeth, is thereby enabled to impart to them a more natural appearance than such Teeth are usually found to possess, a circumstance that will doubtless render them more acceptable to the public.

J. T. DUCATEL, M D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Md.

From S. K. Jennings, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics &c. in the Washington Medical College of Md.

BALTIMORE Nov. 2d 1836

Having been favoured with an inspection of a considerable number of Incorruptable Artificial Teeth, which were manufactured by Dr. F. H. Knapp, I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed in respect to them by Professors N. R. Smith and J. T. Ducatel,

SAM'L. L.K. JENNINGS.

From Professor Geddings.

Having examined several specimens of Incorruptible Teeth manufactured by Dr. F. H Knapp, and ascertained from him the principal ingredients of which they are composed, I feel confident that they will be found to fulfil the object proposed.

E. GEDDINGS.

From Professor Hall.

After an examination of the artificial Teeth manufactured by F. H. Knapp, and being made acquainted with their manufacture and composition, I feel assured that they will meet the expectations of the manufacturer.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL.

From Geo. S. Gibson, M. D.

The specimens of Mineral incorruptible Teeth, submitted to my examination by F. H. Knapp are the most perfect that I have ever seen, and from the representation made to me of their component parts, I have no doubt they will deserve their name,—They are as perfect imitations of the human Teeth as art can furnish.

GEO: GIBSON

Baltimore, nov 29

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept. 23, 1834.

The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 31

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by J. D. Collier, on Main st, leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

Board will be furnished by the day week, month, or year.

The public's ob'dt serv't,
BENJAMIN L. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

Washingtn Hotel,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq, hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be aforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS,

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful hostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants.
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. January 3d, 1837.

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G. D.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 522. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1837. Vol. 2—No. 45.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrerages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 4 1837.

Items of News.

The Springfield Republican says, that the Silk Company at Northampton, are manufacturing at the rate of $200 per day yet cannot supply the demand. A Company has been incorporated to raise the same article in West Springfield.

Such is the improvement and progress in Silk manufacture in Hartford and other places in New England, that the New Haven Herald thinks America will in a few years export silks of plain manufacture, as she has for some time those of plain cotton stuffs. The Hartford establishment already furnishes fifty pounds of sewing silk per week. This article is taking the precedence in the market over the foreign.

There are 32 manufacturing establishments in Patterson, N. J. which employ upwards of 3000 persons, whose wages exceed $500,000 per annum. Other manufactories are about to be built.

A bill has passed the Illinois Legislature to increase the capital of the State Bank by an addition of $2,000,000, and that of the Shawneetown Bank $1,400,000.

A bill for the incorporation of 29 new banks, and the extension of the charters of 32 old banks, has passed the Senate of Ohio. So we go!

The Grand Internal Improvement bill heretofore alluded to as being before the Legislature of Illinois, has been revised, amended and passed into a law. It appropriates ten millions of dollars, specifically, to various rail-roads and other works of improvement, in that young but flourishing and enterprising State.

The Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, Geo. has declared, within the last nine months, dividends to the extraordinary amount of eighty dollars on each share.

The trade of New Orleans has much increased of late. According to Levy's Price Current there were in port on the 10th ult. 298 vessels, viz: 82 ships, 92 brigs, and 114 schooners, besides a long line of elegantly modelled steamboats.—During the last six years so great a number of vessels has never been in the port at once.

The quantity of goods passing west from Baltimore is so increased, that the wagon freight for Wheeling is advanced to $3 30 per cwt and for Pittsburg $3 50.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act directing that the election of members of Congress and the State Legislature shall be held on the same day throughout the commonwealth and appointing the fourth Thursday in April as the day.

The wheat prospect in Virginia, so far, does not promise well. Some are procuring spring wheat to sow over the common wheat as soon as the frost leaves the ground.

General Samuel Houston, the President of Texas, has directed General Felix Houston to have the bones and ashes of the heroes of the Alamo collected and interred with all the honors of war.

The Creek disturbances are definitively set at rest. Capt. Page is collecting the Indians together preparatory to an entire emigration beyond the Mississippi. Those who committed the late murders and burnings are to be punished; and the planters it is hoped, will be remunerated for their losses.

The roofs and streets of Charleston were covered with snow two inches deep, Saturday March 4th. At Savannah, further south, it was one foot deep!

There's a salt spring in Rall county, Missouri, impregnated with sulphur, and more potent, it is said, in its medicinal effects than the Congress water of Saratoga.

The Salt River Journal says, that a lady in that vicinity has made a quilt containing 2777 pieces, and adds what is not an indifferent pun—"we dare say that she is not only a patient but a very *piece-able* lady."

A meeting of the citizens of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn. has been held for the purpose of taking measures for the suppression of gambling, horse racing &c. in that vicinity.

The election in New Hampshire came on week before last. Governor Hill is re-elected, and the candidates for Congress nominated by the party in June last, have also been elected; viz:—Samuel Cushman James Farington, Charles G Atherton, Joseph Weeks, and Jared W. Williams. There was no serious contest.

Formerly the West India Islands depended on us for their supplies of flour, at prices which made fortunes rapidly for those engaged in the traffic. Now, strange to say, we are told by the Kingston (Jam) papers that flour is a drug with them, whilst the cost of the article of even an inferior quality here is enormous.

From the Baltimore American.

MILITARY COURT OF INQIRY.

The Washington Globe contains at full length the Opinions of the Court of Inquiry which lately sat at Frederick, in reference to the conduct of Major Generals Scott and Gaines, and other matters touching the service. The Court seems to have entered very fully into the subjects before it, and sets forth the ground upon which its decision has been formed. In regard to General Scott the Court is of opinion that he was "amply clothed with authority to create the means of prosecuting the Seminole war to a successful issue," but that "at the time he was invested with the command the season was too far advanced for him to collect, appoint and put in motion his forces until a day too late to compass the object."

The Court "further thinks that the failure of the campaign was owing to the want of time to operate, in connection with the unsalubriousness of the climate, the ignorance of localities, and the difficulty of obtaining and transporting provisions; but that the General was zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of campaign was well devised, and prosecuted with energy steadiness and ability."

In reference to the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign against the Creeks in Georgia and Alabama, the Court is of opinion that no delay took place which could have been avoided, and that the plan adopted by the General was well calculated to lead to successful results, and that it was prosecuted by him as far as practicable with zeal and ability up to the time of his being recalled.

In regard to the failure of Gen. Gaines in his Florida campaign in 1836, the Court thinks that the result should rather be attributed to the want of the means of subsistence to prosecute the war than the contingent result of a sortie. The publication of Major Gen. Gaine's official report of July 4th 1836, with the sanction of that officer is regarded as prejudicial to the public service and injurious to the discipline of the army. The expressions made use of by this officer in his summary of the evidence touching the operations of Seminole campaign, are pronounced "assertions, without fact or circumstances to sustain them, and only coming his, Major, General Gaines', high rank and station; remarks and assertions which the Court condemns in the most decided terms of reprehension."

FROM FLORIDA

COPY OF THE TREATY OF PEACE,

From the Floridian

TALLAHASSEE, March 14.

The Government Express has just arrived from the late seat of War, bringing the welcome intelligence that peace has again been restored to Florida. We hasten to lay before the public the following official copy of the treaty of capitulation.

We are happy to learn that Governor Call will not, in consequence of this cheering intelligence relax his vigilence in protecting the frontier. A strong cordon will be maintained until the last Indian is beyond our limits. Indeed, it is to be expected that a few desperadoes, and especially the Micasuky band, will still hold out, notwithstanding the general capitulation of the nation. It is hoped that the counties, heretofore so prompt in the discharge of their duties, should forthwith furnish their quotas, and not leave a stain on their patriotism on the eve of a glorious termination of our difficulties.

CAPITULATION.

Of the Seminole nation of Indians and their allies, by Junper, Holatoochee, or Davy, and Yaholoochee, representing the principal Chief, Micanopy, and fully empowered by him, entered into with Maj. General Thomas S. Jesup, commanding the United States Forces in Florida, this 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Article 1. The Chiefs above named, in behalf of themselves and the nation agree that hostilities shall cease immediately, and shall not be resumed.

Art. 2. They agree and bind themselves that the entire nation shall immediately emigrate to the country assigned them by the President of the United States, west of the Mississippi.

Art. 3. Until they emigrate, they will place in the possession of the General commanding the troop, hostages for the faithful performance of their engagements

Art. 4. The Indians shall immediately withdraw to the south of Hillsborough. Those found north of that river, and a line drawn from Fort Foster due east from the ocean, without permission of the General commanding, after the 1st of April, will be considered hostile.

Art. 5. Major General Jesup, in behalf of the United States, agrees that the Seminoles, and their allies who come in and emigrate to the West, shall be secure in their lives and property; that their negroes, their bona fide property, shall accompany them to the west, and that their cattle and ponies shall be paid for by the United States at a fair valuation.

Art. 6. That the expenses of the movement West shall be paid by the United States.

Art. 7. That the chiefs, warriors and their families and negroes, shall be subsisted from the time they assemble in camp, near Tampa Bay, until they arrive at their homes, west of the Mississippi, and twelve months thereafter at the expenses the United States.

Art. 8. That the chiefs and warriors, with their families, will assemble in camp to be designated by the commanding general, as soon as they can; and at all events by the 10th of April. Yaholoochee will come in at once with his people, and the other towns will follow as fast as possible

Art. 9. Transports will be ready to take the Indians with their negroes off to their Western homes.

Art. 10. Micanopy will be one of the hostages. He is to visit the commanding General, and will remain near him until his people are ready to move.

Art. 11. All the advantages secured to the Indians by the treaty of Payne's Landing, and not enumerated in the preceding articles, are hereby recognized and secured to them.

Signed at Camp Dade on the 6th of March by Gen. Jesup and four of the principal Chiefs.

THE BILL TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1. Vacates the seat of the present Senators as soon as a new Senate shall be elected, as provided for in this bill.

Sec. 2. The Senate for 1838 to be composed of *twenty-one* members.

Sec. 3. The members of the Senate for 1838, and forever thereafter, to be chosen, one from each county of the State and the city of Baltimore. Their term of service to commence on the day now fixed by law for the meeting of the Legislature, and continue for two, four and six years, according to classification. Qualifications of those who vote for Senators the same as those who are entitled to vote for Delegates, and the Senators to be chosen by a plurality of votes. New election to be held in case of a tie. One third of the Senators to be elected every second year on the first Wednesday of October.

Sec. 4 Elections for Senators to be conducted in the same manner as those for Delegates.

Sec. 5. Senators to have all the qualifications of Delegates, and the additional ones of being thirty years old, and having resided three years in the city or county from which they are chosen.

Sec. 6. Vacancies in the Senate to be filled by a new election.

Sec. 7. The thirty seventh article of the constitution repealed so far as it makes Senators ineligible to offices of profit.

Sec. 8. Senators and Delegates incapacitated from receiving any office which shall have been created, or the emoluments increased during the time for which they were elected, or filling any office whilst a Senator or Delegate.

Sec. 9. At the election for Delegates in 1838, and until after the census of 1840, the members of the House of Delegates to be elected as follows:

Western Shore.		*Eastern Shore.*	
Baltimore city	5	Dorchester	4
" county	5	Somerset	4
Annapolis	1	Worcester	4
Anne Arundel	4	Cecil	3
Prince George's	4	Kent	3
Harford	4	Queen Anne's	3
Frederick	5	Caroline	3
Montgomery	4	Talbot	3
Carroll	4		—
Washington	4	Eastern Shore	27
St. Mary's	3	Western do	52
Charles	3		—
Calvert	3		79
Allegany	3		
	—		
	52		

Sec. 10. After the promulgation of the census of 1840, and every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates to be graduated as follows:

Every county having less than 15,000 inhabitants to elect three delegates.

Counties having 15,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants to elect four delegates.

Counties having 25,000 and less than 35,000 inhabitants, to elect five delegates.

All counties having over 35,000 inhabitants to elect six delegates.

The city of Baltimore to elect as many delegates as the largest county.

No county to have a less number of delegates than is allowed by ninth section, but the delegates now allowed to Annapolis not to be counted for Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 11. The city of Annapolis, after the election of 1837, to be taken as a part of Anne Arundel County in the election of Senator.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly to regulate by law the time, place and manner of holding elections and to divide counties into election districts.

Sec. 13. Executive Council abolished—office of clerk abrogated, and the whole executive power of the government vested in the Governor, subject to the checks provided by this bill.

Sec. 14. The Governor to nominate and with the consent of the Senate to appoint all officers whose offices are created by law. This section not to interfere with the officers in commission when this law goes into operation, or to alter the tenure of their office.

Sec. 15. Governor to fill vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions that shall expire when a successor is appointed, or one month after the next regular session of the Senate.

Sec. 16. Persons rejected by the Senate not to be nominated to the same office a second time by the Governor, unless the Senate request him to do so. The Governor cannot appoint a person, who has been nominated to the Senate and rejected, to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

Sec. 17. A Secretary of State to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Sec. 18. If a vacancy occur in the office of Governor, the General Assembly; if in session, or if not; at their next meeting, to fill such vacancy, and until such election, the Secretary of State to act as Governor, or if the Secretary fail to act, the President, of the Senate, or if there be no President, the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Sec. 19. Governor to be elected in 1837, to continue in office until a new election under this act.

Sec. 20. Governor to be elected by the people. He shall continue in office for three years, and be ineligible for a second term. The State to be divided into Districts as follows, the Governor to be taken from each of the Districts alternately.

Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester, compose one district.

Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George' Anne Arundel, (including Annapolis) Montgomery and Baltimore city, compose another District.

Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany, compose an other district.

The district from which the Governor is first to be chosen, to be determined by lot.

Sec. 21. The General Assembly to regulate the time, place, manner, &c., of holding elections for Governor, and the judges to send the returns to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 22. The legality of votes for Governor, to be decided by the Senate, and the person having the highest number of votes to be declared Governor—his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January.

Sec. 23. No person elected Governor eligible for a re-election the succeeding term.

Sec. 24. The election authorized by this act to be held on the first Wednesday of October

Sec. 25. In the elections for Governor Annapolis to be taken as a part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 26. The relation of master and slave not to be altered without the unanimous consent of 2 consecutive Legislatures, and not then without a full restitution to the master for his property.

Sec. 27. The city of Annapolis to continue the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, and the high Court of Chancery.

Sec. 28. Provides for the confirmation of this act.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. American

MUSINGS—BY FLACCUS IN TOWN.

HOMEOPATHY NO NOVELTY.

"Similia similibus curantur."

"Wounds by wider wounds are heal'd,
And poisons by themselves expelled."
BUTLER.

"The hair of a dog will cure his bite."
PROVERB.

O! *Hahnmann*—what a cloud of dust
In physic thou art raising!
As if thy theories were new
That all the world is praising.

If height'ning symptoms of disease
Be means which will remove it;
Does not our own wise Faculty
In constant practice prove it?

If the best dose to cure a man
Be that which makes him sicker?
Oh! what, than our own *Brandreth's* pills
Can heal the patient quicker?

If 'like cures like,' how fine a chance
Some teachers high in station
In physic's schools, now have to heal
The ignorance of the nation!

But not in medicinal alone
Thy treatment we're pursuing—
'Tis what we've long in politics,
And private life been doing.

Our Whigs, who, military Chiefs
Have always dangerous reckon'd;
Would heal the errors of the first,
By setting up a second.

Our wise administration, too,
When knotty questions bother,
Still mend the ill one blunder brings
By rushing on another.

Our mobs, whene'er the staff of life
Grows scarce in market, seize it;
And e'en destroy the little left,
In order to increase it.

Our rich, whom overgrown estates
Oppress with care and trouble—
How do they ease them of their load?
They go and make in double.

Our widows, when divorce, or death
Their galling halter looses,
No salve like noose from that same cord
Can find, to soothe their bruises.

Whenever for an unpaid coat
The heartless tailors sue one,
Our bucks, if other *measures* fail,
Get measured for a new one.

Our topers, who *will* drink, despite
The temperance cry of warning,
Assuage the pangs of punch at night
By juleps in the morning.

Then keep your arts, ye foreign wits!
Nor hope for such we'll thank ye
We practice more than you can preach—
You cannot teach a Yankee.

POTATOE BREAD.—In allusion to this substitute for the staff of life in times of great scarcity of flour and wheat, as at present, we see some interesting information touching the subject in the Franklin Mercury, and also the Providence, R. I. Journal. The latter thinks so highly of potatoe bread that he recommends it to be made exclusively of this vegetable. The editor assures us from personal experience it is delicious, and describes some cake made of it in these vivid terms:

It was not to be sure of that dark, dingy, disgusting, mudlike complexion, which, from the variety of abominables that help to form it, characterises the hymenial compost. Far from it; it was a beautiful, light, golden hue; fragrant to the smell, and most lucious to the taste; melting like dew upon the lips and retaining its sweetness to the last.

There was not a particle of flour in it. The following is the very simple mode of making potatoe bread and cake, which we commend to all housewives.

The raw potatoe, previously washed, is rasped, and spread before the fire to dry gradually, when it will fall into an impalpable powder, or may be easily made so by the gentlest rubbing, and is then ready to be converted into the staff of life.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 4 1837.

From the N. Y. Star.

TEXAS.—In another column we publish the letter of Santa Anna to the President *ad interim* of Mexico, by which it will be perceived that he denies, in the most positive terms, ever having made any arrangement or entered into any condition by which the Independence of Texas was to have been acknowledged by Mexico.

That he has on several occasions made declarations in favor of Texas, and declared his intentions to have that country recognised, and the boundary line established, there can be no doubt. We, however, have always considered the pledges of Santa Anna as contingent—as connected with his reception in Mexico, and it is very evident that so far from enthusiasm or triumphant success he has been very coldly received, and has escaped to his plantation, from which he has addressed the Government in defence of his own conduct, utterly disavowing any intention of giving up Texas. The few lines appended by the Mestizo Almonte, which are sufficiently bitter, shew evidently that the war against Texas is to be prosecuted with vigor, and that Santa Anna has no longer any party in Mexico that dare take an opposite course.

It is now time for the United States to look into this business with something like decision and energy. The conduct of the Mexican government compelled the American minister at that place to abandon his port, and the incendiary attacks on the country by Gorostiza, have incensed the Mexicans as much against us as against the Texians. Mr. Ellis has been reappointed minister to Mexico, provisionally re-appointed we take it for granted, for at the present juncture of affairs there would be an obvious impolicy in allowing him to depart for that country. In the mean time the United States has acknowledged the independence of Texas, and such acknowledgment embraces all the good offices, friendly intercourse, and hospitable reciprocities within the bounds of neutrality, that may be required. The right to arm and equip in our ports is open equally to Texas and Mexico. The expedition against Texas is more cautiously prepared and better organised that the last, and there appears to be a determination in the acting government to prosecute the war with vigor, and not allow the dismemberment of the country. Should Mexico succeed in the present campaign, we shall have a repetition of the massacres of the Goliad and Alamo, and no doubt the simultaneous risings of all the Indians on our borders. This must be looked to in time, and prevented. Gen. Gaines must have his command strengthened in that quarter and greatly strengthened. The Congress of Texas should unusually active in preparing for defence, and increasing the disposable force of the country, and by announcing liberal grants of land for every man who joins the army equipped for service. The ample resources of Texas in this respect, we think, would ensure an auxiliary force of at least 10,000 men for the present campaign.

The following is the concluding part of Santa Anna's Letter the President *ad interim* of Mexico.

The pleasure I feel in again treading upon my native land, after the many outrages and tribulations I have endured; that pleasure, I say, was considerably diminished when I was informed that there were some individuals, believing my disgrace was so much the greater, because I had betrayed my country and compromised her independence. What! betray an object so dear to my heart. I, who have so often fought to preserve her inviolable! Would it not be better that I should perish in the midst of my enemies, than that I should be the mark of so serious and unjust an accusation coming from my own fellow countrymen.

In this case, as well as in many others, I have been the victim of calumny, and in order to place myself beyond the power of those charges, I should protest to your excellency, and in the face of the entire world, that I obtained my liberty without subscribing to any conditions whatever, that either before or since that conjuncture, I have not made with any one, let him be who he may, any contract that might bring reproach upon the national independence or honor, or place in jeopardy the integrality of the territory; that accordingly could have given no guarantees whatever to any individual or government relative to those pretended stipulations; and before consenting, either willingly or through force to such conditions, I would have suffered a thousand deaths before subscribing to such terms.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.—The letter we published recently, from Santa Anna to the Mexican Minister of War, was, no doubt, an artfully contrived piece of diplomacy on the part of that person, to regain his influence in Mexico. It has hastily been construed, by some of our contemporaries, into an evidence of hostility on the part of Santa Anna to Texan Independence. Such a construction we hold to be wrong, and we doubt not but the end of the Mexican struggle with Texas will prove that Santa Anna has no wish again to risk his life against the latter; but on the contrary, as soon as he finds himself in a situation to justify such a movement, he will declare himself in favor of the separation of Texas from Mexico and the acknowledgment of the Independence of the former. That Santa Anna will soon be in a position to make such a movement, the intelligence from Mexico fully warrants, and the next news from that country may be that the army have declared in his favor and he already rules supreme in the Capital.

LETTER FROM SANTA ANNA.

MANGA DE CLAVO, Feb. 21st, 1837.

After so many reverses, troubles and fatigues, thanks to Providence, and to the disinterested generosity of General Houston, I arrived yesterday at this, my house. I assure you that I feel much indebted to the captain, officers and crew of the *Pioneer* for their kindness and attention to my person during our passage.

I much regret that the severity of the season, besides other circumstances, would not permit me to make a longer stay in the U. S and to visit New Orleans.

In my communication to the Government I have not forgotten my poor companions in arms, retained as prisoners in Texas. *If my advice could prevail in the councils of the nation, they would soon return to the bosoms of their afflicted families, and a stop be put to the present state of war with the Texans*, and this in an honorable manner, for I would be the last to consent to a base compromise of the national honor, as my adversaries have maliciously induced the people to believe.

(Signed)
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

FROM MEXICO.

We find in the New Orleans Courier a long account of a secret sitting in Congress of Mexico, in which Bustamento, Arillaga, Jagle and Iturbide engaged.

CONGRESS—(Secret Sitting,) Feb. 3d. D. Carlos Bustamente offered the two following propositions: first, that Gen. Santa Anna should be required to render an account to Congress of his conduct subsequent to the action of San Jacinto, and be incapable of holding any command, civil or military, until he had fully justified his proceedings. Second, that any person whatever, who should contribute directly or indirectly to the dismemberment of the national territory, should be held as a traitor, and punished accordingly. At the request of their mover, the second reading of these propositions was dispensed with, and they were referred to the committee on the affairs of Texas.

Feb. 8th. (Secret Sitting.) The Texas Committee presented their report, recommending that Government be called on to inform Congress of the nature of the orders issued to the authorities of Vera Cruz and Tampico respecting the reception of Gen. Santa Anna; and also, that it should declare its opinion upon the proposition of Senor Bustamente.

Feb. 21.—The Texas committee presented a second report on Bustamente's propositions, which recommended that he following articles should be passed into a law.

Act 1. Government shall require from General D. Antoni Lopez de Santa Anna, immediately on his arrival in the republic, a documental statement of the motives of his journey to Washingtion, of its results, and of whatever engagements he may have contracted since the battle of San Jacinto, detrimental to the integrality of the Mexican territory, and to the honor and interests of the nation.

2. Government shall immediately forward said statement to Congress for its inspection and for such legislative measures as may be proper to adopt thereon.

3. In the interim the said General can in no case obtain that legal reinstatement which our constitutional law as well as that of nations, requires, in order to resume the exercise of any command civil or military.

4. The declaration of nullity (of all Santa Anna's acts while prisoner) contained in the 3d article of the law of the 20th May of last year, is renewed and confirmed.

On the same day that the above resolutions were submitted to Congress, there appeared an official note from the Minister of the Interior, announcing the liberation of His Excellency the President of the Republic, General Santa Anna, and ordering this happy event to be published with all due solemnity! The Cosmopolite remarks that if we attend to the report and resolutions of the Texas committee, Santa Anna is not even a Mexican citizen, and if to the official announcement, he is the *first* citizen of the Republic!

The late news from England is of the most discouraging character. The pressure in the money market still continued unabated.

Several important houses have failed in Richmond Va.

Foreign.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

ANOTHER (making the fourth) ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING—NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.

By the ship Utica, Captain Pell, from Havre, we have Paris files to February 23.

On Sunday Feb. 19, at 5 A. M. the police having cognizance of the nefarious intentions of a person named *Champion*, sent his commissary Vassal and others to his domicil, rue de l'hotel de Ville, No. 38 to make the necessary examinations.—Champion exhibited much trepidation, but the agents of the police proceeded immediately to their business. In an obscure corner of the garret they found an Infernal Machine, half completed, which was from 7 to 8 inches in width, four in depth, with three rows of drawers, containing 3 distinct compartments. On the first were to be placed seven small connon pistols, directed horizontally; in the second, six with an oblique direction; to the right, and in the third, six, with a like direction left. The mode of using it, as explained by Champion was to erect a battery, and communicate with it by a cord, whereby trains of powder were to be set off successively so as to explode each range of pistols, commencing with the first—the pistols also to go off separately. Champion confessed his intention to destroy with it if possible the life of the king. He said his plan was to place the machine in a small hand cart filled with furniture as if in the act of moving it—The machine was to be placed at the height of 5 or 6 feet, and to be covered with a mattrass. The cart was then to be placed on the road to Neuilly, near where the King usually passed.

Champion was then conducted to the Prefecture, where, during the morning, he expressed his regret of not accomplishing his purpose. Shortly after the guard had gone out of his cell, Champion suspended himself by his cravat to a bar of the window. He had got on to his bed, and then pushing it suddenly from him, caused his death immediately. He had, for several days before, been repeatedly drunk; saying he would soon go to the Place St. Jaques, the place of executions.—He had been suspected during the trial of Polignac, &c. It is supposed he has accomplices. Some have been arrested, among others his mistress, named Saget, and a fencing master named Janvier.

The first intimation that the authorities had of Champion's design was 15 days before, in an anonymous letter, the clue to which they ferreted out. The would be assassin was a locksmith. A suspected cafe in the garden of the Tuileries near the rue Rivoli, and which is said to have a subterranean passage with the street has been demolished.

Champion was 45 years of age, and his body was conveyed to the Dead House for inspection. His skin is tatooed—he had served in Don. Pedro's army.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspence of the N. Y. Star.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1837.

"I regret to say that my confidence in the immediate repeal of the Specie Circular has been recently much shaken, not arising from any event that has occurred, but rather from political apprehensions, which are in fact unnecessarily indulged,

The very decided majority in Congress in favor of the bill repealing that Circular which Gen. Jackson refused to allow to become a law, satisfied Mr. Van Buren and his friends that there could be no doubt of public opinion on the subject, and the pressing importunities of his friends in all directions, and the very serious and alarming condition of the money market, have induced him to examine into the question how far he could limit the sale or payments for public lands, to enable him to repeal the Specie Circular. Questions, however strictly political and personal, interpose a barrier to the repeal of that oppressive act, which, even as a friend to Mr. Van Buren, I ought not to conceal from you. He is still apprehensive of the hostility of Gen Jackson, or rather of that body of men who have and do control him. Benton is still here, hanging like an incubus on the administration, and I have no doubt counselling with Blair & Kendall on the subject, stands ready to issue a proclamation to the few followers he calls his party the moment the President repeals that Circular, and bring down upon him the vengeance and ill-will of Gen. Jackson. This I have no doubt is the reason why the specie circular is not repealed; and Mr. Van Buren endeavors to reason himself into the belief that in reality he sees no unpopularity among the people in relation to this specie circular, and that it would be invidious and ungracious to reverse a favourite measure of Gen. Jackson even before he arrives at the home of his retirement. It is useless for me to offer arguments to shew that there are many important national acts which the people at large cannot decide upon in their individual capacity, and that a measure may be very oppressive to one interest or one section of the country, which may be lightly felt by the other sections. The people's voice collectively can only be brought to bear on the general principles of an administration and not on a solitary act I think I can confidently say, speaking in behalf of Mr. Van Buren's southern friends, that in their opinion his administration will neither be fortunate for the country nor satisfactory to himself, unless such men as Benton, Kendall and Blair are disposed of. Their plan is to appeal to the fears of the President, and keep him in constant apprehension of the hostility of the Jackson party, to the great injury of the country. Those men are obnoxious to the whole union, and the moment they are dismissed it will draw around the Executive the intelligent and patriotic of the opposition, while retaining sufficiently the power and force of his own party, to render utterly harmless any effort of these men to affect the administration."

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Court of Inquiry has acquitted both Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines from all censure in the manner of conducting the Florida War, mingled with censure for the acrimonious manner with which these Generals speak of each other. The result has been approved by the President, and will no doubt be approved by the people; they did their best, no doubt, under all the circumstaces of the case.

We have been disgraced in that war. It has cost the nation fifteen millions of dollars. We have been defeated by a handful of Indians, who only surrendered when there was scarcely a corporal's guard left. We have had killed more brave men than the whole amount of the enemy. An immence quantity of property has been destroyed. *Who is to be tried for this?* Somebody ought to be made answerable for the campaign itself and its general failure, and we know no one who can stand a trial with more grace than Gen. Jackson.

1st. For keeping in office Indian agents obnoxious to the nation, and turning a deaf ear to the many complaints of frauds practised upon them.

2d. For not allowing the Seminoles to carry their horses and property with them towards the Mississippi, to which country they were willing to emigrate.

3d. For not sending an adequate force to Florida on the demand of Gen. Clinch, who apprised the Government in time of the hostile movements of the Seminoles.

4. For neglecting, after hostilities commenced, using the ample powers of the Government in transmitting supplies of provisons, ammunition, men, arms, and establishing depots corresponding with the importance of the war, and calculated to bring it to an immediate issue.

A conviction would follow in every specification carrying out the above charges—but *cui boni?* When did Gen. Jackson ever respect the laws, or fear the people—in what instance has he pursued a just or proper course—what cares he how much is expended in preserving peace or prosecuting a war successfully? We must submit to the disgrace almost without a complaint.

NEWSPAPERS.—Every thing under heavens increases in price except newspapers. Beef flour, and butter, sugar, tea and coffee, salt, fish, and onions, dry goods, and wet groceries, fuel and rent, buckwheat, and wash-women, are all advanced in price. But newspapers, that most indispensable and no-getting-along-without-it-article—the sum and substance of man's existence, remains in *statu quo*. And yet there is no one thing, not even steamboats, that keep up with them in the march of improvement They are constantly improving in size, appearance and talent—but as to price, the only improvement there is upon the cheaper system, and goes to benefit the reader. We have seen a man charge two and a half dollars for an article, the construction of which probably occupied some bungler half a day, and at the same moment grumbling at a printer's charge of two dollars for a year's paper, which, when bound up, would make a volume of news, of incident, and moral, interesting, and instructive miscellany, that no bookseller would dispose of for less than twenty times the amount.

An enigma, said to have been written by Mr. Canning, which, for a length of time, baffled the skill of all England to solve:

"There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber,
Now any word you chance to take,
By adding S, you plural make;
But if you add an S to this,
How strange the metamorphosis:
Plural, is plural then no more,
And sweet, what bitter was before."

Solution.—The word is *cares*, to which by adding an S you have *caress*.

BEQUESTS.

When Richard I., was on his dying bed, the Archbishop of Rouen visited him and had several sharp disputes with him. The Bishop advised the King to put away his three daughters; "Daughters!" replied the King, "Why you know I have none." "Yes," said the prelate, "you have three, pride, covetousness, and luxury." "Then," said Richard, "that I may dispose of them where I know they will be cherished, I leave my pride to Knights Templars, my covetousness to the Christians, and my luxury to the prelates"

A new plant has been discovered growing on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and introduced into England, which is said to furnish a highly nutricious food for cattle. It shoots out new sprouts as often as it is cut, thus keeping up a fresh supply during the whole season, it flourishes best in cold, damp grounds, and stands the most rigorous winters. The English farmers regard it as a valuable acquisition. The name of the plant is not given. Its introduction into America would be a great blessing.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

We are authorised to announce

THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.

As a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county,
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	Somerset.
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

Postponed Constable's Sale.

By virtue of 3 writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by Wm. H Curtis, a Justice of the peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah B, Dashiell Wm. T, G. Polk, adm'r. of George A Dashiell, against Gillis Anderson, James S. Dorman, Thomas Morris, Joseph G. Barkley James S. Anderson and Levin Gillis: I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, as the property of Gillis & James Anderson to wit:—one negro boy Ebbin, one girl Esther the property of James S Dorman, which I shall proceed to sell, at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne on Tuesday the 14 day of March next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M, to the highest bidder, for cash to satisfy said writs and cost.

ISAAC GIBBONS. const

Feb. 21, 1837.

☞ The sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until Tuesday the 4th of April next, at the same hour and place.

I. G.

mar 28



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837.

The Houses of New York and New Orleans, mentioned in our last, as having suspended payment, had not resumed operations at the date of our last advices.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act appropriating one million four hundred thousand dollar s to aid in the construction of various works of Internal Improvements in that state.

The Legislature of Maryland at its late session passed 311 acts, the titles of which will be published our next number.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SYRIA.

The Boston Patriot has advices from Smyrna to Jan. 29th. Some alarm in the early part of the month was created by the rumor of a plague at Smyrna. There proved to be only 2 cases, From Bairout, by advices to Jan 11, we learn that the whole of Syria had been thrown into consternation by an earthquake, Jan. 1, which destroyed several towns and villages. On the evening of the New Year, a little before sunset, the towns of Tiberius, Japhet, and several neighboring villages, were entirely overthrown by this dreadful calamity. The shock extended many leagues. The towns were a heap of ruins, and awful to relate, *nine-tenths* of the inhabitants perished! Nothing had been heard from Jurusalem or Jaffa. All the new buildings at Acre were destroyed. At Seide, the French Consul's wife was dragged from the ruins with her leg crushed.

Great damage had been done about Smyrna by the rains, which inundated the fields, blew down trees, &c. Col. Chesney and his steamboat were at Bagdad.

The eloquent Rev. J N. Maffit, the Channing of the Methodists, will shortly publish at Natchez, Miss. where he resides a volume of poetry (200 pages) entitled "Ireland, and other Poems," with a portrait of the author. Price $1,50. Why not favor the world also with his admirable sermons, and other prose effusions, extracts from which have occasionally appeared in the western papers

From the Baltimore American.

Ominous as the condition of the commercial world is in our own country, it would seem to be equalled if not surpassed in gloominess by the state of affairs in Great Britain. With a constantly decreasing amount of bullion there has been an increase of paper circulation, the consequence of which appears to have been a diminution of confidence on the part of he public and a correspondingly high rate of interest. The course pursued by the Directors of the Bank of England has been, in the opinion of some, the origin of a state of embarrassment when, as alledged, there is not, nor can there be any actual scarcity of money, the Bank circulation and deposites being £32,000,000 and the country circulation £12,000,000, making in all £44,000,000. The British papers speak in terms of great despondency on the matter, and do not hesitate to state that, if some remedy be not devised instantly, ruin must overtake men of the most undoubted means.—To determine what will be the result of the present peculiar condition of affairs seems to baffle the calculations of the most experienced, and in the absence of any more palpable source of the calamity, the public mind throws the odium upon the Bank of England, an immediate investigation into the concerns of which is proposed. A circumstance which renders the aspect of matters the more appalling is, that the embarrassments are not confined to any one nation, but spreads itself througout the entire commercial world, thus shutting out any hope of the aid which, under ordinary circumstances, might be extended by one country to another. The statements furnished by the London Gazette of the comparative decrease in the amount of bullion from month to month would lead one to inquire what has become of the bullion, and where are the deposites which have been withdrawn? If, as intimated by some, a want of confidence has induced capitalists to hoard up their money at home, such a fact would indicate that things are about to be worse that even the worst forebodings could have anticipated.

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, March 31.

Flour, per bll.	$10 75a10 00
Wheat, (foreign,)	2 25a2 26
do (American,)	1 95a2 00
Corn,	83 a 91
Rye,	1 25a1 28
Oats,	48
Clover seed,	7 75a8 00
Flaxseed	1 44a1 50

Died

In this town on Sunday last, Mrs. AMELIA, wife of John Matthews.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. Williams, and the other at the suit of Samuel McBryde use of James B. Robins, Ex'r use of Margaret L. Spence, Exr. of Irving Spence, use of Robert J H King, all against James Polk and Robert J H King: I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk as his dwelling; one house and lot adjoining said dwelling, one house occupied by James C Hyland as a store, one house occupied by Isaac D. Jones as an office, with their appurtenances; a tract of land called Pea Hill, containing 10 acres more or less, a tract of land called Rowley's Ridge, containing 236 acres more or less—also all those tracts or parcels of land called Welby Chance, Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow Ground, containing 328 acres more or less, one negro woman Leah, one do. Fanny, one negro man named Nutter, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Polk:—Also, a tract of land called Clover Fields—a tract of land called Hamilton's Fortune, containing 659 3 4 acres, more or less, a tract of land called Beverly, containing 1557 1 2 acres, more or less, one negro man named Levi, one do Handy, one do Hamilton, one do Israc, one do Denwood one do Henry, one boy Nehemiah, one do Elisha, one coachee, one gig and harness, one pair horses, one saddle horse, three work horses, two pair mules, four yoke oxen and twenty head of cattle as the property of said Robert J H King, which I shall proceed to sell

on Tuesday 2d of May next,

to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house door in Princess Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P M to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JNO. S. CROCKETT, Shff

ap 4 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suits of Thomas A. Spence, adm'r d. b. n, of Robert T. Walker, against James Polk and Robert J. H King, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit.—one house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk as a dwelling, one house and lot adjoining thereto, one house and lot occupied by James C Hyland as a store, and one house and lot occupied by Isaac D. Jones as an office, a tract of land called Pea Hill, containing 10 acres more or less, a tract of land called Rowley's Ridge containing 236 acres more or less, all those tracts of land called Welby Chance, Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow Ground, containing 328 acres more or less. one negro woman named Leah, one negro girl Fanny, one negro man called Nutter, 3 looking glasses 5 carpets, 2 side boards, 5 tables, 1 gun, 2 settees, 1 sofa, library, piano, dining and tea china, broken sets, 12 ivory handled knives and forks, 2 lamps, 2 pair andirons, 1 bureau, 1 secretary, 5 beds and bedsteads 2 1-2 dozen chairs, knife case, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said James Polk Also a tract or parcel of land called Clover Fields, a tract of land called Hamilton's Fortune, containing 659 3 4 acres more or less, a tract of land called Beverly, containing 1557 1 2 acres more or less, 1 negro named Levi, 1 do. Handy, 1 do. Hamilton, 1 do. Isaac, 1 do. Denwood, 1 do Henry, 1 boy Nehemiah, 1 do. Elisha 1 woman Sarah, 1 do Sally, 1 do. Leah, 1 coachee, 1 gig and harness, 1 pair horses, 1 saddle horse, 3 work horses, 2 pair mules, 4 yoke oxen, twenty head cattle, 40 head sheep, 50 head of hogs, 1 stack oats, 7 do. fodder, 5 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 pair dining tables, 2 dozen chairs, 1 pair tables, 1 writing desk, and 100 bushels of corn more or less, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said Robert J H King, which I shall proceed to sell

on Tuesday 2d of May next.

at the court house door in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JNO. S, CROCKETT, Shff

ap 4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Theodore Stevenson against George M Willing; I have seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Willing in and to, a tract of land call'd Part of Newman's last Conclusion, containing 806 acres, more or less; which I shall proceed to sell

on Tuesday 2d day of May next,

at the court house door, in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock P M, to satisfy the above writ and costs.

JNO. S CROCKETT, Shff.

ap 4 4w

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F, OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to public sale

on Tuesday 25th April, inst,

at the tavern of Mr. John W B Parsons, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P M the

HOUSE AND LOT

in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mrs. Margaret Long, and of which William Long died seized.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security. On the payment of the purchase money, the undersigned as trustee, is empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same.

☞ The creditors of the said William Long will take notice to exhibit their claims to the chancery office within six months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof,

JAS. STEWART, Trustee.

ap 4 4t

Nanticoke Bridge.

The President and Directors wish to contract for the repairing of the Nanticoke Bridge, and will receive proposals for that purpose at the Toll House in Vienna, on Saturday the 15th of April next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, at which time and place they will be prepared to furnish to applicants a bill of materials required, together with a plan of the work.

By order of the Board

THO. H. HICKS.

Vienna, March 25——ap 4 $1

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for county levy and officers' fees for the years 1834 5 and officers' fees for 1836, are requested to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence need be expected.

S G. HOLBROOK,
late Shff. and Collector.

ap 4 5w

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 21, 1837.

[SEAL.] On application of Eliz. Simpkins, Administratrix c. w. a. of Chas. Simpkins, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Chas. Simpkins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are herby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th of October 1837; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand the 21th day of March, A D 1837

ELIZABETH SIMPKINS, Adm'tx.
c w a of Charles Simpkins, dec'd

ap 4

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

March 14, 1837

(Seal) On application of James Lawson, Adm'r, o, Josiah Cullen, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said Adm'r, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland letters of adminstn. on the personal estate of Josiah Cullen, late of said county deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the [illegible] of Oct, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A D. 1837,

JAMES LAWSON, Adm'r
of Josiah Cullen, decd.

April 4 1837.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the week of said court, for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that.

By order of the Board

ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

ap 4

☞ MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

DOCTOR W. D. JONES

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven, Eastern Shore She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening. Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years, half price. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

N B The Steamboat Patuxent will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.

mar 28

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.

Augmentation of capital.

Phœnix Steam Co'y.

OF MARYLAND.

By virtue of a grant of the General Assembly.

This corporation having determined to enlarge its means of operation, has constituted and appointed the following gentlemen commissioners for the purpose of disposing of seven hundred and fifty shares of the par value of $40 each. That is to say: Dr James Stewart, John Dennis, John Sanders, James C Hyland, William B Jones, jr., Andrew Sanders, John P Lankford, Littleton Dennis Teackle, William Roach, Dr. Thos. Robertson, Col. John P. Gale, Wm. Dorsey, Col. Thomas Marshall, William Coston, Burton Connon, John D. Anderson, Joshua Brattan, James Gordon, Greenberry Holt, Train Ackworth, Thomas Morris, John Turner, George Riall, Marcellus Jones Wm H Ackworth, John Gunby Levin Morris, G W Humphreys, John Disharoon, James Gunby, Joseph Barclay, Caleb Kennerly, John W Taylor, Seth Dashiell, John B Slemons, Joshua Hitch, Ralph Lowe, John S Crockett, Edwin Dashiell, William H Collier, Matthias Dashiell, Col. Anthony B Bennett, Littleton Harris, Wm M. Jones, John Leatherbury.

Now, therefore, be it known, that the said Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of opening books for seven hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the said Company at the par value of forty dollars each, or one of them, will proceed in the business of their appointment on every Tuesday of April next, and on Tuesday succeeding the third Monday of May next, at the court house in Princess Ann, and continue open from day to day during the residue of the week, unless the disposition shall have been sooner completed. Contributors to the capital of the former "Steam Company of Princess Anne," having pre-emption during the first three days, and no longer.

No individual, firm, or corporation, to be entitled to make more than one hundred shares on any one of the first three days, and, in case that more than seven hundred and fifty shares shall be taken, the commissioners shall reduce the same to proper limits by striking off from the largest numbers in succession, until the subscriptions are reduced to seven hundred and fifty, or all the subscriptions to one share; and in case there shall then be an excess, lots to be drawn by the commissioners to determine who are to be excluded. One dollar on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, five dollars after notice of not less than 60 days and the like sum at the end of each and every two months thereafter, until the whole be completed, with permission to advance any number, or the whole of the instalments at any or either of the payments and receive dividends accordingly—but this privilege will cease on the completion of the capital to SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Subscriptions may be made by proxy and in trust for *femes covert*, or minors and others. The first instalment will be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, and in case of reduction on account of excessive subscriptions, the redundant money to be returned to the proper parties.

Jas. Stewart, M D	Wm. Roach,
John Dennis	T Robertson, M D
John Sanders	J P Gale
J C Hyland	Tho. Marshall
W B Jones, jr.	Wm. Coston
And'w. Sanders	B Cannon
J P Lankford	J D Anderson
L D Teackle	Joshua Brattan
W Dorsey,	Jas. Gordon,
John Turner	G. Holt
M Jones,	T Acworth
W A Acworth	Geo. Riall,
Tho. Morris	Caleb Kennerly
John Gunby	J W Taylor
L Morris	S Dashiell, M D
G W Humphreys	J B Slemons,
Jas. Gunby	J Hitch
John Disharoon,	J S Crockett
J Barclay	R Lowe
A B Bennett	E Dashiell
L Harris	M Dashiell
Wm. M Jones	W. H Collier
John Leatherbury	

mar 28

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL, and to the firm of DORSEY & CURTIS, will please make immediate payment to me, who is authorised to receive the same, as no farther indulgence can or will be given by me.

WM. DORSEY.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 24, 1837. 6t

For Sale.



The Schooner Thomas K. Carroll, and two Scows.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM DORSEY, or
LEVIN COLBERT,

Fed. 28, 1837, 8w

Clairmont Nursery.

THREE MILES EAST OF BALTIMORE.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, SR.
Proprietor.

Hereby informs his friends and the public that he expects the weather will be suitable to commence filling orders very soon.

Owing to winter setting in so unusually early, many persons it is believed, were prevented from ordering who had intended to do so, and even many orders that did come had to remain unfilled until the spring, consequently his stock remains good for most articles advertised last fall—particularly

Apple, Plum, Quince, English Rasberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Currant,
Grape vines, three years old, and cuttings of the same,
A few hundred Morus Multicaulus, & other Mulberry trees,
Ornamental shade trees, many, & several of them of large size,
Balsom Fir, or Balm of Gilead, & other Evergreens,
A superb collection of Garden & China Roses, and other beautiful Flowering Shrubs,
Honey Suckles, Vines and Creepers,
Rhubarb for tarts, &c.

See printed and priced catalogues, to be had of the proprietor, gratis, or of R Sinclair, Jr., in Light street Baltimore

Also will be delivered to customers, strong thrifty potted plants, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of Double Dahlies, consisting of about one hundred varieties, carefully selected from among the best and latest importations. Printed catalogue will be furnished as above.

A few more pairs of White Turkeys and two male Peacocks,

mar 14 4w

Esther G. Gray vs. George McElheney & Jane his wife and Banj. T. Bell, heirs at law of William H Bell.	In Chancery in Somerset county Court.

(Intermediate day, Feb. 21, 1837.)

Ordered by me the subscriber one of the associate Judges of the fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland that the sale of the Real Estate of William H. Bell (dec'd) as made and repoted by William W. Handy Trustee, for the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed unless Cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of next May Term of Somerset County court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess Anne, once in each of three successive weeks before the said day. The report states the amount of sales to be $250 25 cents.

WM. TINGLE.

True copy,
Test,
Feb28

GEO HANDY, Clk.

Bank of Salisbury.

March, 27 1837.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a general meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at their Banking House in Salisbury, on Friday the 21st day of April next at 11 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1836, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate a Bank to be called by the name of the Bank of Salisbury," and to decide upon the expediency of accepting the same.

By order,

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r,

mar 28 4w

Bank of Salisbury.

March 25 1837.

In conformity with the Charter, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M

By Order.

WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

Seasonable Goods.

W. W. Johnston

Has received a variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of fresh

Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Shellbarks, Filberts, Candies, of various kinds, Madeira, Muscat and Sherry

WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, *Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,*

HATS & CAPS,

All which he offers on his usual terms.

Cassinets, low priced, and Kersies, a substitute for Virginia Cloth, Mackinaw, Point and Rose BLANKETS also received.
Dec 20—tf



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

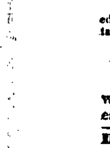
Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES, *Bridles, Girts;*

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess-Anne, Jan. 17, 1837.

TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Dissolution of Partnership

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov. 9—15tf

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M. P. Brodwater.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. Its exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel J. P. Beekman, and I. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, the indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will no exceed 1½ 3 4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N. Y.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE
At the Village Herald Office.

Irish potatoes for sale

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of potatoes of the best quality, such as the Chenango or Mercer, the Pink eye, and the Nova Scotia Orange, which he will dispose of for cash, or in exchange for corn or oats. R. W SWAN.
mar 21 3w

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14, 1837.

On application of Thomas M Hargis (Seal) Executor of Hancock Shrieves late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Hancock Shrieves, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Sept. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A D 1837

THOMAS M HARGIS Ex'r
of Hancock Shrieves, decd.,

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14th, 1837.

ON application of Noah Rider, Administrator of SEAL Sampson Parker, late of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Sampson Parker late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Oct. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March A. D. 1837.

NOAH RIDER,
Adm'r of Sampson Parker, dec'd.

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT.

March 14, 1837

On application of William Fowler and Sam. B D Jones, Adm'rs, of Sarah Fowler, (Seal) late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'rs, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n. on the personal estate of Sarah Fowler, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A D. 1837,

WILLIAM FOWLER,
SAM. B. D. JONES,
Adm'rs of Sarah Fowler, decd.

Mar 21

Necessity.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are particularly requested to come forward on or before the first day of April next, and liquidate their accounts, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of William Handy Esq., for collection.

J. W. KING.

mar7 3w

Notice

Whereas Leakin Evans, of Smith's Island, in Somerset county, hath this 10th day of February 1837 given notice to me a justice of the peace, in and for said county that on the 21 of February 1837, his son James took up adrift in the Chesapeak bay and secured a six oared Boat, 12 feet long and 5 feet wide, painted inside with a yellow streak outside, appears to have been used with a sprit sail. The owner of said boat is hereby requested come forward, prove property pay costs and charges and take her away.

WM. EVANS, J. P

mar7 3wq

Literary Union

LADY'S BOOK AND *Lady's Literary Magazine.*

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, & on both sides the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs SARAH J HALE, Editor,
Mrs L H Sigourney
Mrs Ann Stephens
Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz
Mrs E F Ellett
Miss Leslie
Miss H F Gould
Miss C E Gooch
Miss L H Medina
R S Mackenzie, LL D
Joseph R Chandler
Morton McMichael
Robert T Conrad
Alexander Dimitry, A M
H E Hale
E Burke Fisher
N C Brooks, A M
Wm E Burton
Willis Gaylord Clark
Joseph C Neal
B B Thatcher
R Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his faculties are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost, he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe—and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every articles adapted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration is will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given, and every second month, a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other establishments calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose making the Lady's Book, pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associate with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He therefore, with a just reliance on his aims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut Street.

As the proprietor of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests the convenience of remittance the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels for	$5
Lady's Book and Maryatt's Novels for	$5
Bulwer's and Maryatt's Novels, seventeen in all	$5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Saturday News for	$5
Lady's Book and Saturday News, and Sketch Book for	$5
Lady's Book and Celebrated trials, and Sketch Book for	$5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book	$5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

A copy of all the novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing five subscribers, and the cash $30, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, or a copy of one half of the novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

Jan 183

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

TEETH,

Silicious Metalic, or Mineral incorruptible Teeth.

IT has for many years been a great desideratum among European and American Dentists, to manufacture Teeth from incorruptible materials which should imitate the natural living teeth.

Many have devoted years to unsuccessful experiments, and others have succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials similar to the porcelain ware, but generally they have an opaque white appearance, by which they are easily distinguished from the human Teeth.

After long and tedious experiments, the subscriber has succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials entirely incorruptible, and perfectly in imitation of human teeth. They have a semi transparency, and are made of various sizes and shades.

In cases where absorption of the alveolar process, or other causes may render it necessary, he will cast of the same materials attached to the teeth, artificial Gums, which shall imitate the Gum and supply the loss of substance.

It is entirely impossible for these teeth to change their color, or cause fœtid breath.

He will insert them from one to entire sets, in such manner that they will make articulation of the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication, and so that they cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful natural living teeth by the most scrutinizing observer.

He also performs operations in Dental Surgery, according to the late scientific improvements in the art.

F. H. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist,
N W corner Charles and Fayette sts.

The following testimonials from gentlemen whose respectability needs no encomium, are respectfully submitted to the public

From N R Smith Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland:

BALTIMORE, Oct 28, '36

I have examined specimens of Incorruptible Composition Teeth, manufactured by Dr F H Knapp, an ingenious Dentist of this city.

In their form, color &c, they admirably imitate the Natural Teeth. Being completely incorruptible by the agents which affect the Teeth, and also apparently very strong, they must be peculiarly fitted for the purpose for which they are designed.

NATHAN R. SMITH

From Professor Ducatel,

Having examined some Artificial Teeth prepared by Dr F. H Knapp, and learned from him what are the principal ingredients that enter into their composition, and the nature of the materials by which they are colored, I am inclined to think that they will prove as he represents them to be, incorruptible. Dr. Knapp having moreover acquired the art of varying the colors of the enamel which covers his Artificial Teeth, is thereby enabled to impart to them a more natural appearance than such Teeth are usually found to possess, a circumstance that will doubtless render them more acceptable to the public.

J. T. DUCATEL M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Md

From S. K. Jennings, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics &c. in the Washington Medical College of Md.

BALTIMORE Nov 2d 1836.

Having been favoured with an inspection of a considerable number of Incorruptible Artificial Teeth, which were manufactured by Dr. F. H. Knapp, I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed in respect to them by Professors N. R Smith and J. T. Ducatel.

SAM'L. I. K. JENNINGS.

From Professor Geddings,

Having examined several specimens of Incorruptible Teeth manufactured by Dr. F. H Knapp, and ascertained from him the principal ingredients of which they are composed, I feel confident that they will be found to fulfil the object proposed.

E. GEDDINGS.

From Professor Hall.

After an examination of the artificial Teeth manufactured by F. H. Knapp, and being made acquainted with their manufacture and composition, I feel assured that they will meet the expectations of the manufacturer.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL.

From Geo. S. Gibson, M. D.

The specimens of Mineral incorruptible Teeth, submitted to my examination by F. H. Knapp are the most perfect that I have ever seen, and from the representation made to me of their component parts, I have no doubt they will deserve their name,—They are as perfect imitations of the human Teeth as art can furnish.

GEO: GIBSON

Baltimore, nov 29

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come on. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SAUNDERS

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834

The subscribers are [illegible] anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

Washingtn Hotel,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS,

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month or year.

The public's obedient servants,
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess-Anne, Somerset co. January 3d, 1837

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G D.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 523. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1837. Vol. 2—No. 46.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 11 1837.

Items of News.

Amount of appropriations made during the last session of Congress, as presented in the abstract of the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

RECAPITULATION.

Civil and diplomatic expenses,		$8,782,891 43
Army	1837	5,180,090 05
Military Academy,	do	168,526 94
Navy	do	6,844,362 35
Indian Department and treaties,	1837	2,382,770 00
Suppression of Indian hostilities		4,000,000 00
Revolutionary and other pensioners		1,598,935 00
Construction and repair of certain roads		464,496 63
Removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers,	1837	1,912,188 00
Light houses, light boats, beacon lights, buoys, and dolphins,	1837	921,964 00
Private claims (specific)		11,685 00
		$32,260,910 00

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, declaring the Indian title, to all the land lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, extinguished, and the jurisdiction over said land ceded to the State of Missouri.

It is stated in the Arkansas Gazette, on the authority of a half-bred Choctaw, that an effort is making to unite all the Northern and Western Indians in a war against the United States.

We are highly pleased with the election of Mr. Harris to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of one of the V. B. delegates to the Pennsylvania Convention to amend the Constitution of that State. This gives the Whig party a majority in that Convention.

The New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company have been compelled, by a want of funds, to suspend operations and discharge all their force but an assistant Engineer and a few hands. The assistance of the State of Louisiana, went only to pay the debts of the company, and without farther aid the company must be dissolved.

The New Orleans Bee states that notwithstanding the recent failures real estate still keeps up. The banking institutions are, it is stated by the same paper, in the most wholesome state, and exercise a most commendable watchfulness in preserving the public confidence unimpaired.

A bill has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature and become a law, increasing the banking capital of that State by the addition of five millions. If the Richmond Banks fail to accept the law, a new bank is to be established at Lynchburg. After the first of October next, the banks are prohibited from issuing five dollar bills.

The Kentucky Editors have lately held a convention, and agreed, among other things—"That, in all future discussions, whether political or otherwise, the Editors of the Kentucky press shall carefully abstain from all disrespectful personal allusions or epithets towards each other; that they shall not name each other, or apply nicknames, but shall conduct all controversies between themselves, with decency decorum and moderation; and, that it be also recommended to them to cultivate each other's good will, and on all proper occasions, to advance each others' interests," &c.

It is stated that the Texian prisoners at Metamoras, so long confined under sentence of death, have been released, and are now on their way to the United States. Mr. P. J. Mahan, and other Philadelphians are among them. Of all the prisoners taken by the forces of Santa Anna during the Texian campaign, those of Metamoras we believe twenty eight in number, alone escaped massacre, and live to tell the story of their misfortunes.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a bill to loan five millions of dollars, redeemable at any time after the expiration of 25 years, at five per cent, to be expended in works of internal improvement.

At the Whig State Convention held in the Representatives Hall at the State House, Boston, on the evening of the 15th ult. the Hon. Edward Everett was nominated for re-election to the office of Governor, and the Hon. George Hull to that of Lieutenant Governor, for the ensuing political year.

NOT BAD—The Philadelphia Herald is dissecting by piece meals the late farewell address of General Andrew Jackson, under the title of "Jackson on Banking."

The reported destruction of Smyrna by an earthquake is most likely a mistake.—The Courier and Enquirer states that the country of Syria has been devastated by an earthquake, which, it is most probable had given rise to the report of the destruction of Smyrna.

A duel took place at Bishop's Hotel in New Orleans on the 22d March, which resulted in the immediate death of both the parties. Their names were Bronaugh and Naylor, both Virginians.

POETRY.

THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

'Twas summer's eve—the rosy light
Had faded from the sky,
And stars came twinkling, pure and bright
Through the blue arch on high;
The western breezes softly stole,
To kiss the sleeping flower,
And nature wore her sweetest smile
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtained room,
A mother young and fair—
What voice comes softly thro' the gloom?
'Tis childhood's voice in prayer:
A cherub boy is kneeling now,
Beside that mother's knee,
She who had taught him when to bow
Before the Deity.

A father on the distant deep,
A sister slumb'ring near,
A babe on his mother's breast,
And that kind mother dear;
For every living thing he loves,
His prayer ascends to heaven,
And for himself he humbly asks,
Each sin may be forgiven.

And oft in after years, when grief,
Shall bow his spirits down,
And the world, the cold and bitter world,
Shall meet him with a frown;
Or when allured from virtue's path,
He treads a dang'rous way,
Oh! he will turn to this blest hour,
When first he knelt to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid
Upon his silken hair
And the soft voice which taught him first
His simple words of prayer;
Will come again with thrilling power
To still his pulses wild,
And lure him back in that dark hour,
As sinless as a child

The prayer is o'er, the last fond kiss
By that kind mother given;
But rises not from a scene like this,
That childish prayer to heaven?
It does, it does, an angel's wing
Has borne its tone with joy,
And the earnest blessing which it sought
Comes on the sleeping boy.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

The following is a list of the Laws passed at the late session of the Legislature of Maryland—omitting those which are of a private or local nature.

An act to authorise the Treasurer for the Western Shore to receive such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded to the the state of Maryland, under the provisions of the act of Congress therein mentioned.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government, so far as relates to the division of Allegany county into election districts, and to establish an additional election district.

An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools throughout this State, passed at December session 1825, chapter 162, so far as the same relates to Kent county.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for electing commissioners for Washington county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorise William Krebs, Richard Linthicum and William Linthicum, to build a bridge over Gwynn's Falls, at or near where the present bridge stands, known by the name of long bridge.

An act to alter and change the divisional line between the third and fourth districts of Anne Arundel county.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act for the division of Baltimore and Frederick counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Carroll, and to alter and change the Constitution of this State, so far as may be necessary to effect the same, passed at December session, 1835, chapter 256.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Patapsco Bank of Maryland.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise and empower persons owning real estate on any of the navigable waters of this State to construct wharves thereon, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter one hundred and sixty-eight.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the heirs of Jane White, late of the city of Baltimore.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled an act providing for the appointment of commissioners to divide Carroll county into elections districts.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Real Estate Bank of Baltimore.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of salted fish.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company

An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session of the General Assembly.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from such point as the Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike Company of Pennsylvania, shall fix upon at the Pennsylvania line to the public square in the town of Cumberland, or to intersect the United States Road, commonly called the National Road, at such point as may be most convenient and practicable.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore, passed at December session 1816, ch. 221.

An act supplemental to an act, limiting the time for the collection of fees of attorneys, solicitors, clerks, registers, sheriffs, and other officers of this state, passed at December session 1833, ch. 258.

An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from some point on the National Turnpike road west of Cumberland, to intersect the Northwestern Turnpike road of Virginia, at some point in Alleghany county

An act to incorporate the Williamsport Manufacturing Company.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to alter and amend the constitution and form of Government of this State, so far as it relates to the representation in the House of Delegates from the city of Baltimore.

An act to provide for taking the sense of the people of Baltimore county, on the propriety of separating said county from the city of Baltimore.

An act to authorise the Franklin Rail Road Company, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, to extend their works within the limits of the State of Maryland.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Book Company of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the United States.

An act relating to Limited Partnerships, in this State.

An act for the establishment of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the preservation of Wild Fowl in the Potomac river, and its tributary streams, passed at December session 1832 chapter 134.

An act to establish a public Ferry across the Potomac river at Hancock, in Washington county.

An act to limit the time for which Tobacco Inspectors shall continue to hold their offices.

An act to regulate the manner of taking testimony in cases of equity.

An act to provide for the building of a Court House, Clerk's office, Register's office, Goal and Poor House, in Carroll county.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth town in Washington county to Hagers town, and to incorporate the same.

An act to incorporate the town of Clear Spring, and its addition in Washington county.

An act supplemental to the act, entitled, an act to blend Newtown, (Trap) and New Freedom in Frederick county into one, by the name of Jefferson, and to establish boundaries of lots, by commissioners, and to incorporate the same, passed February 6th, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

An act to prohibit the owners of vessels and others from navigating the same, by and under the sole command of negroes or mulattoes.

An act to authorise the Treasurer for the Western Shore to sell the State's right to subscribe for five thousand shares of capital stock of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike road from the town of Cumberland to the Pennsylvania line, so as to intersect the turnpike road from Bedford, in the direction of Cumberland.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a Bank to be called by the name of the Bank of Salisbury.

An act relating to the election districts in Baltimore county.

An act to authorise the Commissioners of the town of Havre de-Grace to convey to the Baltimore and Port Deposite Rail Road Company a part of St. Clair street in said town.

An act relating to Commissioners in the city and county of Baltimore.

An act, entitled, an act for the election of a Sheriff in Carroll county, and for other purposes.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the protection of Oysters in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State passed at December session, 1831, chapter 249, so far as relates to the waters bordering on Queen Anne's county.

A further supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

An act supplement to an act for amending, and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

An act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Hamilton Bank, passed at December session, 1835, chapter 320

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates Courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction.

An act to divorce Sarah Godfrey, of Baltimore county, from her husband Henry Godfrey.

An act to invest the State's share of the surplus revenue of the United States, and for other purposes.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the founding an Academy at Hagerstown in Washington county.

An act relating to the free school fund heretofore received by Frederick and Baltimore counties, and now owned and held by the said counties.

An act providing for the appointment of clerks of the several county courts, the clerks of the courts of appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the clerk of Baltimore city court, and the registers of wills in the several counties of this State.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Savage Railroad company.

A supplement to the act, to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary schools throughout this State, passed at December session 1825, chapter 162.

A supplement to the act, to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this State, passed January 26th, 1819

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland, and for the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road to the Borough of York in the State of Pennsylvania.

An act to provide for the extension of the charters of certain banks therein mentioned.

An act further to continue an act passed at November session 1804, entitled, an act to incorporate the Chesapeake Insurance Company.

An act to authorise and empower the commissioners of Baltimore county, to sell and dispose of any notes or certificates of deposites that may be due and owning said county in the Bank of Maryland.

An act to authorise the owner or owners of any mill, factory, distillery, quarry, or lime kiln, situated within the distance of five hundred yards from any rail road now made or which may hereafter be constructed, to apply to the county court, the levy court, or the commissioners of the county, as the case may be, to lay out and open a private road or way, for such mill, factory, distillery, quarry, or kiln, to the most convenient place for intesecting such rail road.

An act relating to charges for transportation upon the Baltimore, and Ohio Rail Road.

An act supplement to the act entitled, an act to establish Magistrates courts, in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, passed at December session 1835, ch. 201.

An additional supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Elkridge Rail Road Company.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates Courts in the several counties of this State, and prescribe their jurisdiction.

An act to incorporate the Farmers' and Planters' Hotel Company.

LATE EARTHQUAKE IN PALESTINE.—Letter from Mr. Chasseaud, the British Consul, dated Beyrout, Jan. 25, 1837, and addressed to Judah Benoliel, Esq of Gibraltar.

"Dear Sir:—I have a most painful task to perform—that of announcing the deaths of our much esteemed friends, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Levy, of Saffet, and the greater part of their family. I address myself to you on the occasion, instead of doing so to Mr. Joshua Levy's brother, and other near relatives he may have at your place, in order that you may convey the melancholy tidings to them after you shall have prepared them. The horrible catastrophe took place on Sunday, the 1st instant, late in the afternoon, though before sunset, when a most violent shock of earthquake destroyed the whole of Saffet, Tiberias, and many of the surrounding villages, to which our much lamented friends, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, and the greater part of their family, fell victims, with about five hundred other Israelites, and as many Christians and Mussulmans, at Saffet only, without including the great many persons mortally wounded or maimed, and those who were dug out of the ruins, eight or ten days after, alive, but starved, and in a dying state. Such an appalling scene is seldom to be met with in the annals of history, and my heart fails in attempting to give you further particulars. While I lament the loss of those friends who fell, I am happy to say that Mr. Moses Levy, the eldest son of our friend Mr. Joshua Levy (about fourteen years old,) as well as Mr. Joshua Levy's sister, Mrs. Deborah Cohen, and two of her daughters, escaped unhurt, and they say they intend soon returning to Gibraltar. It was only the 5th inst. (five days after the earthquake) that the few survivors of Saffet recovered from their stupor, and despatched messages to this and other places for assistance to remove the ruins, and bury the dead, and also for tents, coverings, provisions, surgical aid, &c. for the maimed and wounded, none of which they could obtain from the surrounding villages, which had shared the same fate. We immediately opened a subscription here, and sent them what we could."

Another account estimates the whole number of victims at three thousand.

In consequence of the above melancholy intelligence, the Hebrew community of Gibraltar caused a funeral service to be performed at the principal synagogue there on the 14th inst., during which all their places of business were closed, and immediately after a subscription was opened at the counting-house of Mr. Judah Benoliel, to which the said community contributed very liberally, so as to enable that Gentleman to forward a considerable sum by the packet about to proceed for Malta for the relief of the surviving sufferers.—*Gibraltar Chronicle.*

A formal attempt was making at the last dates from London, to obtain a reduction of the duties levied on American tobacco imported into Great Britain. A deputation, consisting of two members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and two gentlemen on behalf of the manufacturers of Bristol, were in London for that purpose.

The modification or repeal of the excessive duties on our Tobacco, [illegible] by the Governments of Europe, [illegible] the Tobacco growing [illegible] of our country.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 11 1837.

We clip the following complimentary paragraph from the Georgetown Metropolitan, a *neutral* paper.

The Baltimore Chronicle has been enlarged to the size of the mammoths of New York, and the consequent increase of labor seems to have brought with it to the energetic editor a corresponding increase of the ability and spirit with which he conducted his journal. The Chronicle is now considered, we believe, the mercantile organ of Baltimore, and it is gratifying to learn, that that great body have such a just appreciation of their own interest, as to support so cordially a journal, devoted to their cause.—The circulation of the Chronicle is increasing very much in the West and South, and it was through its columns last winter, that that immense section of country was principally supplied with congressional and metropolitan news This fact speaks volumes for the position of Baltimore, and indeed we have long thought that a daily journal in that city, which by expresses, would undertake to give every morning the congressional proceedings of the previous day, prepared with impartiality, fullness, and accuracy, and with these would likewise afford early and correct intelligence from all points of the Union and abroad, would establish for itself a claim upon the whole country for support, which would render it in time the most important and influential public journal in the United States. The extent to which this is already realized by the press in Baltimore, shows conclusively that such a project would most fully succeed. Washington is not the place, not possessing the necessary facilities for obtaining foreign news, and apart from the Government, that local support which in Baltimore might be abundantly obtained by an able and spirited journal.

Whether such a destiny is in store for the Chronicle or any of its contemporaries, remains to be seen. Certainly the editor of this "last of the mammoths" is qualified by industry, talent, and energy, to attain it.

The medal which two years ago, Congress voted to Colonel Croghan, for his memorable defence of Fort Stevensen, in 1813, having been at length struck, was on Monday last, presented to the Colonel, by the President, at the Executive Mansion, in the presence of the Secretary of War. The occasion was highly interesting, and the manner in which Colonel Croghan replied to the official address of the President, is extremely happy and expressive.

The following are the remarks of the President on the occasion.

SIR: By a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, approved on the 13th of February, 1835, the President was requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with symbolical emblems and devices, and presented to you, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of your gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stevenson."

In pursuance of this resolution, I have the pleasure to present you this Medal, executed in a style corresponding, in some measure, with the distinguished event it is intended to commemorate. It is highly gratifying to me to place in your hands this just tribute of a grateful people, well assured that, should circumstances require it, you will again be found ready to display the same courage and constancy in the cause of your country, as distinguished your conduct in the gallant defence at Sandusky.

To which Colonel Croghan replied:

MR. PRESIDENT: Nearly twenty-four years have elapsed since the occurrence of the event which this Medal is intended to commemorate; during that interval, most of the gallant individuals whom I had the honor to command at Sandusky, have quitted the stage of life. For the sake of those who are no more, I might have wished that this testimonial had been granted at an earlier period, that they might have enjoyed the same honest pleasure which I now feel. As respects myself, however, I cannot but value the distinction the more highly, as it has been bestowed, not under the influence of momentary excitement, but after time has been allowed for estimating the character, as well as the importance, of the service rendered. In addition to my acknowledgement of the honor conferred on me by the resolution of Congress, I have only to express to you, Sir, my obligation for the kind and flattering manner, in which you have carried that resolution into effect.

We will describe the medal more particularly in our next.

GOOD ADVICE.—An article containing some very just remarks as well as good advice, for the present crisis, in the New York *Star*, concludes thus:—

To the citizens at large we say diminish your expenses. Do it at once, and by an united movement.

The people in the country must be made to *know* and *sympathise* in your sufferings. It is difficult if not impossible for the farmers to understand your difficulties, while they are receiving for every article produced from their farms *double* price. Let the rich set the example, and pursue it, and the rest will follow, and in less than six months the effect will be felt in every section of the country.

Diminish the quantity of meat you purchase in the market, select the cheapest piece; in sixty days there will be an overstock of cattle, and poultry, and prices will come down, and butchers will escape from monopolizing drovers. Forego the use of butter, except in small quantities, health will be improved and prices will come down.

Instead of having a fire in every room, collect the family together at one cheerful grate, and the surplus of coal will soon reduce it to a reasonable price. Burn but one light in your parlour, and a smaller light in your hall, and oil and candles will soon bear a moderate price. Sell your horses, or if you keep them limit their allowance, walk more and ride less, oats and hay will be selling at the old rate of three shillings a bushel, and sixty cents a hundred.

Use rice, beans, meal and vegetables instead of flour, and twelve dollars per barrel will no longer be heard of.

By pursuing this advice you will render a most grateful charity to the poor; for now, even with their present high wages, they can scarcely live. Upon the reduction of prices, wages might be reduced, and their employment continued. As the matter now stands our city will be filled with men out of work, and wholly destitute.

Instead of laying aside your hat when the fur is rubbed off from the corners—or your coat when the nap is worn from the cuffs and shoulders—or your boots as soon as the soles or uppers are broken—keep them in use until they are insufficient to keep out the weather. In these items alone the city might save in one year two millions of dollars.

Let our wives and daughters come down to the plain cambric frock and frill, and four shilling pocket hand-kerchiefs. They will be just as agreeable. Those that are married will be more beloved by their husbands, and those that are not will be more likely to get them.

We conscientiously believe, that if the foregoing suggestions are followed for only sixty days the good effects would be made manifest, and when meat, flour and articles of consumption comes down to their old prices, and yet afford a fair profit to the seller, and the money market is easy and confidence restored, we will all feel more happy and contented.

LEGAL PLEASANTRIES.—They originate more than half the current wit of the day, in the Great West. There is a racy freshness, moreover, about the pleasantries of that region, that is quite delightful. From a late Missouri journal we have clipped the following anecdote of an eminent legal gentleman of that state. If it be as new to the reader as to us, we will guarantee his favorable suffrages: 'Being once opposed to Mr. S——, late member of Congress, he remarked as follows to the jury, upon a point of disagreement between them: 'Here my brother S—— and I differ. Now this is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light, and they may disagree in opinion upon the simplest principles of the law, and that very honestly; while, at the same time, neither can see any earthly reason why they should. And this is merely because they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearings. Suppose, for illustration, a man should come in here, and boldly assert that my brother S——'s head (he laid his hand very familiarly upon the large chuckle head of his opponent) is a *squash!* I, on the other hand, should maintain, and perhaps with equal confidence, that it is a head Now, here would be a difference—undoubtedly an honest difference—of opinion. We might argue about it till doomsday, and never agree. You often see men arguing upon subjects as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in, and looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once, that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head, it at least occupied the place of one, and stood where a head ought to be.' All this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner imaginable, and the effect was irresistibly ludicrous'

Knickerbocker, Eds. Table.

SUCCESSFUL PLOUGHING.—The Norfolk Beacon states that a farmer near that city, while recently engaged in ploughing one of his fields, struck upon a vault containing a box filled with gold and silver coins—valued, it is surmised, at from $10,000 to 20,000.

The vault was partly of brick covered over with large stones, well put together with mortar. It was evidently built for a special deposite, and adapted to the size of the box that was enclosed within it for so many years. The box was of mahogany or cedar, and much decayed. The coin was all over one hundred years old, and consisted of Spanish dollars, guineas, doubloons, &c.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Not among the least of the many causes for regret, which, unhappily, the country now has, is the threatened failure of the wheat crop

A letter to the editors of the N. Intelligencer, from the mountain region of Virginia, dated the 28th ultimo, says. Our wheat crop is miserable, and beyond recovery. In some instances the wheat land has been broken up, and prepared for oats or corn. But the farmers are having a fine season for sowing oats and planting corn, which I trust will continue and compensate somewhat for the almost entire failure of the wheat crop.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the N. Y. Star.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1837.

"Rumors are afloat that a majority of the Cabinet are in favour of repealing the specie circular, but that the President, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Kendall are opposed to it, A cabinet council can only be called for the interchange of opinion, as no decision can be binding on the President. If he is opposed to the adoption of any measure, a contrary opinion of the Cabinet cannot change his determination; he is, therefore, the responsible agent in the matter. I do not believe that the repeal of that circular now will do all that has been anticipated; yet it may revive confidence, and probably bring back a part of the specie now in the West: although to be candid, my apprehensions are that the Western Bank have branched out as far as they possibly could and that it is touch and go with them. I think that the administrators should authorise the Globe to give the reason why the President deems the continuance of the specie circular a benefit to the country. Such reasons may be satisfactory, though I apprehend public opinion is very strong in favor of its repeal. Storms are gathering around us and the present administration must not imagine that the power of party can sustain them in all their acts. The elements are breaking up, and the pressure must soon reach that portion of citizens who are felt at the ballot boxes, and then a most important change will be produced in our political relations. When the friends of the present administration are pinched and suffer, their allegiance will be held by a slight tenure. The confidence reposed in Blair and Kendall must work to the injury of Mr. Van Burén among his own friends, and the country at large. Whatever he may fail to do that is called forby the pressure of the times, will be attributed to their pernicious counsel, and the sooner he gets rid of them, the better will be the results in restoring and perpetuating general confidence. The fixed and unalterable dislike to those two men is far greater and more extensive than any ill will towards the new President."

FROM FLORIDA

The Savannah Republican of March 28th says:—

From a passenger by the steamboat Duncan McRae, Capt. Philbrick, arrived this morning from Black Creek, we learn that Micanopy had, at length, arrived at Gen. Jesop's camp with all his Warriors, and that Tidertail, with his men, woman and children, had gone to Tampa Bay, for the purpose of emigrating to the West. So much was the war considered at an end by Gen. Jesup, that he had ordered the train of wagons between Fort Dade and Garey's Ferry, to be discontinued. Nothing further had been heard of Philip or Oseola.

MORE INDIAN MASSACRES.

The Tallahasse Watchman of the 22d inst. says: By a letter directed to the Post Master at this place, dated Mineral Springs, March 16th, we learn that on the 11th inst. a man and boy were killed at one of the Stands, between the Springs and Jacksonville. Also a family near Port Mills, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. We have not heard the names of those killed. These depredations were doubtless commited by some of Powell's band."

FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence has been received from Metamoras to the 20th ult. Gen. Bravo with his army, consisting of about 3,300 men, had commenced crossing their camp equipage. They would march on the last of March, and had abundent provisions by arrivals from New Orleans. The Mexican government had contracted for a loan of $1,500,000, to be advanced in monthly payments of $150,000. Thirteen of the prisoners, lately confined at Metamoras, had arrived at New Orleans.

The French Minister at Mexico had received orders from his government, by the last English packet, to insist upon the reimbursement of all the forced loans imposed on the French citizens; and in case of refusal, to demand his passports.

The English vice consul at Tampico, Mr, Crawford, will shortly pass through New Orleans, on his way to Texas, where he is ordered by his government, to order to make a report as to the state of the country.

The warlike message of President Jackson has been received very coolly at the capital.

American Silver Composition.—This article, better known as German Silver, is about to be manufactured to a considerable extent, and probably used as a coin. Dr. Feuchtwanger, well known as an able Chemist, has proposed to furnish Government with the necessary supply to strike off penny pieces as a substitute for cents The coin will be about the size of a silver ten cent piece, and will be at once light, agreeable, and an excellent substitute for the heavy corroding dirty copper we are compelled to load our pockets with. Articles of domestic use, such as spoons and forks, made of this composition, do not, if laid by, retain their white colour like silver, but if in use or carried in the pocket is kept constantly bright, without any unpleasant smell or leaving any marks on the fingers. It is a first rate substitute for copper in the way of small change, as twenty-five of those silver pennies occupy but a small space, and being of the actual value of a copper cent, there can be no objection to this introduction. We have a coin made of it which continues as bright as a new quarter dollar.

N. Y. Star.

Of the late session of the Legislature, the Baltimore Gazette says:—

It has been an important and an useful session—their acts have in general been such as entitle them to the thanks of their constituents—and Baltimore especially should feel grateful for the continued evidence afforded of liberal legislative support—in the disposition of the surplus revenue, and in the grant of additional beneficial privileges to her rail road Companies, which will ensure just remuneration to the stockholders that will tend to revive and increase the disposition to promote that description of improvement, which is now indispensible to the welfare of our city. In their action on the great and exciting question of reforming the Constitution, if they have stoped short of the expectations of the most sanguine, they have gone, in several instances, beyond what some sincere friends of rational liberty deem safe and judicious—we think it may reasonably admitted, that they have evinced a sincere desire to preserve that happy medium which will be most useful, least susceptible of abuse, and more congenial to the wishes of a majority of their constituents—It is however a subject of regret, less applicable to this Session than to some previous ones, that a number of bills of an useful character, both public and private, have necessarily remained without that final action which would give them effect at laws, for want of time.

The editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, in allusion to the extent of the Coal trade of the Susquehanna Valley when the Canal communication with the Chesapeake is opened, says—

Since we stated in our last paper that 800,000 tons would be mined in the Lyken's valley coal district, we have conversed with an intelligent gentleman of the Lykens valley coal company, now engaged in mining, and he says that one million of tons can be annually mined there, and for ages. What a source of wealth to Pennsylvania! It is stated, in the Commercial List, that 813,838 tons were shipped from Philadelphia for other ports; freighting 1964 vessels! The time will come when ten thousand vessels will sail from the mouth of the Susquehanna, laden with coal.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ROBBERIES.

Yesterday afternoon, a colored man by the name of Joseph Preston, steward on board the Paul Jones, was taken up for robbery; on examining his house, a large quantity of every variety of goods was found.—There are fourteen trunks, besides boxes, bundles, jars and packages of every description. Of the trunks, only one has any mark-this is a large round top, hair trunk, marked "J. B. L." in large letters on the bottom. This trunk is full of ladies valuable clothing, and A BAG OF SPECIE. Among the trunks are several large, of black leather, purposely for travelling; in one was found ten or a dozen pair of *new* and fashionable pantaloons, coats, &c. Boxes of China and Cut Glass, Gold Watches, one of which has been proven, Jars of Lemon, and other preserves, a bag of Loaf Sugar, and *hundreds* of other articles, among them a lot of Abolition Prints,

---

Clairmont Nursery.

THREE MILES EAST OF BALTIMORE.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Sr.

Proprietor.

Hereby informs his friends and the public that he expects the weather will be suitable to commence filling orders very soon.

Owing to winter setting in so unusually early, many persons it is believed, were prevented from ordering who had intended to do so, and even many orders that did come had to remain unfilled until the spring, consequently his stock remains good for most articles advertised last fall—particularly

Apple, Plum, Quince, English Rasberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Currant,

Grape vines, three years old, and cuttings of the same,

A few hundred Morus Multicaulus, & other Mulberry trees,

Ornamental shade trees, many, & several of them of large size,

Balsom Fir, or Balm of Gilead, & other Evergreens,

A superb collection of Garden & China Roses, and other beautiful Flowering Shrubs,

Honey Suckles, Vines and Creepers,

Rhubarb for tarts, &c.

See printed and priced catalogues, to be had of the proprietor, gratis, or of R Sinclair, Jr. in Light street Baltimore

Also will be delivered to customers, a choice thrifty potted plants, about the [illegible] of May, a splendid assortment of Double Dahlias, consisting of about one hundred varieties, carefully selected from among the best and latest importations. Printed catalogue will be furnished as above.

A few more pairs of White Turkeys and two male Peacocks,

mar 14 4w

We are authorised to announce

THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Names	County
Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Somerset.*
Tengle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates,	*Dorchester.*
Mr. Alfred Lewis, Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F, OAKES.

ap 4 8wq

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court, for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board
ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

ap 4

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1837.

PENNSYLVANIA—In the House of Representatives of this State on the 24th ult., Mr. Hill from the Committee to investigate the manner in which the United States Bank obtained its charter, made their report, which is a paper drawn up with much adroitness and skill, but calculated, on the whole, to disappoint those enemies of the Bank, who thought to crush it by the appointment of this committee. The Committee entirely acquit the Bank and the Legislature from the charges made through the press, but still they refer the subject generally, to the Convention, that is to assemble, which they say, will have full powers in relation to the subject.—They declare the right of the Legislature to annul charters. The Report concludes with moving that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Alricks moved to lay this report on the table, as he would not vote for any report to white wash the United States Bank, or any other Bank. Mr. Espy moved to strike out a resolution in the report, and insert "Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to bring in a bill repealing the charter of the Bank of the United States." The motion was opposed by Messrs. Hill Johnson and English, and supported by Mr Espy. The vote being taken, Mr. Espy's amendment was lost, ayes 31, nays 60.

MASSACHUSETTS.—We apprehend that Thompson, the great abolition lecturer, is to be invited back to Massachusetts in triumph Who would have thought that the first State which gave birth to the Union would be the first to dissolve the bonds which connect us together? But so it is: fanaticism has done its worst. The following unfortunate resolutions were adopted, the first unanimously, by the Senate of Massachusetts, and the second with one dissenting vote.

Resolved, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery and the slave trade therein; and that the early exercise of such right is demanded by the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, by the principles of the revolution, and by humanity

Resolved, That slavery, being an admitted moral and political evil, whose continuance, wherever it exists, is vindicated mainly on the ground of necessity, it should be circumscribed within the limits of the States where it has been already established; and that no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution of government shall sanction or permit the existence of domestic slavery.

We take the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal of the 28th. It is the first we have heard of the Convention spoken of and we are at a loss to conceive the design of holding it.

A distinguished citizen of Mississippi, who was yesterday in this city, states that there is to be a Convention in Texas on the first Monday in May. He adds, that he himself is on his way from Washington city to Texas to attend the deliberations, and that Senators Calhoun and Preston, of the U. S. Senate, will be present. If such a proceeding is really to take place, why do we see no mention of it in the Texan and N. Orleans papers?

The New Orleans Courier of the 24th ult. notices the fact that there had been no arrivals there from Vera Cruz or Matamoras since the 8th February, and says, the general supposition is that our vessels are detained by the Mexican authorities. It is added that there were fifteen American vessels in the port of Matamoras.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The portion of the surplus revenue due to Ohio has been distributed among the counties of the State, in proportion to their representative population, to be loaned by the county commissioners, under proper restrictions, to individuals, Banks, companies incorporated to construct works of internal improvement, to the State, or to the county for the erection of public buildings, or they may invest it in the stock Banks. Five per cent. of the income is to go to the support of Common Schools, and the balance to the use of the county in which it may accrue.

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.—The Wolvereen, published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, gives us the following:—

"A man that would cheat the printer would steal a meeting house, and rob the grave yard. If he has a soul, ten thousand of its size would have more room in a mosquitto's eye than a bull frog has in the Pacific Ocean. He ought to be winked at by blind people, and kicked to death across lots by cripples."

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

The New York American of Monday afternoon says—

The Money Market is easier—negotiations more practicable and confidence increasing. The news of difficulties at New Orleans prevents as much improvement as might otherwise be reasonably expected; but with time, and firm self reliance, all will be well.—There may possibly be some failures, but the mass of mercantile credit is sound, well based, and will be fully sustained.

The U. S. Circuit Court commenced its session at Washington on the 27th. The trial of Richard White for firing the Treasury Department, and Western for shooting his wife last summer, are the only two cases of importance set down in the docket.

☞ The package of Heralds for White Haven, will, in future, be left at the Tavern of Mr. F. F. Oakes, where our subscribers at that place are requested to call for their papers.

Married;

On the 30th ult by the Rev. Mr. Melvin, Mr. NATHANIEL H. SMULLING to Miss ELISABETH COSTEN, both of Somerset county.

On the 19 ult., Mr. JAMES TILGHMAN to Miss MARY ANN ADAMS, both of this county.

Dr. R. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven, on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

We are authorised to announce

JOHN RIDER, ESQ.

as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

ap 11

Public Sale

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Wm. R. Donoho, dec'd on

Wednesday 26th April, inst,

all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of

Cattle Sheep, HOGS,

household & kitchen furniture, &c.

—Also—

A quantity of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be disposed of at private sale, if application be made previous to the 22d inst.—The store house will be leased or rented to a good tenant.

Terms of sale—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars will be given, the purchaser giving note with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ASA PHILLIPS,
ALEX DONOHO,
Adm'rs. of William R Donoho, decd.

ap 11

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suit of Wm. Crawford, jr. use of William Powell, against Arthur W. Burroughs and Isaac Davis, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—all that part of two tracts or parcels of land called the Ridge and My Own, heretofore conveyed by William Coston, jr. and Rosey his wife to Arthur Burroughs and Isaac Davis by deed, bearing date October 18th 1834, containing 50 acres, more or less, according to the metes and bounds, courses and distances therein expressed, as by reference to said deed will more fully appear, lying and being in Somerset county, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne,

on Tuesday 9th of May next,

to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

ap 11

In vacation, Feb. 21st 1837.

Ordered by the subscriber one of the associate Judges of the fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland that the sale of the Real Estate of Benjamin T. Bell as made and reported by William W. Handy Trustee, to the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed unless Cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of next May Term of Worcester County court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess Anne, once in each of three successive weeks before the said day. The report states the amount of sales to be $810 25 cents.

WM. TINGLE.

April 11

Notice

All persons and bodies corporate, or politic in Somerset county, who shall be exercising or pursuing any business or be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the use or occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary, by the act of Assembly of this State, are hereby notified to obtain License or renew the same between the 1st and 10th days of May next.

J S CROCKETT, Shff.

ap 11

Constable's Sale:

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Caleb Kennerly, Chief Justice of the 2d election district of Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Walter against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—two horses, one yoke of oxen, one cart, part of a tract of land called Tower Hill, and part of a tract of land called Morris' hill, the quantity of acres unknown, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale on Wednesday 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock, A M on the premises, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

T. W. FLETCHER, Const.

ap 12

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends making an application to the Judges of Somerset county court at the next term thereof, for an order directing the Clerk of said court, to enter of record, the election made by Samuel Polk to take the real estate of Josiah Polk, Sen'r, at the valuation of commissioners heretofore appointed by the said court, for the division or valuation of the same; this application being made pursuant to an act of Assembly passed at December session 1836 a copy whereof is published with this advertisement.

WM. T. G. POLK.

ap 11 4w

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Polk of Somerset County.

Whereas it is represented to the General Assembly, that a commission issued under the act to direct descents, out of Somerset county court, for the division or valuation of the real estate of Josiah Polk, Sr. and that the said commissioners, or a majority of them, made return thereof at April term 1818, of said court, to the effect that the said estate would not admit of a division thereof among the several heirs, without loss and injury to all the parties entitled;—And that at May Term 1823 of said court, Samuel Polk, the heir entitled to elect to take the said estate at the valuation of the commissioners did come into open court and elect to take the same at the said valuation, and did pass his bonds to the several heirs entitled with security for their respective shares, and which said bonds were duly approved by the said court, and whereas it is represented that the said election was not entered of record, and there is room to fear, that in aftertimes difficulties might arise in regard to the title to said real estate, and as it is right and proper a suitable remedy should be provided in that behalf; therefore,

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for Somerset county court to enquire into the facts set forth in the preamble of this act, and if it shall appear to them by testimony, written or oral, that the said Samuel Polk did make election to take the said lands as aforesaid, and that no record of the same hath been made, or if made hath been lost, that then the said county court shall, upon application of any one interested, pass an order directing the Clerk of said court to enter the said election of record, and the said entry when so made shall have the same effect, in law, as if it had been duly entered of record, at the time the said court shall ascertain that said election was actually made: provided nevertheless, the said court shall be first satisfied that a notice of such intended application hath been published in some newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once in each week for at least four weeks before such application.

Sec. 2d And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to have or in any manner effect the right of any one of said heirs or their legal representatives, to recover any money still due for said lands.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a law which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February 1837.

J. H. Nicholson, Clk Senate, Md.
G. G. Brewer, Clk. H. Del. Md.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to public sale

on Tuesday 25th April, inst,

at the tavern of Mr. John W B Parsons, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P M the

HOUSE AND LOT

in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mrs. Margaret Long, and of which William Long died seized.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security. On the payment of the purchase money, the undersigned as trustee, is empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same.

☞ The creditors of the said William Long will take notice to exhibit their claims to the chancery office within six months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof

JAS. STEWART, Trustee.

ap 4 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas A. Spence, administrator of Robert T. Walker, one other at the suit of Wm. Williams, and the other at the suit of Samuel McBryde use of James H. Robins Ex'r use of Margaret L. Spence, Exr. of Irving Spence, use of Robert J H King, all against James Polk and Robert J H King: I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk as his dwelling; one house and lot adjoining said dwelling, one house occupied by James C Hyland as a store, one house occupied by Isaac D. Jones as an office, with their appurtenances; a tract of land called Pea Hill, containing 10 acres more or less, a tract of land called Rowley's Ridge, containing 230 acres more or less—also all those tracts or parcels of land called Welby Chance, Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow Ground, containing 828 acres more or less, one negro woman Leah, one do. Fanny, one negro man named Nutter, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Polk:—Also, a tract of land called Clover Fields—a tract of land called Hamilton's Fortune, containing 559 3 4 acres, more or less, a tract of land called Beverly, containing 1557 1 2 acres, more or less, one negro man named Levi, one do Handy, one do Hamilton, one do Isaac, one do Denwood one do Henry, one boy Nehemiah, one do Elisha, one coachee, one gig and harness, one pair horses, one saddle horse, three work horses, two pair mules, four yoke oxen and twenty head of cattle as the property of said Robert J H King, which I shall proceed to sell

on *Tuesday 2d of May next*,

to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house door in Princess Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P M to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JNO. S. CROCKETT, Shff

ap 4 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suits of Thomas A. Spence, adm'r d. b. n. of Robert T. Walker, against James Polk and Robert J. H King, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit.—one house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk as a dwelling, one house and lot adjoining thereto, one house and lot occupied by James C Hyland as a store, and one house and lot occupied by Isaac D. Jones as an office, a tract of land called Pea Hill, containing 10 acres more or less, a tract of land called Rowley's Ridge containing 230 acres more or less, all those tracts of land called Welby Chance, Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow Ground, containing 828 acres more or less, also, a tract or parcel of land called Stoney Point containing 19 acres, more or less, one negro woman named Leah, one negro girl Fanny, one negro man called Nutter, 3 looking glasses 5 carpets, 2 side-boards, 6 tables, 1 gun, 2 settees, 1 sofa, library, piano, dining and tea china, broken sets, 12 ivory handled knives and forks, 2 lamps, 2 pair andirons, 1 bureau, 1 secretary, 5 beds and bedsteads 2 1 2 dozen chairs, knife case, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said James Polk. Also a tract or parcel of land called Clover Fields, a tract of land called Hamilton's Fortune, containing 559 3 4 acres more or less, a tract of land called Beverly, containing 1557 1 2 acres more or less, 1 negro named Levi, 1 do. Handy, 1 do Hamilton, 1 do. Isaac, 1 do. Denwood, 1 do Henry, 1 boy Nehemiah, 1 do. Elisha 1 woman Sarah, 1 do Sally, 1 do. Leah, 1 coachee, 1 gig and harness, 1 pair horses, 1 saddle horse, 3 work horses, 2 pair mules, 4 yoke oxen, twenty head cattle, 40 head sheep, 50 head of hogs, 1 stack oats, 7 do. fodder, 5 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 pair dining tables, 2 dozen chairs, 1 pair tables, 1 writing desk, and 100 bushels of corn more or less, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said Robert J H King, which I shall proceed to sell

on Tuesday 2d of May next,

at the court house door in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JNO. S. CROCKETT, Shff

ap 4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Theodore Stevenson against George M Willing; I have seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Willing in and to, a tract of land call'd Part of Newman's last Confusion, containing 300 acres, more or less; which I shall proceed to sell

on Tuesday 2d day of May next,

at the court house door, in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writ and costs.

JNO. S CROCKETT, Shff.

ap 4 4w

Nanticoke Bridge.

The President and Directors wish to contract for the repairing of the Nanticoke Bridge, and will receive proposals for that purpose at the Toll House in Vienna, on Saturday the 15th of April next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, at which time and place they will be prepared to furnish to applicants a bill of materials required, together with a plan of the work

By order of the Board
THO. H. HICKS.

Vienna, March 25 —ap 4 St

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for county levy and officers' fees for the year 1834 5 and officers' fees for 1836, are requested to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence need be expected.

S G. HOLBROOK,
late Shff. and Collector.

ap 4 3w

Emeline R. Adams, vs. John M. Hall and William Coston, jr. } In Chancery, 22d Mar. 1837

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for alimony to the complainant and to set aside the Deed hereinafter mentioned, and for a sale of the property mentioned in said Deed or some part thereof, for the purpose of paying said alimony,

The bill states that the complainant formerly Emeline Hall, at the death of her father became entitled to a large portion of his estate—That in the month of May 1832, she was united in marriage to the defendant John M. Hall then of Somerset county—That not long after her said marriage, from the conduct of her said husband, she was compelled to apply to the General Assembly for a divorce, and at December session 1833 an act was passed divorcing her from her said husband—That the said John M Hall was possessed of considerable estate, real and personal, which had been acquired with the complainant as the portion of said complainant of her father's estate—That some time previous to the said act of divorce the said John M Hall left the complainant in a destitute condition and in a public newspaper forewarned all persons from support and sustenance to the complainant—That the said John M Hall combining and confederating with a certain William Coston jr. to cheat and defraud the complainant out of her just alimony did by Deed convey to said William Coston jr. certain real estate, lying in said county—That the said Deed was executed in fraud of the complainant, and with the intention of preventing her from recovering alimony from said John M. Hall—That after the execution of said Deed the said John M. Hall had, or held in his own name, no property known to complainant from which the said alimony might be recovered, and that shortly after the execution of said Deed, the said John M. *Hall* left the state of Maryland, and does not reside therein—That since the passage of said act of Assembly the complainant has been wholly dependent on her friends for support having been denied all support by said John M. Hall or the said William Coston, jr. and she is now in a suffering condition—That the said property so as aforesaid conveyed, in fraud, to said Coston is properly chargeable with her, proper and just alimony, and that she has applied to said Coston for payment of her said alimony without effect:

It is thereupon ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of the three successive weeks before the 25th day of April next, give notice to the said non resident, Defendant of the substance and object of the Bill, that he may be warned to appear in this Court, in person, or by a solicitor on or before the 22d day of August next, to show cause, if any he hath, why a Decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy, Test.
RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

April 4 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

March 21, 1837.

On application of Eliz Simpkins, Administratrix c. w. a. of Chas. Simpkins, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne,

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Chas. Simpkins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are herby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th of October 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 21th day of March, A D 1837

ELIZABETH SIMPKINS, Adm'tx.
c w a of Charles Simpkins, dec'd

ap 4

Bank of Salisbury.

March, 27 1837.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a general meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at their Banking House in Salisbury, on Friday the 21st day of April next at 11 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1836, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate a Bank to be called by the name of the Bank of Salisbury," and to decide upon the expediency of accepting the same

By order,
W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

mar 28 4w

Bank of Salisbury.

March 25 1837.

In conformity with the Charter, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

By Order
WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

Doctor W. L. Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven, Eastern Shore. She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening. Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years, half price. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

N. B. The Steamboat Patuxent will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.

mar 28

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.

Augmentation of capital.

Phœnix Steam Co'y.

OF MARYLAND.

By virtue of a grant of the General Assembly.

This corporation having determined to enlarge its means of operation, has constituted and appointed the following gentlemen commissioners for the purpose of disposing of seven hundred and fifty shares of the par value of $40 each. That is to say: Dr James Stewart, John Dennis, John Sanders, James C Hyland, William B Jones, jr., Andrew Sanders, John P Lankford, Littleton Dennis Teackle, William Roach, Dr. Thos. Robertson, Col. John P. Gale, Wm. Dorsey, Col. Thomas Marshall, William Coston, Burton Connon, John D. Anderson, Joshua Brattan, James Gordon, Greenberry Holt, Train Ackworth, Thomas Morris, John Turner, George Riall, Marcellus Jones Wm H Ackworth, John Gunby Levin Morris, G W Humphreys, John Disharoon, James Gunby, Joseph Barclay, Caleb Kennerly, John W Taylor, Seth Dashiell, John B Slemons, Joshua Hitch, Ralph Lowe, John S Crockett, Edwin Dashiell, William H Collier, Matthias Dashiell, Col. Anthony B Bennett, Littleton Harris, Wm M. Jones, John Leatherbury.

Now, therefore, be it known, that the said Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of opening books for seven hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the said Company at the par value of forty dollars each, or one of them, will proceed in the business of their appointment on every Tuesday of April next, and on Tuesday succeeding the third Monday of May next, at the court house in Princess Ann, and continue open from day to day during the residue of the week, unless the disposition shall have been sooner completed. Contributors to the capital of the former "Steam Company of Princess Anne," having pre-emption during the first three days, and no longer.

No individual, firm, or corporation, to be entitled to make more than one hundred shares on any one of the first three days, and, in case that more than seven hundred and fifty shares shall be taken, the commissioners shall reduce the same to proper limits by striking off from the largest numbers in succession, until the subscriptions are reduced to seven hundred and fifty, or all the subscriptions to one share; and in case there shall then be an excess, lots to be drawn by the commissioners to determine who are to be excluded. One dollar on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, five dollars after notice of not less than 60 days and the like sum at the end of each and every two months thereafter, until the whole be completed, with permission to advance any number, or the whole of the instalments at any or either of the payments and receive dividends accordingly—but this privilege will cease on the completion of the capital to SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Subscriptions may be made by proxy and in trust for *femes covert*, or minors and others. The first instalment will be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, and in case of reduction on account of excessive subscriptions, the redundent money to be returned to the proper parties.

Jas. Stewart, M D	Wm. Roach,
John Dennis	T Robertson, M D
John Sanders	J P Gale
J C Hyland	Tho. Marshall
W B Jones, jr.	Wm. Coston
And'w. Sanders	B Cannon
J P Lankford	J D Anderson
L D Teackle	Joshua Brattan
W Dorsey,	Jas. Gordon,
John Turner	G. Holt
M Jones,	T Acworth
W A Acworth	Geo. Riall,
Tho. Morris	Caleb Kennerly
John Gunby	J W Taylor
L Morris	S Dashiell, M D
G W Humphreys	J B Slemons,
Jas. Gunby	J Hitch
John Disharoon,	J S Crockett
J Barclay	R Lowe
A B Bennett	E Dashiell
L Harris	M Dashiell
Wm. M Jones	W. H Collier
John Leatherbury	

mar 28

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

Seasonable Goods.

W. W. Johnston

Has received a variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of fresh Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Shellbarks, Filberts, Candies, of various kinds, Madeira, Muscat and Sherry



WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,



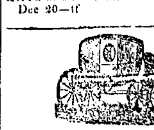
HATS & CAPS,



All which he offers on his usual terms.

Cassinets, low priced, and Kersies, a substitute for Virginia Cloth, Mackinaw, Point and Rose BLANKETS also received.

Dec 20—tf



COACH, GIG,

AND

HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

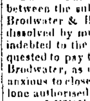
Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,

Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess-Anne, Jan 17, 1837.

TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Dissolution of Partnership

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov. 9—15tf

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M. P. Brodwater.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committe are J. Buel J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, the indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1 3-4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N. Y.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE,

At the Village Herald Office.

Irish potatoes for sale

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of potatoes of the best quality, such as the Chenango or Mercer, the Pink eye, and the Nova Scotia Orrange, which he will dispose of for cash, or in exchange for corn or oats.

R. W SWAN.

mar 21 3w

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

March 14, 1837.

On application of Thomas M Hargis (Seal) Executor of Hancock Shrieves late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Hancock Shrieves, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Sept, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A D 1837

THOMAS M. HARGIS Ex'r
of Hancock Shrieves, decd.,

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

March 14th, 1837.

ON application of Noah Rider, Administrator of Simpson Parker, late of Somerset county, deceased, (SEAL) it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Sampson Parker late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Oct. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March A. D. 1837.

NOAH RIDER,
Adm'r of Sampson Parker, dec'd.

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

March 14, 1837

On application of James Lawson, Adm'r. of Josiah Cullen, late (Seal) of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n. on the personal estate of Josiah Cullen, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A. D. 1837,

JAMES LAWSON, Adm'r
of Josiah Cullen, decd.

April 4 1837.

Necessity.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are particularly requested to come forward on or before the first day of April next, and liquidate their accounts, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of William Handy Esq., for collection.

J. W. KING

mar7 3w

Notice

Whereas Leakin Evans, of Smith's Island, in Somerset county, hath this 10th day of February 1837, given notice to me a justice of the peace, in and for said county that on the 9th of February 1837, his son James took up adrift in the Chesapeake bay and secured a six oared Boat, 12 feet long and 5 feet wide, painted inside and a yellow streek outside; appears to have been used with a spreet sail. The owner of said boat is hereby requested come forward, prove property, pay costs and charges and take her away.

WM. EVANS, J. P

mar7 3wq

Literary Union

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Lady's Literary Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, & on both sides the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs SARAH J HALE, Editor,
Mrs L H Sigourney
Mrs Ann Stephens
Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz
Mrs E F Ellett
Miss Leslie
Miss H F Gould
Miss C E Gooch
Miss L H Medina
R S Mackenzie, LL D
Joseph R Chandler
Morton McMichael
Robert T Conrad
Alexander Dimitry, A M
H E Hale
E Burke Fisher
N C Brooks, A M
Wm E Burton
Willis Gaylord Clark
Joseph C Neal
B B Thatcher
R Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his faculties are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very [illegible] scription list enables him to be liberal [illegible] his expenditures [illegible] and whatever [illegible] be accomplished by [illegible] and cost [illegible] is resolved to effect. [illegible] the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe—and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every articles adapted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be [illegible] and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given and every second month, a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments; calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book, pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 *Walnut Street,*

As the proprietor of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests for the convenience of remittance the following system of

CLUBBING,

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels for	$5
Lady's Book and Maryatt's Novels for	$5
Bulwer's and Maryatt's Novels, seventeen in all, for	$5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Saturday News for	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated trials, and Sketch Book for	$5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book	$5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

A premium of all the novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash $50, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage; or one half of the novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

Jan 1837

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Ja [illegible] 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

Washingtn Hotel,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,
THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co.
January 3d, 1837.

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G. D.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 524. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1837. Vol. 2—No. 47.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $3 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

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Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

A NAME.

They named him—ah! yet
Do I start at that name;
Have I still to forget?
Is my heart still the same?
Long hours have passed on
Since that name was so dear;
Now its music is gone,
It is death to my ear!

It tells of a false one,
Ah! falsest to me;
My heart's life begun,
It has ended with thee!
I loved, as those love
Who but one image know
In the blue sky above,
On the fair earth below.

I had not a thought
In which thou had'st no part;
In the wide world I sought
But a place in thy heart.
To win it I gave
All that had been my pride:
Like a child or a slave
Subdued at thy side.
All homage was sweet
I for thee could resign:
Others knelt at my feet,
But I knelt at thine.

I was happy, I dreamed
I could trust to thy word;
My souls faith it seemed
In my idol—and lord!
And yet thou could'st change—
And, did we meet now,
Thy voice would be strange,
And altered thy brow.

I thought I had schooled
My heart from regret—
It will not be ruled,
'Tis so hard to forget,
I live in a crowd,
And I seem like the rest,
But my spirit is bowed
By a grief unconfess'd

By my pillow at night—
'Tis so wretched—sleep flies,
And the morning brings light
And the tears to my eyes;
They speak, and I ask what
It is they would say,
For the thoughts that I name not
Are with thee, far away.

'Twas a light word and careless
That named thee again;
There were none by to guess
Why I shuddered like pain.
But the damp on my brow,
The pang at my heart,
Revealed to me how
Wildly loved still thou art.

Yet, false one, farewell!
I have still enough pride;
Though hopeless to quell,
Yet at least it can hide.
But, ah! may an hour
Be waiting for thee—
When Love, in his power,
Shall avenge him for me! L. E. L.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS—An esteemed correspondent has given us some information relative to the planting of corn, which we think must be highly useful to farmers, and would perhaps prove a benefit to the corn market generally, were it adopted. Hundreds of thousands of bushels are annually destroyed by birds, (particularly the black-bird and crow) which might be preserved by a very simple method. The birds will pull it up the moment it appears above ground, and eat the seed. In order to prevent its destruction, the farmer should first soak the seek well in soft water, until the chit is just on the eve of bursting through, then turn it into a vessel of tar, made soft by moderate warming, and stir it thoroughly until every grain is well coated, when it may be separated for planting. Work in some pounded plaster, when planting, and this seed the birds will not disturb; it will come up rank and fine, and pay well for the trouble. If the corn is not soaked well before coating it with tar, it will not be likely to come up, as the tar will naturally prevent the necessary moisture from penetrating through it. This has been tried by farmers who never could get a good crop of corn in any other way, and found to succeed admirably.—*Sun.*

Report.

Of the Committee on Education of the House of Delegates of Maryland, relative to establishing a general system of Education.

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the order inquiring into the expediency of establishing a general system of Education, and also the order inquiring into the propriety of appropriating the interest of this State's portion of the Surplus Revenue of the U. States in aid of Education, beg leave to

REPORT.

That they have considered those subjects, fully impressed with their magnitude; and have to regret that a proper regard to other duties has prevented them from giving to these topics that attention which they justly merit. Their report therefore is made with great diffidence.

The value of education will be readily admitted. Whether we regard it as philanthropists, or as patriots, as individuals, or as legislators, its importance and necessity are equally apparent; in the one case, to relieve the amount of individual woe, in the other, to give stability to our institutions. As we aid the diffusion of useful knowledge and increase the intelligence of the community, we widen the sphere and enlarge the means of human happiness, and elevate our National character. In all governments especially in our own, controled as it is by the popular voice, it is the duty of the State to use its means to enlighten her citizens, and chasten public sentiment. Our very existence depends on the intelligence of the people.

Impressed with these sentiments the committee were not long deliberating on the expediency of some general system of instruction. All agree that one should be established, which would place within the reach of every child in the community the means of acquiring an education. The questions then arise, what shall that system be? And how is it to be supported? The last of these questions will be first considered; for it is not so much the perfection of the plan which makes it useful to the community, as it is the means and certainty of carrying of its being into effect.

Public schools may be supported in their modes: First, by the funds of the State entirely; Secondly,—by taxation levied purposely for that object; and Thirdly,—by a combination of the two former; and the committee will detain the House a moment while they briefly discuss the advantages of each. A system supported on the first plan would in the opinion of the committee, be unsuccessful, even if the finances of the State allowed its adoption. A fund is useful only as it tends to stimulate to exertion. If it be so large as to render personal effort unnecessary it induces helplessness. It has been providentially arranged that we value that most which costs the greatest toil to acquire; and on the other hand we cherish that least which is most easily obtained. A fund may be advantageously used to make men sensible of the value of education; if continued beyond that point it will be pernicious in its effects. Connecticut is an example of the effects of a system supported entirely by funds. She has a fund of $1,700,000, and which is believed has lately been increased; yet her schools are not in that prosperous condition which might be imagined. While that large sum judiciously applied might be eminently useful, its actual influence on her schools has been decidedly detrimental, by inducing carelessness and want of energy on the part of her citizens. "The effect of this fund," says a late publication on the school system of Connecticut, "has been that which might always be expected, when he who is able and habituated to earn his subsistence, is supplied with means of support without exertion. The State by its bounty has virtually declared that parents need no longer pay for the instruction of their duty are destroyed." The consequence is that her schools were at the period alluded to, 1834, in a most depressed condition. With the letter of her system adhered to and its spirit often disregarded, a looseness and want of care pervades the whole establishment. Perpetual and injudicious changes of teachers—small, inconvenient and ill lighted school houses—and a great want of punctuality in the attendance of the pupils are its leading characteristics; and in so great a degree have these prevailed that with a fund fully adequate to the education of her whole population, in some portions of the State not more than two-fifths of the children receive its benefits.

The committee, therefore, are of opinion that a system supported entirely by the funds of the State, is not desirable, even if our finances were adequate to meet it. But this is not the case; the treasury of the State would be unable to bear such an expenditure; and the foregoing observations have been made entirely with the view of illustrating the advantages of the system they are about to propose.

They also think that a system supported entirely by taxation, would not be carried into effect, for reasons which are obvious to every reflecting mind, and would therefore be useless. Though they are frank to admit, that could it be once established, it would be most efficient. As an evidence of the truth of this remark they would refer to the examples of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont, where the plan of taxation has been adopted from the first, with perfect success.

The third and only remaining method, of sustaining a system of public schools, is that which is produced by a combination of the two former, the funds of the State and taxation on the property of the citizen. The first stimulates and aids the enterprize of the citizen—the latter insures an interest in, and a just appreciation of, its advantages. The committee will present some facts to the house, showing its operation there. In 1831, their fund was $1,661 081, 24; less than that possessed by Connecticut. From the report of the superintendent for that year, it appears, "that there are 9,062 school districts in the State, of which 8,630 have complied with the conditions of the statutes, by having schools kept by an inspected teacher, and making returns to the commissioners.

In these schools, 499,424 scholars have been taught; none for a less period than six months, while the general average of instruction has been eight months. Excluding the cities of New York and Albany, *the excess of the number of children between five and sixteen years of age throughout the whole State, over the number of those of the same age who have actually been taught, is only* 1,083. The average number of scholars to each school, is about 57.

"The increase of number of schools returned, has been 5,099, in fifteen years, and of the number of scholars instructed 359,318. During the year preceding the 1st of July, 1830, the public money received by the commissioners, and apportioned to the districts which had made returns, amounted to $238,651 36 cents, of this sum, $100,000 were paid from the State treasury, $124,556 04 were raised by tax upon the several towns, and $14,095 32 were derived from local funds possessed by certain towns.

"It appears also, that in addition to the public money, there was raised by voluntary contributions, for teachers' wages, $346,807. This, with the interest on the value of the school-houses, and the expense of books and of fuel, makes a total sum of $1,061,699 expended upon 499,424 scholars, in the course of one year. From this it will be seen, that where the State pays one dollar for teachers' wages, the inhabitant of the town by a tax on his own property pays $1 25 cents, and by voluntary contributions in this district $3 46 cents for the same object.

"The avails of the fund pay only one tenth of the annual expenditures upon common schools; another tenth is assessed upon the taxable inhabitants of the towns respectively, and the two tenths thus made up constitute what is called the school monies. Something less than two tenths is raised by a tax upon the property in the districts, and the residue, nearly six tenths, or $600,000 (the whole expense being $1,000,000) is paid voluntarily by the parents and guardians of the scholars."

Such is the result of this plan in New York. With only one tenth of the cost of her schools discharged by the funds, and the balance made up by a tax and voluntary contributions, she manages to educate *a half a million of children a year for one million of dollars!* A more perfect and economical system does not exist!

With this comparison of the different modes of supporting public schools, the committee decidedly prefer that adopted by New York.

There are no data, on which can be estimated, with any degree of certainty, the cost of a general system of education for this State, on the plan established in New York. The joint committee of the General Assembly of 1830, estimated the cost at $156,000. They supposed that there are four hundred school districts, of five miles square in this State—that the white population of this State is twenty to the square mile, excluding the cities and large towns—that the annual salary of a competent teacher, will be $300, which for four hundred districts, gives $120,000—to this $36,000 is added for the cities and towns, making in the whole, $156,000. The committee believe this estimate very nearly correct, at least if we compare it with the cost in New York, it will be found comparatively to be very nearly the same. In 1830, New York expended $1,000,000 upon her schools, and her white population then was very nearly two millions, which is about fifty cents for each white inhabitant. In 1830, Maryland had very nearly 300,000 white inhabitants, which, at fifty cents each, would be $150,000. But the actual cost would somewhat exceed that now, for the increase of population; and perhaps it would be about $160,000, if the data on which the estimate is made, may be relied on. It is submitted, not as certain, but as the only estimate which the committee could make; the house can judge of its accuracy. Assuming it, however, to be correct, it appears that the whole cost of schools, on the plan adopted in New York will be $160,000

This may be paid by the School Funds created already,	20,000	
Interest on $1,000,000 of the State's share of the Surplus Revenue, proposed to be invested in the State's stocks, at 5 per cent,	50,000	
Taxes on school districts,	90,000	
		$160,000

The committee earnestly recommend that this appropriation be made of the interest on the sum of one million of dollars of the Surplus Revenue, proposed to be invested in the State's stocks. This being done, and the further recommendation of a tax on such portions of the State as may accept the system recommended, being approved of, our State will stand on an elevated position in regard to education, and it is confidently believed, will enjoy the blessings of an enlightened and happy community. With funds derived from the State, greater proportionably than those of New York, from public funds and taxes included, and a tax which cannot exceed six or seven cents in every hundred of property, or about thirty cents for every white inhabitant, she will have the blessings of education within the reach of every child in the community.

The Committee forbear to recommend any additional appropriations for the colleges and academies of the State. In regard to the latter they doubt the policy which has heretofore prevailed of endowing so many academies. The monies of the State by such appropriations are sometimes literally thrown away, always applied for only a partial good, and never to the most beneficial purposes. It were greatly to be prefered that the State should amply endow some one institution, within which every branch of science should be taught, and which might vie with the most celebrated institutions in our country. It seems due to her character and position among her sister States, that she should build up by her munificence such an institution. Situated on the Atlantic border with a salubrious climate; the connecting link between the North and the South, and partaking in some degree of the manners and peculiarities of both; approximate to the seat of the National Government, she seems happily located for the erection of a seat of learning at which the youth of the North, the South, and the West—they who are hereafter to control the destinies of our country, might meet as it were on neutral ground, walk hand in hand through the temple of science, wear off those prejudices which are engendered by their remote positions from each other, difference of manners, and a real or supposed diversity of interest, and in their stead cultivate attachments which will continue through life. Who can foretell the benefits of such an institution? Who can predict the influence it will have in promoting the peace and happiness, not of our State merely, but of our country? How necessary therefore that Maryland should be active in this work. The committee have not recommended an appropriation to any of the colleges, because they are of opinion that the funds now at the command of the State may more beneficially be applied to the primary schools. But they throw it out as a suggestion, not as a recommendation that the funds now bestowed on academies might more profitably to the State and the country, be used in the endowment of an University. The cost of classical education would not be increased to the student while the means of acquiring knowledge would be quadrupled. An University on a broad basis, and the system of education recommended by this report or some other system of similar nature, should in the opinion of the committee be the only objects of the State's munificence.

The committee having now recommended that a system of general education be adopted; and having recommended the means by which it is to be maintained; the duty of presenting a system still remains to be performed. They will again recur to the public schools of New York, believed to be better organized, conducted with more skill, and more amply sustained, than any schools of the kind in the world. They are believed to be better adapted to the condition of the people of this State. The act of 1825 is essentially the New York system, and the best that could be adopted for Maryland. It is to be regretted that for the most part since its passage it has slumbered on the statute book. On a careful examination it will be found fraught with great good; and if vigorously enforced will be highly beneficial to our State. The committee take great pleasure in recommending it, to the consideration of the House and the people. That act and its various supplements form the best system of public instruction which the committee can devise. Where it has been tried it has been found amply successful. As an illustration of its beneficent influences the committee would call the attention of the House to Anne Arundel county where it has been carried into full operation. The committee have not been able to obtain statistical information showing its actual condition, and the annual numbers educated under it; but they have heard from all quarters what they presume is known to every member of the House, that the system with the various supplements specially enacted to suit their circumstances, is perfectly successful and brings within the reach of every child an opportunity of acquiring a good education.

It is a matter much to be regretted that all the other counties had not in this respect followed the lead of Anne Arundel; and with the same degree of public spirit and philanthropy, adopted this benevolent scheme. If such had been the case we should before this have witnessed its good effects in the increased intelligence and virtue of the people. A large number of the counties declined accepting the terms of the law, and although some have since discovered its usefulness, many of them to this day reject it, and are now utterly destitute of any general system of instruction. In these counties their population are either utterly without schools, or only depend on the uncertain, expensive and inefficient means of instruction by country schools, conducted by private individuals, who in a majority of cases are wholly unfit for their station. In the bill which is herewith reported is a provision referring to the act of 1825, and its supplements, to the people of the several counties again for their adoption, and they hope it will meet with the approbation of the House.

The committee incline to the opinion that the act of 1825 will require some modification in its provisions, and perhaps it will also require additions to render it suitable in all respects to the circumstances of each county. This is found to be the case wherever it has been adopted.—What those alterations and amendments may be the committee cannot express an opinion. Coming as most of its members do from those counties where the scheme has never been put in operation, or only partially tried, they cannot speak with certainty whether any thing, or what is necessary to give it efficacy. Satisfied as they are of its general propriety and usefulness they would prefer that it should be tried; and as experience suggests changes in some of its features, let them be adopted.

The committee herewith report a bill carrying out the recommendations of this report.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. HEMSLEY,
J. H. CULBRETH,
J. W. CRISFIELD.

DINNER TO MR WISE.—A dinner was given to the Hon. H. A. Wise, by the citizens of Norfolk, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., as a mark of their high respect for his public character. When Mr. Wise's health had been drunk, he rose and delivered a speech marked with all his fervor and eloquence and fraught with sentiments of patriotism. At the conclusion of his speech he proposed the following toast, which was received with "three times three:"

Reform of the General Government—Must be founded in the *Union* of all *true* republicans on the broad *fundamental principles* of the Bill of Rights: *Reform in Virginia*—in the union of the Chesapeake and Trans-Montane counties of the commonwealth, for the Internal Improvement of the West and of the State's Sea-port at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The "union of all true republicans!" let this be our rallying cry, and our country is safe.

DUNG.—It is common, at this season, to haul to the fields, the dung destined for the spring crops. Fermentation and waste often ensue before it is buried in the soil. To avoid this loss—we allude to unfermented dung—the dung should be laid in compact piles, of not exceeding eight loads, where most convenient to be distributed, and as soon as the ground becomes thawed, covered with six or eight inches of earth, and the surface smoothed with the spade. The manure will seldom ferment before the ground thaws. The earthly covering imbibes the gaseous matters, and protects the dung from the wasting influence of the weather. When crops are dunged in the hill or furrow, with long manure, the dung sometimes fails to rot, for want of moisture to bring on fermentation, and is consequently of no benefit to the crop. When the dung is spread broad-cast, and ploughed under, this difficulty never occurs, and the dung becomes better incorporated with the soil. —*Cultivator.*

WHEAT AND RYE.—The Frederick Examiner of Wednesday says, "We regret to say that the present appearance of the growing grain in this region, is any thing but promising. It is still hoped that a favorable season will improve its condition. God grant that it may."

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1837.

The New York Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle under date April 9th says:

To-morrow (Monday,) it is anticipated, will tell sad tales. The whole amount of failures, thus far, is not short of *one hundred*, since the pressure commenced; and the list is yet to be augmented fearfully. Men are now obliged to fail, it matters not how heavy their assets, if they cannot raise a few thousands in cash, at a given time.

Among the acts passed by the late Congress was one making appropriations for the building of Light-houses, buoys, &c. in the different States of the Union. Those made for Maryland are comprised in the following paragraph:—

For a light-House on a proper site on Sharp's Island, in the Chesapeake bay, five thousand dollars; for placing buoys on the rivers Nanticoke, Manokin, Annamessex, Pocamoke, and Wicomico, Hooper's and Cajey's straits, and Tangier and Pocamoke sounds, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, in addition to a former appropriation; for erecting a light-house at Love Point, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, one thousand dollars.

Office of the N. Y. Daily Express,
THURSDAY, April 13, 2 oclock, P. M.

THE ELECTION—SECOND DAY.—The vote diminished very much yesterday. The Whigs undoubtedly made a great rush the first day, and if they do not carry their tickets in a majority of the wards, it will be in consequence of too great confidence. In the first and second wards there is a less vote than usual, not less though perhaps than was to be expected, if we take into the account the decrease of population. First day, 10,930 votes were polled—second, 10,209.

EXCELLENT—*If true!*—A letter from Washington says—"Reuben M. Whitney is understood to have lost much of the Bank patronage in which he flourished, and the money men who lately shone out upon him in the full splendour of their sunny smiles, shroud their countenances in cloudy frowns at his approach."

WHITNEY'S CASE.—We understand that the Deputy Marshall of the Maryland district yesterday served subpœnas on a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia to testify in the libel suit of R. M. Whitney, *vs.* the editors of the Baltimore Chronicle, which will be tried next week at Baltimore. Among those on whom process was served, were Messrs. N. Biddle, Watmough, Thomas Biddle, and W. B. Reed. There were several others, comprising many of the Bank of the United States, whose names we do not recollect.—[Balt. Pat.

[From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser.]

The letter from Mr. Clay, from which the following is an extract, was a private one written to a friend in this city. It has been received for some time, and the extract is now made public only to show how base and malignant the Globe is in imputing to Mr. Clay, as it has repeatedly done, a burning desire to remain in public life, and the practising of deception to induce the Kentucky Legislature to reelect him to the United States Senate.

"WASHINGTON, 27th Feb. 1837.

* * "I think with you that it is highly probable that, but for the prejudices excited at the South against me * * * * * ,after the passage of the Compromise Act, my name would have been more acceptable in that quarter, and it is possible that it might have been successfuly presented to the American People as a candidate for the Presidency. But I do not complain. That high office never possessed any charms in my sight which could induce me to seek it by unworthy means, or to desire it but as the spontaneous grant of those who alone had the right to bestow it. I shall be happy if the government of my country, by whomsoever administered, shall wisely and justly employ its powers to promote the interest and happiness of the people. As to myself, personally, I only regret that I am restrained, by circumstances, from seeking in retirement that repose of which I feel so much need.

"Reciprocating cordially your kind wishes, I am, faithfully, your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY."

IN NEW YORK.—The number of failures that have taken place since the present crisis began is estimated as follows:

5	Foreign and Exchange Brokers,	$15,000,000
30	Dry Good Jobbers,	15,000,000
16	Commission Shoe and Clothing Houses,	7,000,000
28	Real Estate Speculators,	20,000,000
8	Stock Brokers,	1,000,000
6	Miscellaneous,	2,500,000
93	aggregate for New York,	60,500,000

The following toast, given at the Booksellers' Dinner, by the author of the American System of Book-keeping, &c. &c. is not a little complimentary to our craft. It was accidentally omitted.

By James Bennett Esq. The Crops Editoral of the American Newspaper Press—stars of the first magnitude, would adorn a constellation in the periodical literature of any hemisphere. May they adopt for their armorial bearing the shield of public virtue, and may their motto be Truth.

KENTUCKY.—The canvass for seats in Congress is about to open in this State. The election takes place in August. Messrs. Hardin, Hawes and Allen of the late Congress decline a re-election and Col. Johnson, we regret to say, has been provided for in another place.

USURY.—A bill has passed the Legislature of New York providing for the punishment of usury as a criminal offence. This important measure has been adopted at a moment singularly well calculated to test its expediency.

FROM TEXAS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in the Government of Texas, dated

COLUMBIA, Feb. 17th 1837

Since I wrote you last I have received several papers from you, for which you have my thanks. I send you by this vessel a pamphlet containing the defence of Gen. Felisola, who was tried in Mexico on a charge of cowardice, in retreating with the main body of the army of the enemy, 4000 strong, before our army, under Houston, 1200 strong.

I also send you the proceedings of the House of Representatives, which may be interesting.

At this moment, an express has just arrived, stating that 700 of the enemy's cavalry have crossed the Rio Grande and appeared before St. Antonio—and that they will be followed by all the enemy's forces.

The enemy's strength, as ascertained by our spies in the interior as late as the 31st January, is at Matamoras, 5000 men and 40 pieces of artillery; at Loredo, 1000 men and 10 pieces; at Rhinosa, 1000 men and 6 pieces; at Camargo, 500 cavalry, 6 pieces of artillery and 1000 infantry. They have no funds—are badly clothed, and daily diminish by desertions.

We want some fine artillery, and that of the Mexicans is of a superior kind, and after we get those they are bringing on we shall have enough for field service.

No fear or trouble seems to pervade the community on account of the enemy, for the Texans all believe that it is perfectly impossible for any force to beat them when our old Chief heads us. We can raise 5000 to 6000 men well armed, besides our regular army, which will bring us equal in point of numbers, and there will be no hard fighting.

I shall give you the items of all important news as fast as they transpire.

Capt. George Styles, of the Texan army, was shot here a few days ago, and died shortly afterwards. He requested me about ten minutes before he died, to let his family know of his death, and I now transfer the unpleasant task to you.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURES FOR TEXAS—A late number of the official paper, the Texas Telegraph, states that agents from different manufacturing districts of England are now on their way to Texas. The papers speak of the importance of this, in connection with the fact that Texas does not present any facilities for manufacturing, but exhaustless resources for agriculture. This however we believe an erroneous statement and inference. Suppose her streams are too sluggish for water power, there is no impediment to steam which is now the general substitute. Besides it may be considered certain, that wherever a country is rich in cotton or woollen staples, she will in the end become a manufacturing country. The consideration however assumes another aspect when the paper alluded to speaks of an alliance or rather commercial treaty with England, whereby Texas as an independent power, unincumbered with a tariff, could drive such an advantageous trade by exporting her cottons direct to England, and receiving her manufactures in return free of duty. But Texas, though not in the confederacy, is a part of us in bone and flesh, and owes us in addition a deep debt of gratitude for our early recognition of her independence, while she is yet so green in her infancy, and her existence scarcely known across the water.—*N. Y. Star.*

TEXAS.—A field battery of six guns—four six pounders and two twenty-four pound howitzers—with all implements for service, and 100 balls, shells and cannisters, presented to the Republic of Texas by Maj. Gen. T. J. Chambers, arrived in this city under the charge of Major McLeod, on the 27th inst. They are splendid pieces of Artillery. They will be in Texas in three or four weeks, and the way their wide mouths will talk to the Mexicans will be a caution to all foes of liberty.—*Louis. Jour.*

Large importation of grain.—It appears, from returns in the New York Express of Saturday, that there were imported into New York during the months of February and March, 701,700 bushels of foreign Wheat, and 252,500 bushels of Rye.

[From the New York Star.]

OUR CONDITION.

The amount of Imports for the last fiscal year, ending 30th September last, was $189,980,585

The amount of exports during the same period, 128,663,040

Showing and amount of imports over exports of say sixty-one millions of dollars (What portion of this was profits on exports?)

By this statement it would seem that we were debtors to foreign nations this sum of sixty-one millions—and hence the belief that we have largely overtraded abroad.

We have not had leisure to examine minutely into the matter, we take simply the summary as published, and we now direct the attention of such as may feel an interest in the subject to the few remarks which follow.

If the Treasury report embraces all imports, then we can with safety deduct the following items from the gross sum of imports:

1st. The coin imported in payment of indemnities.

2d. The coin and other articles imported by emigrants, bankers, &c.

3. The value of oil, whalebone and fish. We believe the amount of these to be large. Our whale fishery alone, by this Treasury report, show the amount of 141,680 tons of shipping. Our citizens engaged in this important branch of industry, we believe, "keep no cats that catch no mice."

Again we would enquire, what is the probable amount of actual sales abroad of our various securities, State Bonds, Canal Bonds, Railroad Bonds, &c.—This amount is not embraced in our exports, but the proceeds are doubtless found in the amount of imports, to be paid for hereafter, not now.

Again—what is the probable amount of proceeds of shipments to Europe from ports other than those of U. S. less than the amount of exports which may have gone from us to procure said shipment? Even admitting that no profits on the voyage were made, but a simple earning of freight, wages and expenses.—These items are not embraced in exports, but come to us back again in the shape of imports, and which, with the three items noted above, though they are to swell the amount of imports, are already paid for.

The Treasury statement is made up to 30th September last. It embraces of course all imports up to that period. Nations that export largely in raw materials, like individuals who pay their debts by the production of their industry, generally buy first and pay afterwards. In our intercourse with Europe, where the rate of interest is lower than with us, we can better afford to be in debt than to pay in advance. Is it not natural to presume then that a very large amount of our imports were intended by both parties to be paid for by the coming crop. With reference then to our last year's imports, ending 30th Sept., the "coming crop" is now going forward.

The price of cotton has declined from last year's rate, but will not the increased amount in quantity meet the decline in price?

Will not the present and late long period of oppression in our monetary affairs, tend largely to diminish current imports, and aid also in increasing the amount of exports of foreign goods already imported?

We exported last year, ending 30th September, $106,916,680 of domestic productions, and $21,746,360 of foreign productions.

We think we can assert that the calamities that are now upon us, have not their origin in overtrading abroad, we believe that if any candid and prattical mind will well consider the matter in all its bearings, the conclusion arrived at will be found to be that where our account with all foreign nations now struck, a balance would more likely be in our favor than against us; and further, that regarding our country as it must be regarded with every branch of productive industry on the increase, and vast additional resources now in the course of development, the Treasury report might show a balance of 120 millions instead of 61 millions, and occasion no cause for alarm, provided the natural energies of the country were not crippled as they now are by unauthorised Treasury orders, and the operation of laws which were passed avowedly to obviate what were deemed greater evils.

Our over trading, if so it may be called, is at home, and among ourselves, and this has been brought about by destroying the only barrier that former wisdom had constructed to guard against this evil. Productive industry is the substratum on which the prosperity of a nation rests—a sound currency is the evidence of and the protection of this industry—a sound currency is not exclusively gold and silver, for coin cannot perform the duty of exchange, it may answer in one community that holds no communion with other communities, but no further. In an extensive country like ours we must use paper to perform the exchange. The paper must be reliable—if a man takes it in Maine, and sends it in a letter or carries it to New Orleans or to Chicago, and can there exchange it for gold or silver—dollar for dollar—it is there better than either, because it cost less to carry or convey it.

Such a currency we had, but we were not satisfied with it; some thought we could have a "better currency," and in making "the experiment" it was necessary to break up the system we had, and here we are, all in a snarl, just as we were twenty years ago, and not as bad as we shall be twenty years hence, if the evil is not corrected. "Hard money," if bushels of it lay at every turn and corner, is not the remedy—it can't move quick enough. It is confidence, and that can be controlled only by re-establishing a well organised system of Banking and Exchanges. The States have tried this and failed in it; Congress alone can do it, and the longer it is delayed the worse it will be.

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.—Supposing that Mr. Van Buren has determined to continue in force the specie circular, the following, from the Albany Argus, "looks rebellion"—supposing, on the other hand, that Mr. Van Buren has not finally decided on his course, then the paragraph in the Argus may have an influence on the question. Our readers; particularly those who are observant of the signs of the times, need not be informed that the words "sound republican," applied by the Argus to its correspondent, mean no more than that he has never failed to support the Albany Regency in all their schemes for perpetuating power in their own hands.

Balt. Chron.

From the Albany Argus.

The following is an extract from a letter from one of the most intelligent merchants and sound republicans in the City of New York.

"Not a little feeling has been evinced in regard to the continuance of the 'specie circular.' A strong memorial was sent some days since, asking for a repeal or modification of the order in some way, to allow the Southern and Western banks to recommence their commercial facilities. As yet no reply has been received. A change in that system, even to a moderate extent, would help us here amazingly.—It would go very far towards restoring confidence in domestic collections, and would, consequently enable the merchants to effect negotiations of their exchange paper. The impossibility of doing any thing with their securities has been the main cause of the prevailing scarcity of their funds."

The account in reference to the growing Wheat crops in the Western parts of our State, we regret to learn, are quite unfavorable. The Frederick Herald of Saturday says:

"We regret to see from various quarters of the country, statements of the prospect of a failure of the wheat crops again, during the present season; and in our own neighborhood, we are sorry to find, that a general opinion prevails, that the grain has been very much destroyed by the severity of the winter, and on account of the badness of the seed. Many persons, we understand, are ploughing up their wheat fields, and putting them down in oats and corn. A marked difference, however, it is said, exists between the western seed or the OLD wheat seed, and the seed of the last crops, as the latter is by far the most indifferent."

PROGRESS OF MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of Michigan adjourned March 21st. Among the important acts passed by this young sister of the confederacy, at her first legitimate session, are that for the General Banking Loan—Board of Commissioners for Internal Improvements—Primary Schoools—for a University—Geological Survey, &c. By her peninsular position, Michigan though inland, is literally, and in every sense, a maritime state, and commerce therefore, and shipping of all kinds, must form the chief feature in her character. Her soil is productive, but her population must rely most on becoming the carriers for all the great lake trade. Her Railroads crossing from Lake Michigan to those of Erie and Huron, will be subordinate to, and promotive of, her commercial operations. Manufactures, from want of water power, she never can calculate much on. Harbors and fine wharves, and steamers she will have; and her soil as far as it goes, is fertile, and will add to her riches. A "*Jack Tar, or Sailor, from Michigan*," will be a more familiar phrase years hence, than a "Wolverton Farmer" is now.

The very large sum appropriated by the Legislature of Virginia, at its last session, in aid of works of internal improvement, furnishes conclusive evidence that the "Old Dominion" is wide awake on the subject. We learn from the Richmond Whig that the total amount of appropriations in favor of various works is no less than *four and a half millions of dollars!* In the list given in the Whig we notice the following:—

Richmond and Petersburg Rail road Co.	$200,000
Louisa Rail road Co.	120,000
Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail road Co.	50,000
North Western Turnpike,	65,000
Roanoke, Danville and Junction Rail road,	340,000
Dismal Swamp Canal,	116,000
Falmouth and Alexandria Rail road,	400,000
Lynchburg and Tennessee Rail road,	200,000
City Point Rail road,	80,000
New Shenandoah Company,	46,690
Baltimore and Ohio Rail road,	302,100
James River and Kanawha Company,	1,990,800

Besides smaller sums for various turnpike roads.

It appears from documents presented to the City Council of Philadelphia that the number of deaths in that city during the last year amounted to 5357, of which no less than 765 were caused by consumption. Among the deaths there was one from "old age" when the victim was but 50 or 60 years old, and four between 100 and 110 who died from ordinary diseases, whilst one at the age of 60 died from toothing.

Married;

In this town on Thursday last DR. LITTLETON S. HANDY to Miss. SOPHIA JONES, both of Somerset County.

Died

In this town on Thursday last Mrs. MARY wife of Thomas Langsdale, Esq.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, April 14.

Flour per bll.	$9 00a8 50
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 70a2 00
do (American,)	1 50a2 62
Corn,	83 a 91
Rye,	1 25a1 28
Oats,	48
Clover seed,	7 75a8 00
Flaxseed	1 44a1 50

We are authorised to announce

THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballerd, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county,

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Name	County
Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	Smoerset.
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	Worcester.
R. Bivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	Dorchester.
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	Sussex county, Delaware.
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross,	

Attention.



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F, OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court, for the purpose of making changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board

ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

ap 4

Doctor W. L. Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven, Eastern Shore She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening. Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years, half price. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

N B. The Steamboat Patuxent will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.

mar 28

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.

Augmentation of capital.

Phœnix Steam Co'y.

OF MARYLAND.

By virtue of a grant of the General Assembly.

This corporation having determined to enlarge its means of operation, has constituted and appointed the following gentlemen commissioners for the purpose of disposing of seven hundred and fifty shares of the par value of $40 each. That is to say Dr James Stewart, John Dennis, John Sanders, James C Hyland, William B Jones, jr., Andrew Sanders, John P Lankford, Littleton Dennis Teackle, William Roach, Dr. Thos. Robertson, Col. John P. Gale, Wm. Dorsey, Col. Thomas Marshall, William Coston, Burton Connon, John D. Anderson, Joshua Brattan, James Gordon, Greenberry Holt, Train Ackworth, Thomas Morris, John Turner, George Riall, Marcellus Jones Wm H Ackworth, John Gunby Levin Morris, G W Humphreys, John Disharoon, James Gunby, Joseph Barclay, Caleb Kennerly, John W Taylor, Seth Dashiell, John B Slemons, Joshua Hitch, Ralph Lowe, John S Crockett, Edwin Dashiell, William H Collier, Matthias Dashiell, Col. Anthony B Bennett, Littleton Harris, Wm M. Jones, John Leatherbury.

Now, therefore, be it known, that the said Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of opening books for seven hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the said Company at the par value of forty dollars each, or one of them, will proceed in the business of their appointment on every Tuesday of April next, and on Tuesday succeeding the third Monday of May next, at the court house in Princess Ann, and continue open from day to day during the residue of the week, unless the disposition shall have been sooner completed. Contributors to the capital of the former "Steam Company of Princess Anne," having pre-emption during the first three days, and no longer.

No individual, firm, or corporation, to be entitled to make more than one hundred shares on any one of the first three days, and, in case that more than seven hundred and fifty shares shall be taken, the commissioners shall reduce the same to proper limits by striking off from the largest numbers in succession, until the subscriptions are reduced to seven hundred and fifty, or all the subscriptions to one share; and in case there shall then be an excess, lots to be drawn by the commissioners to determine who are to be excluded. One dollar on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, five dollars after notice of not less than 60 days and the like sum at the end of each and every two months thereafter, until the whole be completed, with permission to advance any number, or the whole of the instalments at any or either of the payments and receive dividends accordingly—but this privilege will cease on the completion of the capital to SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Subscriptions may be made by proxy and in trust for *femes covert*, or minors and others. The first instalment will be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, and in case of reduction on account of excessive subscriptions, the redundant money to be returned to the proper parties.

Jas. Stewart, M D	Wm. Roach,
John Dennis	T Robertson, M D
John Sanders	J P Gale
J C Hyland	Tho. Marshall
W B Jones, jr.	Wm. Coston
And'w. Sanders	B Cannon
J P Lankford	J D Anderson
L D Teackle	Joshua Brattan
W Dorsey,	Jas. Gordon,
John Turner	G. Holt
M Jones,	T Acworth
W A Acworth	Geo. Riall,
Tho. Morris	Caleb Kennerly
John Gunby	J W Taylor
L Morris	S Dashiell, M D
G W Humphreys	J P Slemons,
Jas. Gunby	J Hitch
John Disharoon,	J S Crockett
J Barclay	R Lowe
A B Bennett	E Dashiell
L Harris	M Dashiell
Wm. M Jones	W. H Collier
John Leatherbury	

mar 28

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

Seasonable Goods.

W. W. Johnston

Has received a variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of fresh Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Shellbarks, Filberts, Candies, of various kinds, Madeira, Muscat and Sherry



WINES.

ALSO, an additional supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,

HATS & CAPS,

All which he offers on his usual terms.

Cassinets, low priced, and Kersies, a substitute for Virginia Cloth, Mackinaw, Point and Rose BLANKETS also received.

Dec 20—tf



COACH, GIG,

AND

HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,

Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess-Anne, Jan 17, 1837.

☞TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Dissolution of Partnership

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov 9—15tf

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M P. Brodwater.

The Cultivator,

Is a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committe are J. Buel J. P. Beekman, and I. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, the indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will no exceed 1g 3 4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J Buel Albany, N. Y.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

Irish potatoes for sale

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of potatoes of the best quality, such as the Chenango or Mercer, the Pink eye, and the Nova Scotia Orrange, which he will dispose of for cash, or in exchange for corn or oats. R. W SWAN.

mar 21 3w

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14, 1837.

On application of Thomas M. Hargis (Seal) Executor of Hancock Shrieves late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Hancock Shrieves, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Sept, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A D 1837

THOMAS M. HARGIS Ex'r
of Hancock Shrieves, decd ,

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14th, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of Noah Rider, Administrator of Sampson Parker, late of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Sampson Parker late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Oct, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March A D. 1837.

NOAH RIDER,
Adm'r of Sampson Parker, dec'd,

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT

March 14 1837

On application of James Lawson, Adm'r. o, Josiah Cullen, late (Seal) of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for thre weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n. on the personal estate of Josiah Cullen, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A D. 1837,

JAMES LAWSON, Adm'r
of Josiah Cullen, decd.

April 4 1837.

Necessity.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are particularly requested to come forward on or before the first day of April next, and liquidate their accounts, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of William Handy Esq , fo. collection.

J. W. KING.

mar7 3w

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 25, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't,

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

Washington Hotel,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth*.

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may fever him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,

THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co.
January 3d, 1837.

N. B—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair T. G. D.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 526. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1837. **Vol. 2 No. 49.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

THE BRIDES FAREWELL.

Why do I weep? To leave the vine
Whose clusters o'er me bend—
The myrtle—yet, O call it mine
The flowers I love to tend;
A thousand thoughts of all things dear,
Like shadows o'er me sweep,
I leave my sunny childhood here--
O, therefore let me weep!

I leave thee, sister!--we have played
Through many a joyous hour,
When the silvery green of the olive shade
Hung dim o'er fount and bower!
Yes, thou and I, by stream and shore,
In song, in prayer, in sleep,
Have been as we may be no more--
Sweet sister, let me weep!

I leave thee, father! Eve's bright moon
Must now light other feet,
With the gathering grapes and lyre in tune
Thy homeward steps to greet!
Thou in whose voice to bless thy child
Lay tones of love so deep;
Whose eyes o'er all my youth have smiled
I leave thee--let me weep!

Mother, I leave thee!—on thy breast
Pouring out joy and wo,
I've found that holy place of rest;
Still changeless—yet I go!
Lips that have lull'd me with your strain,
Eyes that have watch'd my sleep—
Will earth give love like yours' again?
Kind mother! let me weep!

TO SUMMER.

Season of sweets! for now the garden rose,
Of every kind and coloring doth pour
Delicate perfume around the cottage door;
Now the Syringa lusciously o'erflows,
Intoxicating every breeze that blows!
The bean and clover daintily breathe o'er
The fields, and honeysuckle's fragrant store,
And new mown hay at evening's dewy close.
Season of beauty! for the trees are now
Of fullest foliage and gayest green;
How fair the fruitage on the bended bough!
How various the plumage to be seen!
Hail, blue-eyed summer with unclouded brow,
Queen of the Seasons—undisputed Queen!

[illegible] OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following are the concluding passages of an article in the Washington Globe (the Government paper) of yesterday morning.

"Is there any reason why the Government should surrender its gold and silver, to prevent the Banks of England or the Bank of the United States, (which is but a branch of the foreign banking concern) from "*suspending specie payment*?" The purpose of Congress in providing for the coinage of gold and silver, was to enable it to pay out its expenditures among the people in specie, and in a form in which its value would be instantly understood by every man, without scales or calculation; and it is to arrest this settled policy, adopted by immense majorities in Congress, that the new clamor is set up by the press in the interest of Mr. Biddle and the British banks at New York."

In a previous part of the same article, the Globe, with a great flourish, protests that the "gold and silver, which Congress has directed to be coined at the mint, is its own money—it belongs neither to the American nor British dealers in stocks," and, a few days before, it alleged that it was competent for the President to devote the whole surplus revenue to the purposes of the mint--to purchase an unlimited supply of metal to be worked up into gold and silver coin.

We know not, except so far as the Globe's *ipse dixit* goes, whether Congress has, indeed, committed this tremendous discretion to the President. But, assuming it to be so, it is very evident, that there can be but little difficulty in arresting, by its exercise, the operation of the Distribution Bill. Every dollar abstracted from the surplus revenue fund, and carried into the mint, becomes, *eo instante*, the property of the Government, and is withdrawn from the amount designed for distribution—and there can be little doubt that "it is to arrest this settled policy, adopted by immense majorities in Congress," that the semi official article in the Globe was promulgated.

[Balt. Chronicle.

THE ARMY.—The recent announcement of promotions in the Army apprises us that the usage of the government, in filling vacancies with the cadets of West Point, has been abandoned, and that, hereafter, appointments in the Army are to be the reward of party services. The motive for abrogating the former custom is very obvious—it gives increased patronage to the Executive of the General Government and will have the effect, in time, of bringing the army proper under the same party discipline and personal allegiance to the head of the government, and connect it in the same manner with the hand that feeds it, as now makes all our public officers the abject subjects of the President. The same course will, without doubt, be pursued towards the Navy, and when it and the Army shall be filled exclusively with the partizans of the President, and the chances of promotion and even retention in the service depend on the degree of party labor performed by the officers, the days of the republic will indeed be numbered.—Ibid.

FROM MEXICO.

The brig Cazenove arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that port to the 30th of March, and from the city of Mexico to the 26th. From the slips furnished by our attentive correspondents of the Bulletin, True American and Herald, we make the following abstracts.

The expedition against Texas has been abandoned, and the impression prevailed at Vera Cruz that Mexico will never attempt to reconquer the country.

The excitement in the city of Mexico against the foreign merchants continues, says a letter from Vera Cruz, of date March 29th, and they were compelled to advance the government $2000 per day to pay the troops as the only means of preventing them from arming the rabble and commencing a general sack of the city. The revenues of the customs have been mortgaged to the merchants. The new tariff, which goes into operation in September, has been published, and contains many regulations to prevent smuggling.

Gen. Bustamente will probably be elected President. Santa is not a candidate, but is quiet on his plantation near Vera Cruz.

The brig Independence, destined for the Mexican navy, has been sold and will shortly leave for Baltimore via New Orleans. She went ashore some time since at Key West, and having been got off, on her arrival at Vera Cruz was bought by an American house. A French frigate had arrived. Four others were expected from Martinique. Their object was to demand a restoration of the forced loan made on the French citizens.

MOBILE, April 14.

There is no business, which may be called business, transacted in market. There is a little trade to be seen going on here and there, but it is mournful even to look upon that, as it leads to comparisons. Where nine-tenths of the merchants of a city, which until recently flourished and prospered beyond all others of its population have suspended payment, it is enough to despond the stoutest heart. But there is one gleam of consolation after all.—We can scarcely see worse times for money, and if we are fairly at the bottom of the wheel, it may turn, and we may go up. But our friends abroad may rely upon it we have "tight" times here.

We have observed a paragraph going the rounds in our exchange papers, a new method invented of churning butter. The process consists in warming the milk when new, and churning the butter from it when thus warmed, instead of putting it by to make cream. The butter is represented as being sweeter and keeping longer than when made in the old method. This plan may be new in Russia, and possess all the advantages detailed, but it was followed several years since at Orange Farm, near Baltimore when that fine estate was under the management of the late Mr. Underwood; and is now extensively followed in Orange, the great butter county of New York.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session 1836.

An act to Limit the time for which Tobacco Inspectors shall continue to hold their offices

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day June next, any person who shall have been or who may hereafter be appointed a Tobacco Inspector in this State, and who shall have served or who may hereafter serve in said office, for the term of five years successively, shall not be eligible to said office again for the space of one year, and it shall not be lawful for the Governor and Council after said day to re-appoint any such person a Tobacco Inspector, provided nothing herein is meant or intended to prohibit the Governor and Council from appointing said officers annually as heretofore, for five years successively.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to the inspectors of tobacco in the several county warehouses.

An act to regulate the manner of taking testimony in cases in Equity.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases now pending or which may hereafter be instituted in the chancery court, or any county court, sitting as a court of equity, upon the filing of the answer of any infant defendant or of defendants, taken in the manner now prescribed by law and the practice in chancery, admitting the facts stated in the bill, or making no defence to the claim of the complainant, a commission to take testimony may issue in the usual form at the instance of the complainant or complainants, which commission shall be directed to such person or persons of the said county as the chancellor, or the said county court, sitting as a court of equity on the application of the complainant, may direct.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in any case now depending or which may hereafter be depending in the chancery court, or any county court as a court of equity, if any of the defendants shall have answered the bill of complaint, and on a general replication filed thereto, a commission in chief shall have issued to take testimony thereon, and if in the same case an interlocutory decree shall have been or shall be entered against any other defendant for want of an appearance or answer, and a commission ex parte directed to be issued, it shall not be necessary in such case for the complainant to have such commission ex parte issued and executed, but he shall be at liberty to take such testimony under the commission in chief, as may be necessary to sustain his case against said defaulting defendant; and all testimony taken under any commission in chief issued as aforesaid shall be admissible in evidence, and have like effect against such defaulting as if the same was taken under a commission ex parte issued under an interlocutory decree against such defendant.

An act to prohibit the owners of Vessels, and others from navigation the same by and under the sole command of Negroes or Mulattoes.

WHEREAS, great inconvenience and injury, has been found to result to the citizens of this State, from the practice of navigating vessels entirely by negroes or mulattoes, whereby a clandestine trade is carried on and slaves intending to abscond from their masters and owners, find great facility, for remedy whereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any person owning in whole or in part, or having hired in whole or upon shares, any schooner, sloop or other vessel, required by the laws of the United States to be registered, to navigate or work, or cause the same to be navigated or worked within the waters of this State of Maryland, without having on board said schooner, sloop, or other vessel at least one white man, above the age of eighteen years under whose care the said schooner, sloop or other vessel, shall be navigated and worked.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any such owner or owners, or other person or persons of such schooner, sloop, or other vessel, shall navigate or cause the same to be navigated contrary to the provisions of this act, such schooner, sloop, or other vessel, shall be forfeited or the value thereof, one half to the State and the other half to the informer, to be according as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That upon information given to any justice of the peace by any one or more credible persons under oath, that any schooner, sloop, or other vessel is navigated contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall and may be lawful for such justice of the peace to issue his warrant to some constable, commanding him to seize said vessel, and it shall be the duty of said constable to seize such vessel, and give notice to the owner or owners thereof, of such seizure, and summon him, her, or them, to appear before such justice, and upon return of said warrant before said justice it shall, and may be lawful for him to give judgment of condemnation of such vessel, if in his opinion she is navigated contrary to the provisions of this act, provided said justice shall be satisfied that the owner or owners thereof have been duly summoned.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That upon judgment of condemnation so as aforesaid rendered, it shall be the duty of the said constable to sell said vessel at public sale for cash to the highest bidder, having given ten days notice first before such sale, and when so sold shall pay to the informer one half of the proceeds of said sale, and the other half to the treasurer of the shore on which said constable shall reside, to be applied to the ordinary purposes of the treasury, said constable having first deducted the legal costs, and charges of said condemnation, and sale.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the said justice for every warrant so issued shall be entitled to such fees as are now allowed in common actions for debt, and for every judgment he shall receive the sum of five dollars, and the said constable shall be entitled to and receive the same fees as now received in actions of debt.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That every person or persons who shall feel or conceive him, her, or themselves aggrieved by any judgment of condemnation so as aforesaid rendered, shall be entitled to appeal to the next county court in the same manner as appeals are now taken from magistrates' judgments, and in every case of appeal from any such judgment as aforesaid, the vessel so as aforesaid seized shall be retained by the said constable, or may be delivered over to the said owner or owners, upon his, her or their entering into bond to the State of Maryland, with a penalty of twice the value of said vessel with security or securities to be approved of by the said justice, and it shall be the duty of said county court at which said appeal shall be taken, to hear and determine said cause according to the provisions of this law and the equity and right of the matter.

Sec. 7. And be it [illegible] be the duty of the county courts of this State to give this act in charge to the grand juries in the several counties at each and every term of said courts; *provided*, that the citizens of Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties be, and they are hereby declared to be except from the operation and effect of the act.

That the commissioners of Anne Arundel county, be and they are hereby authorised to levy annually, upon the assessable property of Anne Arundel county, a tax not exceeding one hundred dollars to be paid to the clerk that may be appointed by the commissioners of Primary schools of said county, as an annual compensation for his services.

THE AGUE AND FEVER.

Why should any one have the ague when it is so easy to get clear of it? It is the scourge of all the low country from New Jersey, along the eastern coast, to Florida and Louisiana, and hangs on its victim for months. The following course of treatment is simple in itself, can be attended to in any family without inconvenience, has never been known to fail in a single instance out of many in which it has been employed during the last twenty years, and costs very little money. This last, although operating against it with some, will propitiate many in its favor. In addition, we will add that it is a very pleasant remedy.

The cold stage often commences one or two, and perhaps three hours before the patient is himself aware of it. It first shows itself in the retreat of the blood from the extremities, to the internal parts of the body. The blood visible, generally, under the nails will sometimes disappear one and two hours before the sensations of the patient warn him that the chill is coming on. It is, therefore, all important to commence in time, and about four hours before the chill is expected, take three grains of sulphate of quinine, and if convenient, keep out of the cold. Take the same quantity two hours afterwards, then go to bed, and apply a hot brick to the feet and another to the back, and after the lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes, commence taking, at short intervals, a few spoonfuls of very weak punch, as hot as it can be drank. It is indispensable that the punch be very weak, and that it be drank very hot. In a very short time a glow comes over the body, followed by a gentle perspiration, which must be kept up, in a gentle manner, for at least two hours, three is better, after the usual time of the access of the chill. Care must be taken to prevent excessive perspiration, and when a perspiration has continued a short time, it is best to remove the brick, to be immediately returned if their removal produces the slightest uneasiness, or any chilly sensation.

When the ague has been of short standing, the first attempt at cure almost invariably succeeds. When it has existed for any length of time, it will be necessary to commence earlier, and continue the perspiration longer, so as completely to arrest and break up the habit, the association or connexion of motions on which the disease depends. In the latter case it will be most prudent to pursue the same plan on the return of the next regular period. This has never failed to prevent the return of the next paroxysm, as well as of all subsequent ones.

But will not the ague return? It may, and so it may do under any mode of cure, but it is not more likely to return than when cured by other remedies. We think it less apt.—*U. S. Tel.*

RECIPE.—When a horse has bots, it may often be known by his biting his sides; when he has many, they often throw him into great pain, and he lays down, rolls, and if not cured soon, dies. When it is believed that a horse has the bots, by the above symtoms, give a pint of sweetened milk, which the bots are fond of, and they will let go their hold on the horse, and feast on the milk. Immediately give the horse a small quantity of oats or other provender, in which put two thirds of a common fig of tobacco pulverized. If he refuses the provendor thus mixed, steep the same quantity of tobacco in a pint of boiling or warm water, until the strength is out, as we say, then put in enough cold water so that the whole will fill a common junk bottle, and turn it into the horse. When it reaches the bots it kills them, as all will believe, who have ever spit tobacco juice on a worm or similar insect. The horse in less than twenty hours will avoid all his bots, there is no mistake in this, though no patent has been obtained.

The writer would not have it tried on an old poor horse in the fall or first of winter, for he would certainly recover, to the damage of his owner.

If one worth curing is affected with bots, and the symptoms are severe never stop for the milk, but in with the tobacco,—this is the *kill all.*—*Ibid.*

Ploughing an Amusement in Illinois.—The following paragraph is an extract from the journal of a traveller in the West, who it seems has handed [illegible] to the N. Y. Spectator, (from which we copy) for publication. That there are many fine plough fields in Illinois, we never doubted; but that ploughmen there could ride, fiddle and plough at the same time, is a fact, (if fact it be) entirely new to us. We have before now followed the plough among the stones and roots of our own hills, and been forced to dance right merrily to keep the right end uppermost; but as for accompanying the plough with a violin why, it is a thing never dreamt of—in fact, such an instrument could scarcely be kept safe in a ten acre lot where the plough was going! Yet the Susquehana hills, rough as they are, are preferable in several respects, to the much written about and long talked of prairies of the great West.

"The soil of the prairies is so free from stumps and stones that the plough, after the first furrow, generally needs no guide; prepared with a seat for the driver, graduated by a pair of wheels and drawn by an experienced team, it cuts a furrow of equal thickness, and will pursue the even tenor of its way for miles without obstruction. A gentleman informed me that he had seen drivers seated on their plough, playing their violin, while the oxen and plough kept their regular motion, though long furrows, apparently without any attention from him. I have often seen them, although having sole charge of the work, so intent upon a book or newspaper, as to appear utterly regardless of the team or the implement it drew, except at the commencement and termination of a furrow."

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT

March 14, 1837.

On application of James Lawson, Adm'r, of Josiah Cullen, late (Seal) of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of adm'n. on the personal estate of Josiah Cullen, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 14th [illegible] 1837; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of March A. D. 1837.

JAMES LAWSON, Adm'r.
of Josiah Cullen, dec'd.

April 4 1837.



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1837.

Foreign.
IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Intelligence to the 23d March from England, has been received at New York.

By this arrival we learn that the American merchants have joined in a bond to the Bank of England, whereby they have obtained the requisite relief for the present emergency.

An agent for the Bank of the United States was in London, and was actively engaged in facilitating the arrangements on foot, which contemplate the immediate relief of our merchants. This has in some measure already been effected. The Bank of the United States is authorised to draw immediately upon the Bank of England for 2,000,000 pounds sterling.

It is understood that the George Washing brings back protested bills only to the amount of about 80,000 pounds.

The British forces under Gen. Evans in Spain, had received a severe check on the 16th, and been compelled to retreat to St. Sebastian, with a loss of about 1000 killed and wounded, as admitted by Gen. Evans in his despatch. Gen. Evans had advanced o Hernani, and was preparing to assault that place, when the Carlists attacked him.

Sales of cotton in Liverpool were very dull. There has been a great decline in the price of this article.

BOSTON. The New York Express says Private letters from Boston announce the failure of three large houses in that city, one of them closely connected with New York.

Prospect of relief—In the most despotic country that the sun shines upon—under the iron rule of the Sultan or the unmitigated tyranny of the Czar,—when famine, or pestilence, or public distress, in any form, prostrates the whole body of the people, their eyes are instinctively turned to the possessors of authority and power, and their supplications for relief at least lead to some effort to alleviate their sufferings. But, under the mild and merciful sway of the powers that now rule over us, no such hope is ever indulged. The Government not only turns a *deaf ear* to complaint and remonstrance, not only derides the idea of distress and spurns the suppliants from the presence, but insultingly declares that the evils complained of are moderate—mere blessings in comparison with those which are in prospect. Read, for instance, the declaration of the Globe that the existing distress will not only *'continue during the whole year,'* but *'will have a CRISIS at each of the periods of the transfer of the instalments of nine millions to the States'* 'Thus, continues the Globe, it is now. The nine millions transferred on the first of April has made a pressure in New York and other cities, *which pressure must be repeated with still greater intensity on the first of July and October.'*

What incentive can there be for the merchants of the country to struggle to sustain themselves through a season of frightful calamity, when the Government thus proclaims to them, that they have nothing to look forward to, in future, but still more appalling disasters?—*Balt. Chron.*

Five hundred dollars reward has been offered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to the person who discovers a preventive for the blight in pear trees. The reward to be paid when the remedy shall have been tested by practice.

Chicago has a population of eight thousand inhabitants; has from forty to fifty lawyers; thirty to forty physicians; twelve public houses; three newspapers, one hundred and twenty eight stores, and twenty eight thousand tons of merchandize.

In an account of a recent horse race near New Orleans, it is mentioned that the person who took the money for the admission of spectators to the course, could not tell exactly how much he received, as he did not find time to count—but he sent into the city that evening *two barrels of half dollars.*

Snow fell in Newark, N. J., on the 4th April, sufficient to allow the beaux and belles to enjoy fine sleigh rides.

The right tone.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette—a paper of a calm and philosophic temperament, speaking of the unexampled pressure upon the mercantile world, offers the following words of consolation and advice:

'How are we to get through with the present pressure,' is the cry. We answer, we are getting through with it—look to what has been sustained—and learn from that the hitherto unappreciated power of endurance—a power not believed in, because none understood the mathematical progression of power resulting from the union of mercantile men. Taken singly, the pressure would have crushed them, one by one, as the millstone does what is beneath its weight. United by a common interest, and by a spirit of mutual confidence, they bend to the pressure, but resist its power, and rise with an elasticity that nothing but a union could impart.

Prophecy of Mr. Webster—"Looking to the state of things actually existing around us," said Mr. Webster, in 1833—34, "looking to the great number of State banks already existing and to the vast amount of paper issued by these banks—considering that, in the very nature of things, this paper must be limited and local in its credit and its circulation, I confess I see nothing but a well conducted National Bank which is likely to afford any guard against excessive paper issues, or which can furnish a sound and uniform currency to every part of the United States. This is not only a question of finance—it not only respects the operations of the Treasury—but it rises to the character of a high political question. It respects the currency, the actual money, the measure of value of all property and all labor in the United States. I hardly know any thing less consistent with our public duty and our high trust, nor any thing more likely to disturb the harmonious relations of the States, in all affairs of business and life than for Congress to abandon all care and control over the currency, and to throw the whole money system of the country into the hands of four and twenty State Legislatures."

"We are waging war—said Mr. Webster when he introduced his bill for the temporary recharter of the bank—for the benefit of the poor! We slay that monster, the bank, that we may defeat the unjust purposes of the rich, and elevate and protect the poor! And what is the effect of all this?—What happens to the poor and all the middling classes in consequence of this warfare? They are all at the feet of capitalists They are in the jaws of usury. Look to the rates of interest amounting to twenty, thirty, and fifty per cent. Sir, this measure of Government has transferred millions on millions of hard earned property in the shape of extra interest, from the industrious classes to the capitalists, from the poor to the rich. And this is called putting down a monied aristocracy! Sir, there are thousands of families who have diminished not their luxuries, not their amusements, but their meat and their bread that they might be able to save their credit by paying enormous interest. And there are other thousands, who, having lost their employment, have lost every thing, and who yet hear, amidst the bitterness of their anguish, that the great motive of the Government is kindness to the poor!"

Philadelphia Conference closed its session on Thursday evening, 13th April, Bishop WAUGH in the Chair. The following are the appointments of the preachers:

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
S. Higgins, P. E.
Union. M. Savin
Ebenezer. L Scot
Salem. J. Henry
Nazareth. C. S. Janes
St. Paul's. W. Barns
Western Church. B. Weed
Wesley. J. Smith, Sr.
Zoan and Wesley. W. H. Gilden
Asbury. E. L. Janes
Hadington. J. Flanery
Chester. W. Torbert, E. R. Williams
Radner. W. Cregen
Sundersburg. R. Anderson
Strasburg. W. Urie, W. Jackson
Columbia. W. Robberts
Harrisburg. T. J. Thompson
Lebanon. J. Bisey
Lancaster. J. L. Houston
Susquehanna. F. Tebles, J. Wolson
Springfield. J. Edwards
West Chester & Marshalton—J. Ledrum

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
J. Smith, P. E.
St. George's. C. Pitman
Kensington. J. Hagary
St. John's. J. Lybrand
Fifth St. R. Garry
Harmony. T. Miller
Eight St. J. T. Cooper
Fair mouth. C. J. Crouch
Melody. R. W. Thomas
Frankford. W. W. Foulks
Buselton. L. M. Prettymon
Lsemon's Chapel. W. H. Gentner
Manayunk. H. G. King, J. L. Taft
Germantown. C. A. Lipencot
Bristol. D. Barino
Reading. A. John
Pottsville. T. Sovereign
Mauck Chunk. Davidson Neel
Easton. G. Lacy, M. Eneneo

CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT.
D. Daily, P. E.
Smyrna Wm Allen, V Shepherd
Dover. E. Reed
Denton. L. Stocks, J. Mann
Caroline. J. Bell, J. Nichols, Sup.
Middletown & Cantwell's Bridge—J. Cuningham
Easton. J. V. Potts
Talbot. S. Drain, S. Berton
Centreville J. Bain,——Curtis
Church Hill. J. Humphries
Kent. R. E. Kemp, J. Price
Delaware City. Wm. Thomas,——Pierson
Cecil. Wm Rider,——Dutott
West Nottingham. S. Grace,—— ——
Port Deposite. R M Greenbank
Northeast. E Kennard
Elkton. J H NcFarland
Wilmington W A Wiggins
New Castle. P Comb

DELAWARE DISTRICT.
H White, P E
Dorchester. W Spry,——Reath
Cambridge. D Lambdin, J Allen
Salisbury. J Massey, J Johnson
Princess-Anne. S Townsend, J Carlisle
Accomack. J S Taylor, J Adkins.
Northampton. G Wiltshire, J Roach
Snow-Hill. J Hareard, J Hargus
Nevis & Ebenezar J R Willett
Milton. W Connelly, J Quigley
Milford. J D Onins, C Karsner.

FROM FLORIDA

By the Steam packet George Washington, Capt. Nock, arrived at Savannah, April 13, from Garey's Ferry, via Jacksonville, the editors of the Georgian have received the Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last. Extracts from it will be found subjoined.

In addition, we learn from passengers in the George Washington, that an express from General Jesup, arrived at Jacksonville on Thursday last, with dates of the 7th, but nothing definite was gleaned from him One of the infinite reports was that neither Philip nor Oseola had come in, nor was Abraham in camp when the express left.

Gen. Jesup, it is said, advises the citizens not to return to their homes until he announces that it would be safe, and, to prevent collisions in regard to property of the whites in the hands of the Indians which would probably lead to renewed hostilities, Gen. J. it is reported, will not permit any citizen to approach within 15 miles of his encampment.

The intelligence from Tomoka is far from encouraging, and we are, we confess, at some loss to divine the cause of Gen. Hernandez's movement, unless it is in pursance of orders received from Gen. Jesup, based on information which has not been divulged to the public. Perhaps the dilatory course of many, with their failure to comply with the articles of the capitulation; or their appearance, in some force, at Tomoka, has caused the movement.

Time will inform us. Until then we must be content to hope that Florida will soon be delivered of a race, who have hitherto retarded her prosperity, and destroyed the cherished happiness of her enterprising population.

From the New Bedford Gazette.

THE NEWSPAPER.—How endless is the variety of newspaper readers, and how hard it is to satisfy their wants. Mr. A. believes he shall discontinue his paper, because it contains no political news—and B is decidedly of opinion that sheet dabbles too freely in the political movements of the day. C does not take it because it is all on one side—and D whose opinion it generally expresses, does not like it because it is not severe enough upon the opposition. E thinks it does not pay due attention to fashionable literature—and F cannot bear the flimsy notions of idle writers. G will not suffer a paper to lie upon his table which ventures an opinion against slavery—and H never patronizes one that lacks moral courage to expose the evils of the day. I declares he does not want a paper filled with the hodge-podge proceedings of doings in Congress and the Legislature—and J considers that paper best which gives the greatest quantity of such reading. K patronizes papers for the light and lively reading which they contain—and L wonders that the press does not publish Dewey's sermons, and such other "solid matter." M will not even read a paper that does not expose the evils of sectarianism—and N is decidedly of opinion that the pulpit and not the press should meddle with religious dogmas. O likes to read police reports—and P, whose appetite is less morbid, would not have a paper in which these silly reports are printed in his house. Q likes anecdotes—and R won't take a paper that publishes them. R says that murders and dreadful accidents ought not to be put in papers—and S complains that his miserable paper gave no account of that highway robbery last week. T says the type is too small—and U thinks it too large. V stops his paper because it contains nothing but advertisements—and all that W wants of it is to see what is for sale. X will not take the paper unless it is left at his door before sunrise—and Y declares he will not pay for it if left so early, that it is stolen from his domicil before he is up. And, last of all, come to the complements of some of the Ladies, who declare the paper is uninteresting, because it does not every day contain a list of marriages, just as if it were possible for poor printers to marry people, whether the parties will or not.

The Patterson (N. J.) Intelligencer of the 12th inst. says:—"We understand that no less than four cotton manufactories in this town were compelled to suspend operations, in consequence of the failure of an extensive commission house in Philadelphia last week."

INDIAN CORN.

Preparation.—Judge Buel says, "A young clover ley, one or two years old, is the best preparation for corn.—No grass ley should be cross-ploughed for this crop. If the soil is tender, and the texture of the soil light, the ploughing and harrowing should immediately precede the planting If the soil is old and tough, the ground should be ploughed the preceding autumn, and harrowed, and harrowed again on the eve of planting. The furrow slice should not be laid flat, as in this case the water, if in excess, reposes on the surface, but lapped, so that each furrow forms a sort of under-drain for the surplus water to pass off. The plough should be set; where the soil will admit of it, to turn a furrow six inches deep and eight or nine wide; the work should be well done, no balks made, and the manure and grass completely buried, though an extra hand should be required. The whole ground should be turned over, that it may be broken and rendered pervious to the young plants. To cut and cover will not answer, as it breaks up and pulverizes but half the soil?"

"Quantity of Seed and Covering.—From using too little seed, and a recklessness in covering it, many corn fields are deficient one half of what ought to grow upon them. We drop from 6 to 8 kernels in a hill, and take especial care to have it covered only with fine mould. If dung, sods, sticks or stones are planted upon the hills, it partially or wholly prevents the plants coming up. If buried too deep, the seed may rot before the soil is warm enough to induce germination; if too shallow, it may lack moisture. These are little matters, though they have a great influence on the profits of the crop. The extra expense that would be incurred to do these things perfect, might be four quarts of seed and one day's labor to the acre—and the advantage would often be the doubling of the crop. Two inches is a sufficient covering, if the hill is trodden upon as it should be, by the planter, to compress the earth, and preserve its moisture."

To these valuable directions of Mr Buel, we will add some miscellaneous particulars which may be of use.

Early Planting — At an agricultural meeting in Keene N. H., the Rev. Mr Barstow stated a fact which ought to be more extensively known. He planted half an acre of sandy soil, which the man to whom he let the land refused to cultivate on account of its not being worth tilling Mr Barstow planted it with yellow corn, having only a thin coat of manure the last of April, covered it double the usual depth, so that the root was safe, while the frost nipped the top off once or twice. When it was fit to hoe, he spread round each cluster of stalks a third of a pint of house ashes. In the fall he husked from the half acre, seventy bushels of sound corn.—See current volume of N E Farmer, page 289.

The Hon. S. Lathrop, in an article published in the N E Farmer, volume xiv. page 212, observes as follows: "On the 1st of May, twelve loads of course manure from the barn yard were spread upon the land, and it was then well covered under a furrow of five or six inches deep Eight loads of fine manure, composed chiefly of earth that had been deposited in a low spot in a yard the preceding summer, were then spread upon the land, when it was harrowed with a light seed harrow, till the surface of the ground was well pulverized, and the fine manure was mixed and partly covered with the earth. The ground was planted on the 13th of May, in rows of three and a half feet asunder, with a space of two feet between the hills. The seed was soaked about 12 hours in warm water, mixed with plaster, planted 5 kernels in a hill, and at the first hoeing, thinned out, so as to leave but three stalks standing in a hill." &c.

The Commercial Hurricane which is sweeping over our devoted city furnishes to the lawyers, we learn, as rich a harvest as the equally fatal scourge of cholera did to the medical faculty, spite of the utter inability of either profession to stop, in the slightest degree, the progress of the mischief The shoals of Protests are yielding to the Notaries from $50 to $100 per diem. To carry the analogy further, the hourly and anxious question every morning now is as in the cholera times, how many victims yesterday?" "Who goes next;" and thus we have daily recorded those who have succumbed to the political convulsions, and a list of those whom the finger of busy rumor has marked out as suspected cases, whose turn probably comes next. *N. Y. Star,*

Mr Calhoun-The New York Evening Star says that one of the current rumors of the South is, that the Hon. John C. Calhoun will shortly leave this country and settle in Texas. This rumor originated, we believe, in a suggestion made by some person to the Louisville Journal, and we confess our surprise at its repetition in the Star, after our contradiction. It is not true that Mr. Calhoun proposes *shortly*, or at any time, to settle in Texas. His purpose is to remain in South Carolina. Will the Star, and all others who have circulated the rumor, give this correction?—

Washington Reporter.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, MAY 2 1837.

NEW ORLEANS.—The following extracts from New Orleans papers, will serve to shew the state of the monetary affairs in that city.

[From the True American.

Monday, April, 17.

On Saturday we had another batch of failures for an immense amount. The middle dealers are beginning to suffer. We have heard nothing more of contemplated relief the Banks here. They might as well talk of staying the sea as to dream of arresting the present downward course of things. In articles of trade and in cotton, we have nothing to record, but a still greater apathy. Prices are more nominal than any thing else.

Tuesday, April, 18.

The gross amount of failures in this city, from a careful estimate, is reckoned at 97 millions. This was up to the 4th inst. It is now considerably over 100 millions. In the end the deficit will be over fifty millions, even if the property in existence be sold at the most favorable rates. Here then we have a credit capital whose value depends entirely upon TIME and the energy of our people.

The house of Yeatman Woods & Co. has just gone by the board.

Wednesday, April, 19.

Things are in a moody stillness. The disease is working its way into the vitals of the body politic with an awful rapidity. Its progress is silent, but certain. Nothing under heaven can avert the calamity from breaking up the fountains of credit *in toto*. They, once destroyed, we shall be able to begin on fresh ground and firm. We shall be able to commence the new edifice on the foundation of *capital*.

It is now rumored that the Government has secretly ordered the Deposite Banks to stop paying specie the moment there is a run upon them—that it has the prior claim and will be first satisfied.

The failures of Yeatman, Woods & Co. will carry more immediate distress in the west than any one of the suspensions that has yet taken place. Their house occupied a very high ground in the confidence of millions of people. The result will be ruinous in Tennessee and Kentucky to the poor Their notes make up almost one third of the circulation in Tennessee

A constant drain of specie is going on in Mississippi. Negroes have fallen to $150 and $300, that formerly cost $1200. Every species of produce is a mere drug among the people of that state.

We hear of no additional failures, though disasters and rumors of disasters are on the breeze.

From the N. Y. Star.

In times of panic like the present, every man seems disposed to extract the greatest possible evil from every circumstance that occurs Few, indeed, are those who are willing to seek for what is good.

Our merchants have doubtless sold largely of goods to the southern and southwestern states. Collections from these debts are at this time, to a certain extent, delayed by the existing embarrassments and derangement in the exchange system of the country. This fact must not be held as any evidence that the debts are unsound—on the contrary, all who have an opportunity to judge of the situation of the business affairs of that country, know the reverse of this to be true.—They know that the merchants—those who owe for goods bought at the north, have not dealt in cotton—that consequently they are not affected by the failures of the large cotton agents in New Orleans and elsewhere. The planter ships or agrees to forward his cotton direct to the commission house in New Orleans, passing over entirely the intermediate party, the regular merchant. It is well known to every man who knows aught of the affairs of the south, that by the course of business pursued there during the past year all the bank facilities have been confined to the parties engaged in the cotton business. The complaint has been continual that regular dealers *could get no accommodations.* This fact shows conclusively that the merchants, as a body, are not injured in their business, either by the fall in cotton, or by the failure of the commission houses. Their payments will doubtless be less punctual than usual, but their ultimate solvency is beyond question, and the most prudent men here begin to understand these matters, and to consider the Southern debts as the safest of commercial securities.

Our newspapers are daily printing panic letters, calculated to destroy confidence, without any effort to ascertain the truth of their representations There should be a stop to this. It is conduct so unjustifiable as to demand public reprobation.

In a word then, we say, let us pause and reflect before we give credit to all the wild surmises and apprehensions of excited, perhaps timid minds. Let us be cautious, prudent, economical, but above all, *let us encourage one another* against idle fears. We have a rich and happy community at home, even though we do find our fortunes diminished. We have a rich and fertile country at the South and West, whose "productions from the bounty of heaven, will yet enable us to avoid the evils which alarmists so confidently predict.

NERVOUS LANGUAGE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, a paper which, from its close connection with the mercantile community, may be supposed to represent truly its feelings and its sufferings, holds the following strong language in reference to the persistence of the government in that line of policy, which is rapidly reducing that class to bankruptcy.

"We intend no threat against Martin Van Buren—we invoke no outrage upon his person—but he knows enough of human nature to be aware, that when the cup of oppression is full, and our people have borne patiently all, nay, more than men should quietly submit to, there is danger in preserving in his mad and wicked career. He knows that already not less than one hundred and seventy-five firms, embracing probably, 400 families, in this city alone, are victims of his open disregard of the public will—his infamous assumption of authority with which they never invested him. And if this city has already offered up as a sacrifice to his obstinacy this number of families, we are safe in estimating that in the United States not less than *two thousand* families have been reduced to want, who, if on his accession to office he had fearlessly and honestly done his duty and repealed the specie circular, would this day have been enjoying the fruits of their honest industry. There is no imagination in all this. It is the sober truth; and we ask if this is a spectacle of suffering, produced by the obstinacy, the weakness, or the wickedness of a single individual which we may not exhibit to him in its naked truth and call upon him to *beware of the future*.

In times like these, it is the paramount duty of the Press to give publicity to public opinion, and we do but discharge that duty to ourselves and to the public, when we tell the President of the United States, that the country points to him as the author of all its sufferings, and is determined to have redress at his hands. Could he have heard, as we did yesterday, the deep imprecations upon his name—the bold and manly denunciations of his measures, and the solemn, half mutterings of vengeance which resounded through our streets, we are quite certain he would fly to his fears for relief, and, at their instigation, do what he ought long since to have done from a sense of duty, and in conformity with his oath of office. Although at heart a demagogue and a tyrant, he lacks the nerves to be a tyrant in such a time as this; and unless he is prepared to throw himself and his fortunes in the arms of the miserable servile tools of his predecessor, he must and will awake to the ruin which he is bringing upon the country, and the danger which that ruin threatens to him personally Let him retrace his steps while yet their is time to do so; let him cast from him the contemptible wretches who are daily urging him on to a perseverance in a course which threatens to involve the whole country in ruin; let him do what he knows it is his duty to do—*promptly repeal the Specie Circular*—and he will not only avert much of the threatened evil, but he will, in fact, allay the excitement which at this moment an injured and oppressed people feel from his reckless, unprincipled, and wanton disregard of their dearest interest.

The Banks in New Orleans are believed, by the Bee newspaper, to be all solvent. It is however doubted if their post notes could relieve the extensive distress. The same paper reckons the bank notes in circulation throughout the United States at 800 millions of dollars, only 40 millions of specie, and the private paper *double* that of the banks. The New Orleans Banks have discounted to 57 millions, but have capital paid up over 36, assets to 50 million and 3 million of specie. A general suspension of specie payments by the banks, and a suspension of payments by merchants, each for a short period, has been seriously talked of.

WHEELING.—The Gazette of the 10th inst. has the following paragraph upon the pecuniary affairs of this thriving city of the West.

"A rumor having obtained circulation down the river that one or two of our principal houses are in a precarious condition, we deem it but justice to say, that, from the best information in our possession, we believe such is not the fact. The general opinion is that they are all more than able to meet their engagements. Reports like these are no doubt circulated by interested individuals, with a design to their own aggrandizement—but sooner or later the base slander will recoil upon the heads of its authors.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE WHIGS.—We record it as a special wonder, (says the Fayetteville Observer,) that one man among the Van Buren ranks in Virginia has been found honest enough to denounce General Jackson's unconstitutional, tyrannical act, in pocketing the currency bill, which had been passed by an overwhelming majority of Congress; and to scout at Humbug Benton's gold policy; and better still, that a journal of the party has had the daring to publish such sentiments; no less a paper than the Richmond Enquirer, which is now certainly at the head of the Administration press, as well in talent as in influence. After pronouncing Benton's schemes "wholly visionary," "one of the chimeras of the brain of a political fanatic," and disapproving of the Federal Executive controlling the State banks, this writer says:

"General Jackson was not and is not infallible—His refusal to sign the currency bill cannot be sustained by those who wish each department of the Government kept strictly within the sphere of its constitutional powers. When the bill had been passed by more than two-thirds of both Houses, it was due to Congress that he should have given them power to have reviewed their act, and, if they had determined, to have passed the bill."

REUBEN M. WHITNEY, vs. LEAKIN & BARNES.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, the Counsel of the Plaintiff in this case moved the Court for leave to amend their pleadings and to continue the case until the next term. The ground, as we understand it, for the request for a continuance, was that the Plaintiff's Counsel had been taken by surprise by the intention of the Defendants to rely upon a justification for their defence The Court (Chief Justice Taney) said that the Plaintiff had an undoubted right, at any time, to amend his pleadings, but the question of a continuance was another matter, and that, if any surprise were alleged, as the ground for a continuance, it must be verified by affidavit. The case was then postponed to Tuesday next, to give the Plaintiff time to amend.

[Balt. Chron. of 22d ult.

POETRY.

THE INTEMPERATE HUSBAND.

'Twas a hovel dark—the air was chill—
The rush light feebly flickering,
The howling blast
As it whirled past,
Seem'd hast'ning on t' o'ertake the last,
When brooding o'er her many an ill,
Chill penury's wants her cup embittering
A mother sat with heart downcast.

Why sat that mother sad, forlorn?
Why heeds she not her offspring's cry—
Tho' close embrac'd
Sadness hath trac'd
Disease upon her chisell'd face—
Her hair dishevell'd, vesture torn,
Bespeak too plainly, whence, or why
The victim she of agony.

Intemperance! Foul fiend avaunt!
Why need thou visit this poor cot?
Thy dragon breath
Is worse than death.
Behold this wretched being saith,
New Confidence—O Lord! implant—
May I repine not at my lot,
My cup of trial overrunneth.

He comes! he comes! she wildly cried;
Her shivering infants know the step;
To her they cling:
Alas! poor thing,
The feeble aid that she can bring,
But increase hell's swift running tide,
Which through the drunkard's veins doth leap;
Behold! the first born dash'd aside!

But cease my pen—tell not the tale
Of actions brutal—wrongs inhuman,—
'Touch not the cup!
Fill it not up!
As in 'Paradise,' those hopes to sup
The poisonous draught do not inhale;
Think but the fate of this poor woman;
Of her experience make avail. J C D

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, April 27.

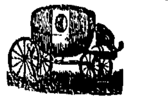
Flour per bll.	$9 00a8 50
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 70a2 00
do (American,)	1 50a1 62
Corn,	83 a 91
Rye,	1 00a1 10
Oats,	48
Clover seed,	7 75a8 00
Flasseed	1 44a1 50

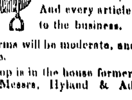
Married;

On the 26ult. by the Rev Daniel Davis, Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS to Miss. CAROLINE KENNERLY, both of this county.

Died

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER.





PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by C M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfacton to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't,

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq, hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion o the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satisfaction.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year,

The public's obedient servants.

THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess-Anne, Somerset co. January 3d, 1837.

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G. D.

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Chancery Sale:

By virtue of a decree of the High court of Chancery of Maryland, bearing date the 12th day of April 1837, in the cause of Jesse Walter vs. Thomas Cooper, Joshua Cooper and others, heirs at law of Thomas Cooper late of Somerset county, deceased, the subscriber, as Trustee will sell at public sale, at the door of the Post Office at Barren Creek Springs,

on Friday 12th day of May next.

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the

REAL ESTATE

whereof the said Thomas Cooper died seized, consisting of all the interest of the said Thomas Cooper in his life time, in and to a tract of land called Bedford, another tract called Confusion and another called Addition to McDaniel's Luck, containing in all, 110 5 8 acres more or less.

The terms of sale will be $150 to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue to be paid within twelve months from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the Trustee bearing interest from the day of Sale.

☞Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said Thomas Cooper, decd., to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery Office within four months from the day of sale.

I. D. JONES, Trustee.

ap 18 4w

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends making an application to the Judges of Somerset county court at the next term thereof for an order directing the Clerk of said court, to enter of record, the election made by Samuel Polk to take the real estate of Josiah Polk, Sen'r, at the valuation of commissioners heretofore appointed by the said court, for the division or valuation of the same; this application being made pursuant to an act of Assembly passed at December session 1836 a copy whereof is published with this advertisement.

WM. T. G. POLK.

ap 11 4w

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Polk of Somerset County.

Whereas it is represented to the General Assembly, that a commission issued under the act to direct descents, out of Somerset county court, for the division or valuation of the real estate of Josiah Polk, Sr. and that the said commissioners, or a majority of them, made return thereof at April term 1818, of said court, to the effect that the said estate would not admit of a division thereof among the several heirs, without loss and injury to all the parties entitled;—And that at May Term 1823 of said court, Samuel Polk, the heir entitled to elect to take the said estate at the valuation of the commissioners did come into open court and elect to take the same at the said valuation, and did pass his bonds to the several heirs entitled with security for their respective shares, and which said bonds were duly approved by the said court, and whereas it is represented that the said election was not entered of record, and there is room to fear, that in aftertimes difficulties might arise in regard to the title to said real estate, and as it is right and proper a suitable remedy should be provided in that behalf; therefore,

Section 1st Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for Somerset county court to enquire into the facts set forth in the preamble of this act, and if it shall appear to them by testimony, written or oral, that the said Samuel Polk did make election to take the said lands as aforesaid, and that no record of the same hath been made, or if made hath been lost, that then the said county court shall, upon application of any one interested, pass an order directing the Clerk of said court to enter the said election of record, and the said entry when so made shall have the same effect, in law, as if it had been duly entered of record, at the time the said court shall ascertain that said election was actually made: provided nevertheless, the said court shall be first satisfied that a notice of such intended application hath been published in some newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once in each week for at least four weeks before such application.

Sec. 2d And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to have or in any manner affect the right of any one of said heirs or their legal representatives, to recover any money still due for said lands.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a law which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Given under our hands this 8 h day of February 1837.

J. H. Nicholson, Clk Senate, Md.

G. G. Brewer, Clk. H. Del. Md.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suits of Thomas A. Spence, adm'r d. b. n. of Robert T. Walker, against James Polk and Robert J. H King, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—one house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk as a dwelling, one house and lot adjoining thereto, one house and lot occupied by James C Hyland as a store, and one house and lot occupied by Isaac D Jones as an office, a tract of land called Pea Hill, containing 10 acres more or less, a tract of land called Rowley's Ridge containing 236 acres more or less, all those tracts of land called Welby Chance, Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow Ground, containing 328 acres more or less, also, a tract or parcel of land called Stoney Point containing 16 acres, more or less, one negro woman named Leah, one negro girl Fanny, one negro man called Nutter, 3 looking glasses 5 carpets, 2 side-boards, 5 tables, 1 gun, 2 settees, 1 sofa, library, piano, dining and tea china, broken sets, 12 ivory handled knives and forks, 2 lamps, 2 pair andirons, 1 bureau, 1 secretary, 5 beds and bedsteads 2 1-2 dozen chairs, knife case, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said James Polk. Also a tract or parcel of land called Clover Fields, a tract of land called Hamilton's Fortune, containing 559 3-4 acres more or less, a tract of land called Beverly, containing 1557 1 2 acres more or less, 1 negro named Levi, 1 do. Handy, 1 do. Hamilton, 1 do. Isaac, 1 do. Denwood, 1 do Henry, 1 boy Nehemiah, 1 do. Elisha 1 woman Sarah, 1 do Sally, 1 do. Leah, 1 coachee, 1 gig and harness, 1 pair horses, 1 saddle horse, 3 work horses, 2 pair mules, 4 yoke oxen, twenty head cattle, 40 head sheep, 50 head of hogs, 1 stack oats, 7 do. fodder, 5 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 pair dining tables, 2 dozen chairs, 4 pair tables, 1 writing desk, and 100 bushels of corn more or less, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said Robert J H King, which I shall proceed to sell

on Tuesday 2d of May next.

at the court house door in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JNO. S. CROCKETT, Shff

ap 4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Theodore Stevenson against George M Willing; I have seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Willing in and to, a tract of land call'd Part of Newman's last Conclusion, containing 306 acres, more or less; which I shall proceed to sell

on Tuesday 2d day of May next,

at the court house door, in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock P M, to satisfy the above writ and costs.

JNO. S CROCKETT, Shff.

ap 4 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Marcellus Jones, against Samuel M. Parker, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—one tract of land called New Castle and Old Castle, containing 100 acres, more or less, lands and tenements of the said Parker which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the Court House in Princess Anne

on Tuesday 16th May next,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writs and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

April 18 1837.

Bank of Salisbury.

March 25 1837.

In conformity with the Charter, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

By Order,

WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier

Bank of Salisbury.

April 19, 1837.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors, of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending the 19th inst. which will be payable to the stockholders, on or after Monday the 24th instant.

By order,

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

April 25 3w

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven, Eastern Shore She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening. Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years, half price. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

N. B. The *Steamboat Patuxent* will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.

mar 20

Notice

All persons and bodies corporate, or politic in Somerset county, who shall be exercising or pursuing any business or be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the use or occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary, by the act of Assembly of this State, are hereby notified to obtain License or renew the same between the 1st and 10th days of May next.

J S CROCKETT, Shff.

ap 11

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for county levy and officers' fees for the years 1834 '5 and officers' fees for 1836, are requested to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence need be expected.

S G. HOLBROOK,

late Shff. and Collector.

ap 4 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Purnell B. Carey & Levin Jones, partners trading under the firm of Carey & Jones, against Levin Gillis I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—one house and lot at the head of Wicomico Creek, situate lying and being in Somerset county, as the property of said Gillis, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house in Princess Anne

on Tuesday 16th May next,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P M to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs, and officers' fees for 1837.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

ap 18

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Jones, against John A. Insley, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Insley, of, in and to the following property to wit—a tract or parcel of land called Collins Good Success, and the lands purchased of Constantine Horseman, the quantity of acres unknown; also his part of the widow's dower, being 68 3 4 acres more or less, in a tract or parcel of land called Dunn's Fancy, also, one yoke oxen, one cart, one horse, one canoe, one bed and furniture, 25 bushels corn, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house in Princess Anne

on Tuesday 16th May next,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, P M to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writ and cost

J. S. CROCKETT; Shff.

ap 18

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suit of Wm. Crawford, jr, use of William Powell, against Arthur W. Burroughs and Isaac Davis, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—all that part of two tracts or parcels of land called the Ridge and My Own, heretofore conveyed by William Coston, jr. and Rosey his wife to Arthur Burroughs and Isaac Davis by deed, bearing date October 19th 1834, containing 59 acres, more or less, according to the metes and bounds, courses and distances therein expressed, as by reference to said deed will more fully appear, lying and being in Somerset county, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne,

on Tuesday 9th of May next,

between the hour of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

ap 11

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas A. Spence, administrator of Robert T. Walker, one other at the suit of Wm. Williams, and the other at the suit of Samuel McBryde use of James B. Robins, Ex'r use of Margaret L. Spence, Ex'r. of Irving Spence, use of Robert J H King, all against James Polk and Robert J H King: I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk as his dwelling; one house and lot adjoining said dwelling, one house occupied by James C Hyland as a store, one house occupied by Isaac D. Jones as an office, with their appurtenances; a tract of land called Pea Hill, containing 10 acres more or less a tract of land called Rowley's Ridge, containing 236 acres more or less—also all those tracts or parcels of land called Welby Chance, Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow Ground, containing 328 acres more or less, one negro woman Leah, one do. Fanny, one negro man named Nutter, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Polk:—Also, a tract of land called Clover Fields—a tract of land called Hamilton's Fortune, containing 559 3 4 acres more or less, a tract of land called Beverly, containing 1557 1 2 acres, more or less, one negro man named Levi, one do Handy, one do Hamilton, one do Isaac, one do Denwood one do Henry, one boy Nehemiah, one do Elisha, one coachee, one gig and harness, one pair horses, one saddle horse, three work horses, two pair mules, four yoke oxen and twenty head of cattle as the property of said Robert J H King, which I shall proceed to sell

on Tuesday 2d of May next,

to the highest and best bidder for cash at the court house door in Princess Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P M to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JNO. S. CROCKETT, Shff

ap 4 4w

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN RIDER, ESQ.

as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

ap 11

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity.) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &

JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Name	County
Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	*Worcester.*
R. Bivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county, Delaware.*
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross,	

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court, for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board

ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

ap 4

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 527. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1837. **Vol. 2—No. 50.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at he editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor mustcome POST PAID.

POETRY.

THE WIDOW TO HER SON'S BETROTHED.

By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

Ah, cease to plead with that sweet cheerful voice,
Nor bid me struggle with a weight of woe,
Lest from the very tone that says 'rejoice,'
A double bitterness of grief sho'd grow;
Those words from *thee,* convey no gladdening thought,
No sound of comfort lingers in their tone,
But by their means a haunting shade is brought
Of love and happiness for ever gone!

My son!—alas, hast thou forgotten *him,*
That thou art full of hopeful plans again?
His heart is cold—his joyous eyes are dim
For him *the future* is a word in vain!
He never more the welcome hours may share,
Nor bid Love's sunshine cheer our lonely home,—
How hast thou conquered all the long despair
Born of that sentence—*He is in the tomb!*

How can thy hand with cheerful fondness press
The hands of friends who still on earth may stay—
Remembering *his* most passionate caress
When the *long parting* summoned him away?
How can'st thou keep from bitter weeping while
Strange voices tell thee thou art brightly fair—
Remembering how he loved thy playful smile,
Kiss'd thy smooth cheek, and praised thy burnished hair?

How can'st thou laugh? How can'st thou warble songs?
How can'st thou lightly tread the meadow fields,
Praising the freshness which to Spring belongs,
And the sweet incense which the hedge flower yields?
Does not the many-blossom'd spring recall
Our pleasant walks through cowslip-spangled meads,
The violet scented lanes—the warm south wall
Where early flow'rets reared their welcome heads?

Does not remembrance darken on thy brow
When the wild rose a richer fragrance flings—
When the caressing breezes lift the bough
And the sweet thrush more passionately sings;
Dost thou not, then, lament for him whose form
Was ever near thee, full of earnest grace?
Does not the sudden darkness of the storm
Seem luridly to fall on nature's face?

It does to *me!* The murmuring summer breeze,
Which thou dost turn thy glowing cheek to meet,
For *me* sweeps desolately through the trees,
And moans a dying requiem at my feet!
The glistening river which in beauty glides
Sparkling and blue with morn's triumphant light,
All lonely flows, or in its bosom hides
A broken image lost to human sight!

I gaze upon its rippling waves, and lo!
His smile seems brightening on the waters clear;
Far off it gleams—without the life-warm glow,—
In fitful rays that shine and disappear!
Or, 'mid the branches of the sheltering wood,
I listen for his voice so long unheard,
And my heart leaps, in that dim solitude,
At every sound by which the leaves are stirr'd.

I linger on the path, as though to *wait*
Might bring the loiterer to his mother's side;
I hurry onwards—past the wicket-gate
To the lone bower where he was wont to bide.
Vague expectation fevers in my heart,—
Still *possible* those happy meetings seem
Till, stung by memory's sudden power, I start—
And tears of anguish chase the mocking dream!

But *thou!*—Ah! turn thee not in grief away
I do not wish *thy* soul as sadly wrung;
I know the freedom of thy spirit's play,
I know thy bounding heart is fresh and young;
I know corroding Time will slowly break
The links which bound most fondly and most fast,
And Hope will be Youth's comforter, and make
The long bright Future overweigh the Past.

Only, when full of tears I raise mine eyes
And meet *thine* ever full of smiling light
I feel as though thy vanished sympathies
Were buried in his grave, where all is night;
And when beside our lonely hearth I sit,
And thy *light* laugh comes echoing to my ear,
I wonder how the waste of mirth and wit
Hath still the power thy widowed heart to cheer;

Bear with me yet! Mine is a harsh complaint!
And thy youth's innocent light-heartedness
Should rather soothe me when my spirits faint,
Than seem to mock my age's lone distress.
Yet oh! the tide of grief is swelling high,
And if so soon forgetfulness must be—
If, for the *dead,* thou hast no further sigh,
Weep for his Mother!—Weep, young Bride for *me!*

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session 1836.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning Crimes and Punishments, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and nine, chapter one hundred and thirty-eight.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to shave the head of any prisoner or prisoners who are now, or shall hereafter be confined in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county courts of this State, and the city court of Baltimore, in sentencing convicts to the penitentiary, to sentence them for such a period as will expire between the first day of April and the last day of August, any thing in the laws heretofore passed on this subject to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

A further supplement to the act to regulate the Inspection of Tobacco.

WHEREAS, great and manifest injury and inconvenience are suffered by the citizens of this State, in being prohibited from transporting and carrying their tobacco from this State into any other State and the District of Columbia, before the same is inspected, passed and marked at some public warehouse in this State for remedy thereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall and may be lawful for any inhabitant of this State to export or carry by land or water any tobacco, either in hogsheads or otherwise, without the same having been previously inspected passed and marked at any public warehouse, into any State of the United States, or into the District of Columbia, any thing in the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, or any other act of Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding.

An act supplemental to an act for amending and reducing into system the Laws and Regulations concerning last Wills and Testaments, the duties of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, and the rights of Orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, all claims for rent in arrear against deceased persons, for which a distress may be levied by law, after the death of the deceased, shall have preference over all other claims against said deceased's estate, except such as now have a preference over claims for rent in arrear, without the levying of a distress therefor, and the administrator or executor of any deceased person is authorized to pay and discharge such claim for rent in arrear, provided the Orphans' Court of the county shall be satisfied of the justice of said claim, and that a distress therefor might be levied on said deceased's goods and chattles, in the hands of such administrator or executor, *and provided also,* that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to divest or in any manner impair the right of any person having a claim for rent in arrear against a deceased person, to pursue his remedy therefor by distress in the cases and in the manner now allowed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Orphan's court before passing or allowing any such claim in the settlement of the accounts of an administrator or executor, shall be satisfied, on proof of that correctness of the claim, and that a distress could be levied and maintained therefor, but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to compel an administrator or executor, to pay any such claim, although passed by the Orphans' Court, if he shall think proper to dispute said claim.

An act for the relief of negro George Hayman, of Somerset county.

WHEREAS, Cornelius R. Hayman, of Somerset county, on the seventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty, by a deed of manumission, manumitted and set free a certain negro George Hayman, of said county, that the said deed was not signed and sealed in the presence of a witness, as the act of Assembly directs, but was acknowledged before a justice of the peace of Somerset county, and was recorded in Liber G. H. number five, folio two hundred and thirty-one, of the records of Somerset county court, and is in all respects good and valid, except the want of a witness as aforesaid; *and whereas,* the said Cornelius R. Hayman, by their separate petitions, pray a special act to make valid the said deed, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said deed of manumission from Cornelius R. Hayman to negro George Hayman, shall be good and valid in law as if the same had been signed in the presence of a witness, and the clerk of Somerset county court is hereby required to issue a certificate of freedom in the usual form to the said George Hayman.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Upper Marlborough Academy, in the town of Upper Marlborough in Prince George's county.

WHEREAS, it is represented to this General Assembly, by the petition of the Trustees of Upper Marlborough Academy, in Prince George's county, that by the act of incorporation of said academy the Treasurer of the Western Shore was authorised and directed to pay annually to the said trustee all the money which was then paid annually to the Trustees of Charlotte Hall School, for or on account of Prince George's county; *and whereas,* at the time of said incorporation there was an annual charge of one hundred and sixty dollars for interest on a debt due by said Charlotte Hall School to the State, one-third of which the treasurer retained from the sum directed by him to be withdrawn from the said school and paid to the said Trustees of Upper Marlborough Academy; *and whereas,* it is just and reasonable that the said academy should now be released from the payment of interest on said debt, Therefore:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Trustees of the Upper Marlboro' Academy be, and they are hereby released from the payment of any portion of the interest yearly payable on the debt aforesaid, and the Treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby directed to pay to the Trustees of Upper Marlborough Academy, the whole amount of money which has heretofore been paid to Charlotte Hall School, for or on account of Prince George's county, without any deduction for said interest, and to deduct the same from the donation payable to said academy at Charlotte Hall.

OUR COUNTRY.—The following is an extract from a long article headed "Our Country," descriptive of its immense resources, and rapid progress, published in the Portland Sketch Book:—

"Let him stand on the levee at New Orleans, and count the number and the tiers of American vessels that there lie, four, five and six thick, on the long embankment. Let him hear the puff, puff, puff, of the high pressure steam boats, that come sweeping in almost every hour, perhaps from a port two thousand miles off—from the frozen winter of the north, to the full burning summer of the south—all inland navigation; fleets of them under his eye—splendid boats too, many of them, as the world can show—with the elegant rooms, neat births, spacious saloons and a costly piano, it may be—so that travellers of both sexes can dance or sing their way to Louisville, as if they were on a party of pleasure. Let him survey all these as they come in with products from the Red river, twelve hundred miles in one direction, or from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, two thousand miles in another direction from the western tributaries of the vast Mississippi, the thickets of the Arkansas, or White river, from the muddy, far-reaching Missouri, and its hundreds of branches; and then in the east, from Illinois, the Ohio, and its numerous tributaries—such as the Tennessee, the Cumberland, or the meanest of which, such as the Sandy river, on the borders of Kentucky—that will in a freshet fret and roar, and dash as it were the father of floods, till it sinks into nothing when embosomed in the greater stream and there acknowledges its own insignificance. Let him see "the Broad Horns" the adventurous flat boats of western waters, on which—frail bark!—the daring backwoodsman sallies forth from the Wabash, or rivers hundreds of miles above, on a voyage of Atlantic distance, with hogs, horses, oxen and cattle of all kinds on board, corn, flour, wheat—all the products of rich western lands; and let him see them, too, as he rides the strong current of the Mississippi, as if the woods on which he floated were realizing the fable of the Nymphs of Ida—goddesses instead of pines."

Awful Suicide by a Bacchanal.—An old bon vivant, 80 years of age, recently gave a dinner at Paris, to a party of his friends. The glass circulated merrily, and the master of the feast sung a bacchanlian song. When he finished it he addressed his guest saying, "Gentlemen, every thing ends with a song, it is time for me to come to an end also." Upon this he took up a knife that lay before him, plunged it into his heart, and fell from his chair weltering in his blood. His astonished guests immediately went to his assistance, but life was extinct. He had taken the utmost precution to ensure the success of his project. The knife, which was pointed, had been sharpened by his express desire, the blow was directed so as to be certain of its effect, and he had put aside every article of his clothing that was likely to impede the stroke.

The following startling thunder and lightning advertisement, is from a Mississippi paper. If it does not produce the effect looked for, then we must say that Sam Tillotson's customers are a most incorrigible set of fellows. If a second dose of the agreeable is found requisite, Sam will, no doubt, *shake* them with something in the "earthquake" style:

Blood and thunder!—Fire and Brimstone!—My good customers, do not get frightened, I do not intend to annihilate you, but merely to give you a piece of advice by which you may profit; that is, to come on or before the 18th day of March next, and in plain English, *pay me what you owe me.* Those of you who fail to comply with this very reasonable requisition, will be *sued* without regard to size, age, sex or condition. I regret to have to speak thus plain to those who have heretofore favored me with their custom, but I trust I shall be pardoned when I inform them that stern necessity compels me to do so. And I also trust, none believe that I will, in a single instance, neglect to do as I have promised. If I do then my name is not SAMUEL TILLOTSON.

American Native Tin and Copper.—The Natchez (Miss.) Courier of April 3d, says:

"Tin, which has heretofore been considered a metal not to be found in America, has been discovered in great abundance in Missouri. Near the Chariton river, in that State, lead and iron are said to exist in a pure state. One individual is stated to have melted down 32,000 pounds of copper, from the ore found on the surface of the ground.

We hope these statements may prove true. It will turn out that Missouri, with her iron mountain and her exhaustless lead ore, and tin copper to boot, is the richest mineral tract in the world.

Sharp.—An eastern editor in alluding to a rival town says, that "it takes several of their pigs to pull up a blade of grass; that they are so poor, the foremost seizes the spear in his mouth, the balance having taken each other by the tail, when they all give a pull, a strong pull altogether; and if it breaks, the whole tumble to the ground, for want of sufficient strength to support themselves. It must take three or four such pigs to make a shadow."

DISTRESS.—We find the following in the New York Courier & Enquirer of Tuesday. The suffering must reach all, when it affects one class so severely.

"The distress is rapidly extending itself from the merchant to the laborer; and at the meeting of the Common Council last evening, a petition was presented from a large number of operators asking employment, and that they are without the *common necessaries of life.* Tens of thousands will be similarly situated very shortly, and all for the "glory" of *Jackson* and *Van Buren.*

On this the Commercial says "Heaven forbid that we should quote this fact, with any other feelings than those of commiseration and regret; but we may hope that it will open the eyes of thousands in that city, who have joined in the political revel by which those now in power attained their mischief-working eminence, and make them see and know that the destruction of commerce is not and cannot be the making of any class, however fair and flattering may be the promises of the destroyers."

THE PROPHECIES OF 1832.—In the debate in the Senate of the United States on the 11th of July, 1832, when the veto of General Jackson of the bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States was under discussion, Mr. Clayton, of Del. said—

"The loss of confidence among men, the total derangement of the admirable system of exchanges which is now acknowledged to be better than exists in any other country on the globe, overtrading and speculation on false capital in every part of the country, that rapid fluctuation in the standard of value for money, which, like the unseen pestilence, withers all the efforts of industry, while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction, *bankrupcies* and *ruin,* at the anticipation of which the heart sickens; *must* follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before *us.* Where then—where, then, I demand to know, sir, is the remedy to save us?"

The arrival at Louisville, Ky, of the individual who has had a main agency in executing the iron decrees which have brought ruin and misery on the land, is thus noticed by Prentice in his Journal of April 14th:—

"Thomas H. Benton, formerly of Chapel Hill, arrived here on Wednesday morning and went off before night. As he approached the wharf a cartridge was *expunged* from a small gun on board the steamboat. It was a blank cartridge, there was no "*set in motion.*" There was something quite peculiar in the appearance of his "*cravat,*" the knot in it bearing a strong resemblance to the hangman's, and the whole seeming to be drawn loosely around his neck like a black line around the obnoxious resolution."

Gen. Jackson since his return to the Hermitage, has found that he has not the public treasury at his command, nor a salary of $25,000 per annum. "There is no pressure, says the Globe, which any honest man should regret." What will the old Hero say when he learns the fact stated in the following paragraph, which we copy from the New York Evening Star.

A draft for $6,000 drawn by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, *de facto,* in this city, was, as we understand, protested for non-payment. The old General probably expected to receive 15 cents for his cotton, and so valued upon his factor here. Cotton at eight cents only pays fifty cents in the dollar, the balance would have to be paid by one of those who dealt upon "borrowed capital," and who, as the General said, "ought to break"—to avoid which he no doubt allows the draft to go back to be reduced to its proper size.

FROM TEXAS.

The schr. Cumanche arrived on the 20th inst. at New Orleans from Matamoras.—She reports that the Mexican armed schooner Bravo, Thomson, was in the Brassos St. Jago, and the remainder of the Mexican fleet had sailed for Tampico, and abandoned the invasion of Texas.

Ruins of the Constitution.—The Lycoming Free Press says there is one fact upon which politicians of both parties agree; and that is, that the late President rode out of office and the present incumbent rode in, upon the *ruins* of the Constitution.

It is said that the Notaries of New York, are earning from fifty to one hundred dollars per day.

There are forty small vessels, chiefly schooners, engaged in the commerce of New Orleans with Texas. Such is the number of passengers, visitors, emigrants, adventurers, &c. that a line of four or five steam packets would find full employ.

John Randolph's Will.—It is stated in the Alexandria Gazette, that Mr. John Randolph's will of 1821, by which his slaves were liberated, has been established by the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Green Peas made their first appearance in the Savannah market, on the 14th inst.

Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte is at New York. He intends making a tour through this country.

Trade of the West.—The Cincinnati Whig says—"The arrivals of the steamboats have averaged three per day, at Pittsburg, for the last two months, and the departures nearly the same. At Cincinnati, the arrivals and departures during the same period, will average at least eight or ten per day."



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1837.

Virginia Election. Complete returns have not yet been received. As soon as they do come in we shall present to our readers a list of the members elected. In the meantime it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the Hon. Henry A. Wise has been re elected to Congress from the Accomac district. The vote, we understand was nearly unanimous in his favor. Thus it should ever be. A bright destiny awaits this faithful guardian of the people's rights. The poisoned shafts of calumny and detraction, from the opposition presses, have fallen harmless at his feet. And he is again elevated to the station from which, long since, their vengeance would fain have hurled him, with disgrace—and all this, for exposing the corrupt policy of a profligate administration.

General Jackson's Experiment is ruining thousands, and where the mischief is to end we know not. It is rumored that the Gen. himself is likely to be a looser to a large amount, by the failure of an extensive house in New Orleans. The sum is said to be three hundred thousand dollars, for which the General is responsible. We trust however the rumor may prove unfounded. We have no wish to see the old hero fall a victim to the bad policy of his own administration.

Pressure in Kentucky—Though no failure had yet taken place at Louisville, the Journal of the 19th says—Thousands of dollars are now paid every week in this city, by the holders of uncurrent money, in getting it exchanged for bankable notes This is one of the glorious consequences of the administration attempts to mend the currency.

'NEXT PRESIDENT—Probably the people of the United States are not all aware that the next President is already chosen and appointed. It appears to be even so—and we suppose he only waits for his *commission* and a vacancy. The news is contained in the following paragraph from the Missouri Argus, of the 24 h ult.

'Colonel Thomas H Benton, is expected to arrive at his residence in this city (St. Louis) in eight or ten days. A warm greeting does he deserve from his well and faithfully served fellow citizens, and a warm, most enthusiastic greeting will be the next President receive. No man in the United States fills so large a space in the public eye, enjoys so much of the public confidence and public gratitude for eminent and most valued services, as Thomas Hart Benton: and no man will be supported for the presidency with more right hearty good will by the great body of working people, than Colonel Benton.'

Ancient: The editor of the New Haven Emporium has been presented with a portion of boiled chicken that was cooked and packed for preservation in 1823, who says it was as perfectly sweet and palatable as if it had been cooked but yesterday.

Western Liberality. The amount of money subscribed to one church at Peoria, Ill during the past six months, was twenty three thousand dollars, of which twenty thousand were for the endowment of a college, the remainder for religious purposes.

Timber for Posts—A writer in the Farmer's Register recommends the use of green timber for all posts which are to be inserted in the ground, and relates several experiments showing that they are much more durable than timber which has been previously seasoned. He is also of opinion that placing the small or top end of timber (inverting its growth) in the earth, will contribute materially to its durability.

'THE SINA QUA NON.'—As the money party pledges themselves to make money plenty if the Specie Order be rescinded is not the Government bound to grant the request, and then insist on the fulfilment of the pledge? We think so The country stands shivering on the brink of ruin, and the Government ought to, and must snatch it from its perilous position. We are bound to believe that the money party have it in their power to restore its abundance, if the order be rescinded. At all events, to comply with this requisition, would quiet the public mind and restore confidence and tranquility. In this light alone, it becomes a matter of vital importance, and will no doubt receive every consideration from the head of the Government.'

The above is from the Philadelphia Democratic Herald, conducted by Stephen Simpson, who is no stranger to the subject in all its bearings; and is moreover, a strong friend of Benton and the administration.—The repeal of the Specie Circular without probably doing all that may be anticipated, will nevertheless do much to restore confidence; and there is not an administration paper—we do not rank the Globe in the class—which would not approve the repeal of that unpopular measure—we say and repeat it, the Globe is not an administration paper. It represents the interests of Kendall Benton and Blair, and those interests are fatal to the safe and tranquil administration of Mr. Van Buren. If the Globe is allowed to put them forth as the doctrines and determined purposes of the President and his Cabinet, we cannot, will not, bring ourselves to believe that Mr. Van Buren approved the assassin like declaration of Blair that 'there is no pressure that an honest man should regret.'—[N. Y. Star.

The Globe and the Merchants—Since the decision of the late election in New York, the Globe is more rancorous than ever against the merchants. It permits no occasion for vilifying them to pass unimproved—In allusion to the reported protest of a draft drawn by Gen Jackson, it said—'Gen Jackson has drawn for nothing that he is not entitled to command. It is barely possible that the proceeds of his crop may have fallen into the hands of some such honest whig merchants as have stopped, with the money of the farmers in their pockets If this be so, the old Chief will cheerfully pocket the loss, in the hope that it may prove a sufficient warning to guard the producing classes against trusting hereafter such high flying dealers.'

'Honest Whig merchants' aye—every merchant who fails is to be thus, by innuendo, stigmatized as dishonest. Go on, Mr Globe, the merchants are nearly unanimous already. They will soon be entirely so.

Hard times—The Poughkeepsie Telegraph announces the existence of a 'wear-your-old-breeches society.' at that place.—The smallest favors are thankfully received They intend to apply to the Legislature for a charter of $10 to invest in a Scouring machine.

Hard living—'What do you do in this place to get a living by, master?' was the question put to the inhabitant of a poor looking grazing town.

'Do?—why when strangers come here we *skin* them; and when they don't come, we skin one another.'

"THE TIMES—For upwards of ten years certain phrases have carried a great influence, and borne down many a good argument, the spirit of the age—the march of intellect—modern improvements—grand discoveries—the enterprize of the times—noble achievements—and such like. A most afflicting commentary is now seen and felt both in Europe and America. Six months ago, Chancellor Kent, in an admirable address to the Law Association in the city of New York, with that remarkable accuracy of thought and language which distinguishes all his writings, thus described the passing age:—We live in a period of uncommon excitement. The spirit of the age is restless, presumptuous and revolutionary. The rapidly increasing appetite for wealth—the inordinate taste for luxury which it engenders—the vehement spirit of speculation, and the selfish emulation which it creates—the growing contempt for slow and moderate gains—the ardent thirst for pleasure and amusement—the diminishing reverance for the wisdom of the past—the disregard of the lessons of experience, the authority of the magistracy, and the venerable institutions of ancestral policy—are so many bad symptoms of a diseased state of the public mind."

Such being a delineation of the truth, and more especially in those features which we have caused to be described above, can any one be astonished at the present state of affairs? Is not the reflux of the tide to be proportionate to its extraordinary flood? If the causes of the disease be thus manifestly shown, can any one doubt what the crisis demands?

The United States Gazette, in remarking on the liberal course of the Banks of Philadelphia, to counteract the present disastrous pressure in the money market, observes, that "the evil is not within the reach of the Banks, two steps must be taken, *the specie circular must be rescinded, and two millions of gold sent to Europe.*

It is worthy of remark that the great experiment of establishing a *specie* currency has resulted in the expansion of the *paper* circulation of the country to an enormous extent. Specie was imported from Europe ostensibly to afford a metallic currency, and in an extraordinary number of instances, immediately became a part of the capital of the new Banks that have recently been created. So far from entering into circulation it afforded a basis for nearly double the quantity of paper dollars. The number of new Banks we have seen stated at nearly three hundred. The increase of Banking capital is stated at *two hundred and fifty millions!*

Truely we have realized the fabled harvest from the dragon's teeth. The offspring of the prolific soil have commenced the contest among themselves, and should it end like the battle in the allegory, the country we imagine will be vastly benefitted. The importation of foreign specie has subserved no useful purpose for this country. It has on the contrary, caused a vast and ruinous depreciation in the value of our commercial staple. We look upon the constant drain of gold and silver from European cities as the prime cause of the fall of cotton, and until some other adequate one shall be produced, we are constrained to consider the authors of the measures which produced this drain, answerable to the country for the ruin which may ensue. We care little to disturb the grateful remembrance in which Gen. Jackson is held by his partisans, but we cannot refrain from directing the indignant feeling of an injured people, to those now in power, who, if not his advisers and counsellors in this wild scheme were sycophantic enough to yield a blind submission to his imperious commands.

The partisans of Mr. Van Buren have urged that his administration should be judged by its measures. Testing his conduct even by this standard we apprehend his friends could find but little on which to felicitate themselves. But the application of this standard to his official acts, he himself has precluded. His pledge has been given to "tread in the footsteps of his predecessor," and to carry out his measures. General Jackson has bequeathed to him the operation and continuance of the specie circular. A legacy as valuable to Mr Van Buren, as the gift of the dying Centaur to Hercules. Until Mr. Van Buren finds the nerve to cast it from him he will find the deadly poison of that one measure imbuing every hour of his political life. As an instance of the justice and benefit of its operations we see it stated by a contemporary, that upwards of *seven hundred thousand dollars in specie* are locked up in the vaults of one single Bank in the West. A Petersburg administration paper states the amount in the Western Banks *at thirty or forty millions!* Is this the metallic currency which was to be brought about by the measures of the late administration? So much for its foresight!

It is no pleasant matter to contemplate the consequence of this mad project. If, as is asserted by those who are capable to judge of this matter, the diminished value of our exports imposes on the merchants the necessity of exporting specie, what becomes of the vast amount of paper money predicated on this very specie? Does not every one see it becomes worthless as the bills of last year's broken banks.

That there is humbuggery and delusion somewhere is evident Either the factors of these administration schemes knew that they could not effect the promised desideratum, a specie currency; or knowing that the object was in part attained, they have permitted the specie thus procured to be diverted from its legitimate purpose.

On its arrival in this country instead of becoming a part of the circulating medium, they have wilfully falsified their professions, and converted it into Bank capital for new Banks, for the purpose of extending the very paper currency they were denouncing in such bitter terms—The partisans of the administration, the specie circular, and the delusive scheme of a metallic currency may impale themselves on either horn of the dilemma they choose.

It may be asserted that the movers of the project are not chargeable with the perversion of these objects. It is however an undeniable fact, that in every State where the Banking capital has been enormously increased, the Van Buren party had the ascendancy in the Legislature.—Even the *democratic* Legislature of Virginia, with the pressure in the money market before them in their daily reading (if they read at all) have *doubled* the Banking capital of the State!

Propulsion of Machinery by Electricity—We copy the following remarks in reference to a very remarkable discovery from the N. York Evening Post of a late date:

One of the most remarkable discoveries of the age is the application of electricity to machinery as a moving power. We have seen a machine now in this city, invented by Mr. Davenport, of Vermont, and improved by Mr. Cook, of Saratoga, N. Y. and it appears to us that there exists no cause to prevent the increase of the power to any assignable limit, and its application with the greatest simplicity and effect to every purpose for which steam is now used. It is not easy to describe this machine so as to give an idea of its construction. A galvanic battery is prepared, furnished with wires proceeding from the opposite poles. The electric current proceeding from these two poles sets in motion an iron cross, wound with insulated copper wire, and revolving between two semicircular magnets. A particular description of the machine, and an explanation of the process by which this remarkable effect is produced, will be found in Silliman's Journal for the month of April, Professor Silliman arrives at the conclusion, which appears to us justified from an inspection of the machine, that the power generated by it may be increased, beyond any limit that can *with certainty* be assigned, by the increase of all the members of the apparatus. Nothing can be more admirable than the working of this power, both as respects the cheapness with which it is obtained, the directness with which it is applied the facility of increasing or diminishing it to suit any mechanical purpose, and the absence of danger. Galvanic batteries constructed in this manner give no shock; they may be handled with perfect impunity as any other piece of metal. The rotary motion is obtained without the interposition of any awkward contrivance diminishing the intensity of the force. With a single small magnet it might put in motion the lightest and most delicate machinery; with a number of larger magnets it might drive a locomotive carriage, or set revolving thousands of spindles. The power which rends the cloud, and splits the oak, and lays dead the creatures gathered under its shelter, may be made to toil in our factories and on our highways, to drag wagons, blow the blacksmith's bellows, and spin and weave.

PRINCESS-ANNE

TUESDAY, MAY 9 1837.

MONEY MATTERS.

New York.—By the latest advices from this city we learn the money market was still "tight." Failures were daily occurring among the most extensive dealers in the city. Hundreds of mechanics are thronging the streets unable to obtain employment. The distress among this useful class of citizens, is said to be very great; insomuch that many of them are actually without the means of subsistence.

New Orleans.—In this city the aspect of affairs seems to be even more forbiding than in New York. All kinds of business are either totally suspended, or so dull as to preclude the hope that this great commercial emporium can speedily recover from the paralysis which has prostrated her financial concerns. A few forced sales of cotton were made on the 25th ult. at 7 to 8 cents per. lb.

Mobile—Three failures occurred on the 23d. These were Shaw, Dennon, & Co, Robertson, Beall, & Co, and Archibald Brown, the most extensive houses in the city.

Mississippi—Property of every species seems to have fallen with an unparallelled rapidity in this state. On the 27th ult. a sale of 700 bales of cotton was made at 8cents per. lb. *cash* and another on a credit at 7 cents. Negroes that three months ago, cost $1200 to $1500, a head, may now be bought in any part of Mississippi, at $150 to $300.

One extensive planter was compelled to sell a lot of 12 of his best field hands, for $1800 to enable him to purchase provisions for the remainder of his negroes to save them from starvation. Many of the planters sooner than submit to the present ruinous prices compel their slaves to fish, hunt, &c. for the means of subsistence.

New Haven, (Conn.) that once flourishing and enterprising city, has fallen a prey to the pressure.

Ten or twelve failures among the merchants and manufactures, recorded in the Herald of that place. Some of them have heretofore been considered the most substantial houses in the city. Hundreds of labourers are thrown out of employment, and many families who were dependant upon their industry for support, in a few days will not know where to find their bread.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article of a column and more, on the "troubles in the money market," assigns, among other causes, the failure in the crops of last year, as a reason for the perilous times upon which we have fallen. It states, that instead of exporting six millions of dollars worth of bread stuffs, which would have paid so much of our indebtedness abroad, we have had to import several millions worth of the same articles. It asserts, upon what data we are not informed, that the failure of the crops caused a difference in the state of debts abroad, of at least ten millions—a heavy item in a single article of commerce.—[Philad. U S. Gaz.

In the case of Richard H. White, indicted in our Circuit Court upon a charge of burning the Treasury building in March, 1833, and now tried on that indictment for the third time, the Jury, after being shut up three days and nights, came into court yesterday morning, again without a verdict, declaring that they should never be able to agree upon one. The Jurors were, of course, discharged by the court.

An extensive establishment of counterfeiting coin was broken up in New Orleans about ten days ago One of the rogues was taken. Another, well known, has not yet been caught.

TEXAS—It is supposed that the emigration to Texas, since the 1st March, has averaged one thousand persons weekly. The Texan army was on the La Baca, in fine health, and 2400 strong. A severe frost was experienced on the 7th ult, which is said to have destroyed the cotton crop then up.

The times in Boston.—The failures that have taken place in our city within a few days, have cast a gloom over the face of the whole community. Houses whose resources were thought almost unlimited, and whose credit was thought as immoveable as the foundations of the mountains have given way before the pressure. The glorious experiment of the national government sweeps every thing before it; its tremendous energies are developing themselves in the general suspension of business and the destruction of the prosperity of all classes of citizens.—[Bos. Courier.

Times Down East—The Kennebec Journal says, the prospect for the demand for lumber this year looks rather blue. Last year 100 buildings were erected in Augusta. This year all building is nearly suspended. In Bangor, it is much worse; there are at least 60 stores to let, which have been occupied. Of course, no new buildings will be erected, and mechanics are going away.—*Ib*

MARYLAND BANKS.—The notes of all the banks in this state, with, we believe, two exceptions, are at par in the city of Baltimore. This is effected by the wise and liberal arrangement of providing here a place and a fund for their redemption. What they do from inclination and principle, the exceptions we refer to ought to be compelled to do by law. In this way, the state might make the circulation of its own banks, at least, of uniform value throughout its limits. Without such a law, a bank may most illegally and improperly increase its profits, by employing agents to buy up its own notes, at a discount, and this, we have no doubt, has been done amongst us to a very considerable extent.—[Balt. Chron.

From New Orleans.—Office of the True American, April 28.—Our levee, once the most animated scene in the country, is now deserted; and where thousands were engaged in the business, now tens and twenties straggle along, looking the very picture of the times,—sad and hopeless. It is true that piles of cotton are here and there seen, but they are comparatively worthless.

The Money Market is no better From every quarter the cry comes, "distress, distress, distress,"—all kinds of business stopping, public works suspended, mechanics out of employment, and no money is to be had. Some of the papers are calling for a special session of Congress, to see if something cannot be done to arrest the wide-spread ruin. All this, the people will recollect, is only an "experiment!"

Hard Times in England.—A letter of the 18th ult. says—Already the loss on Cotton has no parallel, unless in 1825. The middle range of Georgia is now down to 7d, equal only to 10 1-4 cents in the States. The trade in this article in all its various branches is daily falling off, and the workmen are soon to be reduced to 3 4 of a day each, which with the present high price of bread and provisions, is to the almost countless thousands dependent on it, a lamentable prospect.

Land Speculators still at work—The Pittsburg Bulletin of 19th inst. says that speculations in public lands continue. For several days previous the hotels of that city are said to have been crowded, with persons from the east, who were on their way to attend the public land sales to be held at Marion, Ohio, on the 24th inst.

FROM MEXICO.

By the Camanche, at New Orleans from Matamoras, and the Sarah Ann from Tampico, advices are received to April 12. The Mexican army were in a most deplorable condition.—Gen. Brava had resigned. The expected $150,000 from Quintana had not arrived, *nor the provisions from New Orleans!* ! Thus are 6000 men left without food. The Texas invasion is abandoned. Private letters from Mexico to March 28th announce the arrival at Vera Cruz of the French national brig of war La Badine, the frigate Didon, 64 guns, and two other brigs, all under command of Capt. Bretonnore. It appears there had been $80,000 received for the troops, but the officers kept it—*Six* Mexican vessels of war have been off Matamoros, five of which had sailed for Tampico, leaving *one schooner* for the protection of the commerce.

About $170,000 in specie arrived in the Camanche and in the Sarah Ann, from Tampico, for Messrs. Lizardi, Merle and others. Two persons of Havana came in the Sarah Ann, expelled by Gov. Piedra. Col. Palomino, who had gone with 200 men against Olarte, returned with only 50, the rest having joined the Indian chieftain. It was thought Santa Anna would unite with the uneducated but brave Olarte, near Tampico.

Now custom house negotiations and pledges to raise money are talked of.

Bustamente is chosen President.

Santa Anna is at his seat, at Manga de Clavo, watching his opportunity, and plotting and intriguing behind the curtain. He throws the blame of the San Jacinto defeat on Gen. Castrejon, and two or three others killed in the action. Safe depository of his folly and cowardice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT OF THE SILK CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the busy season of the session of Congress and of different Legislatures it is not in our power to give more than a bare outline, and sometimes not that, of the heavy voluminous documents which are laid before those bodies. That of Mr. Adams last winter to Congress is one of this description, and we now give a brief digest of its matter, as it is on a subject of vital importance to the whole country The substance of the report is contained in a letter from Andrew T. Judson to Mr Adams.

The Hartford Silk Company is the first named. Formed in 1821 established a a periodical called "The Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual," under the Society's secretary. The zeal of this awakened attention and did vast good. Mr Judson is of opinion that the silk culture may be carried on with great profit in each private family as a domestic manufacture, as it is so easy and may be performed by children. The importance of the culture may be estimated from the fact, that our silk importation for the year ending the 30th Sept. last, was near seventeen and a half million dollars. In Maine, the Legislature give a bounty of 50 cents on every pound of silk reeled In three other New England States there is also a bounty.

In New Hampshire there's a company with $75,000 capital, and privilege to extend it to double that sum, with a farm of 250 acres, and both kinds of the mulberry on it. In Massachusetts the bounty on silks reeled and throwed is two dollars per pound, sufficient to pay all expenses. The Dedham Silk Company in that State have a capital of $50,000; the Nantucket $40,000 and a factory in operation; the Northampton $100,000; the Massachusetts Co. at Farmingham, $150,000, and 160 acres, with 73,000 Italian and 7,950 Chinese, besides a *seed bed* of two acres. Numerous other companies exist in the State. In Rhode Island there's a company with $100,000 capital, with a factory in Providence, and a plantation in the neighborhood. Two companies have been formed in Connecticut with capitals of $20,000 and $30,000. In New York, the silk culture has been prosecuted with zeal and success in Steuben, Lewis, Monroe, Broome, Suffolk and Onondago counties. In Steuben there are now thriving 20,000 Italian mulberry trees of five years growth and under, and 1200 Chinese one and two years old. New Jersey has several silk companies, one with a capital of $30,000. In Pensylvania a number of companies were formed under the late general law, one at Beaver Falls, also at Philadelphia and in Chester county. There is also at the Harmony Society's establishment at Economy in this State, 10,000 Italian and 453 Chinese mulberry trees of various ages. In Delaware are various companies, one in Queen Anne and one in Talbot county—the former having a capital of $50,000. In Virginia there is the Virginia Company with $16,000 capital, and the Potomac $10,000, with privilege to extend to $50,000—this latter has 400 acres purchased and 2000 Chinese mulberry trees planted. In Fredericksburg, Va. also a large number of Chinese trees are planted. The states of North Carolina and Alabama, and the territory of Florida, are looking to this culture, and their climate promises rich rewards. In Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Tennessee, beginnings have been made. N Y Star.

The Sea Serpent once more.—The following is an extract from the logbook of the ship Havre, arrived at New Orleans from Havre. The statement is confirmed by the whole ship's company, 29 in number:

"Lat. 35 32 N. long. 26 05 W. saw something very singular, about 100 feet from the ship; as it approached, discovered that it was a snake; its head, which was shaped like that of a flying fish, and about the size of a barrel, lay within fifty feet of the ship's side, and the end of its tail between 4 and 500 feet in a perpendicular direction from the same; color of its body greyish, and about the size of a ship's mainmast. As this monster of the deep moved gradually from the ship near the surface of the water, in motion appeared like that created by a series of barrels rolling in water in direct line. The day was perfectly calm and all on board had a fair view of his honor, the monster, for the space of half an hour, when he shook his tail in token of adieu and left the ship.

Agriculture, was the first, and should ever be the most esteemed of all pursuits. How happy would it be for hundreds and thousands of our young men if they could be persuaded that a few acres of ground are a better capital than as many thousand dollars procured by writing their names at the bottom of a negociable note, and what years of misery might be saved if men would believe that a dollar actually earned by honorable and healthly labor as farmers and mechanics, is worth a hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and speculation.

Some folks cry out loudly against idlers, and say they are not worth the room they occupy. On the contrary, we think these gentry very useful, and very admirable, in *their own way*. It is true they do nothing and there is no positive excellence about them; but it is in their negative usefulness that they are to be peculiarly esteemed. What would, for instance, become of the pursuit of fashionable life which furnish employment to every variety of art and mystery, if it were not for idlers, who buy clothes, &c. to put on, and glasses to look into, and horses to ride? Again, it is known that the ladies must be waited on and attended when they bless the streets with their presence; what then would they do without beaux to accompany them, when the men of business must be hard at work in their offices and counting rooms, engaged in the unromantic but necessary vocations of life? Without idlers their condition would be most deplorable. There is another field of *inaction* in which the presence of idlers is much to be valued—parties, for instance, where without the well dressed, agreeable idler, who lives upon a lady's smiles, the scenes would present an assemblage of lovely faces, it is true, but be without a black spot to mark the intervals Our doctrine is that nothing was ever permitted to exist without its use, and that idlers were made to supply vacancies, when men of mind and enterprise are too busy to be amused with trifles.—*Balt. American.*

We do not agree with the editor of the American in the above paragraph. It is our firm belief that [illegible] ous to be borne.—*B. Gaz.*

New Printing Press. One of our most ingenious and worthy mechanics, Mr Thomas Trench, has invented a new Printing Press, which will eclipse every thing of the kind heretofore put in operation It is intended for stereotype plates, and will work off fifty reams of paper, of mammoth size, per day. It is intended to be attached to paper mills, and will print as fast as any mill can manufacture, without any other help than that required to manufacture the paper. The register, by a simple regulation, can easily be changed and made perfect. We have now a sheet in our office, worked on this new press, twenty-six feet long, printed on both sides at a time, in a quarter of a minute. The sheet contains two books of 160 pages each. The cost of a first rate press, on this principle, will not exceed 1000 dollars.—*N. Y. Post.*

The subscription to the "Censor," a small paper published at Vera Cruz, is $35 per annum.

Provisions at Pittsburg.—The fall of all articles of provision, when the navigation shall be fairly open, may be guessed at, by the fact that at Pittsburg bacon sells for eight and 9 cents per lb.; cheese 9 a 11 1-2; flour per barrel $5,62 1-2 a $5,87 1-2. The American Manufacturer, published in that city, under the date of April 7, says, "500 bbls. of flour at the lowest rates, were offered to a large dealer yesterday, and refused.—Flour is still falling rapidly."

We observe, by indications from different quarters that all the disposable regular force of the United States appears to be in motion for the Western frontier; probably by way of precaution against commotions among or by the emigrated Indians.—*Ib.*

The Marlboro' Gazette states that the Tobacco Plants in Prince Georges County have been materially injured by the late frosts. In some instances whole beds are said to have been destroyed.

On the 26th ult. the ship Yazoo sailed from New York for New Orleans with a detachment of 296 U. S. recruits, under the command of Capt. G. Wright, 3d infantry, accompanied by Lieut. W. R. Montgomery, 3d infantry; R. Allen and W. E. Resquish, artillery; R M. West and P. Kearney, dragoons; and Dr. H. Beall, detestined for Forts Jesup, Gibson, and Leavenworth.

POETRY.

THE SLUMBER OF FLOWERS.

We know they sleep; at eve the daisy small
Foldeth all up
Her blush tipped rays; and the wave's empress shuts,
Her star lit cup;
And each fair flower, though some with open eye,
Listens, and yields to Nature's lullaby.

The nodding Foxglove slumbers on her stock,
And fan like Ferns
Seem poised still and sleepily, until
The morn returns,
With singing birds and beams of rosy light,
To bid them dance and frolic in delight.

The drowsy poppy, who has all the day
Proudly outspread
His scarlet mantle, folds it closely now
Around his head;
And, lulled by soothing balm that his own leaves distill,
Sleeps, while the night dews fall upon the moonlit hill!

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, May 2.

Flour per bll.	$8 60a8 50
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 40a2 00
do (American,)	1 50a1 62
Corn,	83 a 91
Rye,	80a1 10
Oats,	48
Clover seed,	7 75a8 00
Flaxseed	1 44a1 50

Married;

On Wednesday last Mr. ALEXANDER MALONE to Miss. JULIAN CROUCH.

On Thursday last Mr JAMES FORMAN to Miss. CEENEY MOORE

On the same day Mr. STEPHEN P. WHITE, to Mrs CHARLOTTE KIRBY, all of Somerset County.

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 18,

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Stemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN RIDER, ESQ.

as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

ap 11

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Somerset.*
Teaglo Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

Attention

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Notice

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court, for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board

ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

ap 4

In vacation, Feb. 21st 1837.

Ordered by me the subscriber one of the associate Judges of the fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland that the sale of the Real Estate of Benjamin T. Bell as made and reported by William W. Handy Trustee, for the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed unless Cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of next May Term of Worcester County court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess Anne, once in each of three successive weeks before the said day. The report states the amount of sales to be $810 25 cents.

WM. TINGLE.

April 11

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 21, 1837.

(SEAL) On application of Eliz Simpkins, Administratrix c. w. a. of Chas. Simpkins, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Chas Simpkins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th of October 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 21th day of March, A D 1837.

ELIZABETH SIMPKINS, Adm'tx, c w a of Charles Simpkins, dec'd

ap 4

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of Noah Rider, Administrator of Sampson Parker, late of Somerset county, deceased is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Sampson Parker late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Oct, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March A. D. 1837.

NOAH RIDER,
Adm'r of Sampson Parker, dec'd.

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 11th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of Stephen Riggin, Executor of Isaac Riggin late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Isaac Riggin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Sept, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of April, A D 1837

STEPHEN RIGGIN, Ex'r
of Isaac Riggin, dec'd,

ap 18 1837

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of James Brittingham, guardian to Ann D. F. Wainright, Edward H. Wainright, and Rosmona E. M. J. Wainright, against Samuel McBryde, Benjamin Bailey and George M. Willing, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit,—a tract or parcel of land called Bellville, containing 500 acres, more or less, as the property of said Bailey which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne

on *Tuesday 16th May next,*

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs, and officers' fees for 1837.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff,

ap 18

Chancery Sale:

By virtue of a decree of the High court of Chancery of Maryland, bearing date the 12th day of April 1837, in the cause of Jesse Walter vs. Thomas Cooper, Joshua Cooper and others, heirs at law of Thomas Cooper late of Somerset county, deceased, the subscriber, as Trustee will sell at public sale, at the door of the Post Office at Barren Creek Springs,

on Friday 12th day of May next,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the

REAL ESTATE

whereof the said Thomas Cooper died seized, consisting of all the interest of the said Thomas Cooper in his life time, in and to a tract of land called Bedford, another tract called Confusion and another called Addition to McDaniel's Luck, containing in all, 110 5-8 acres more or less.

The terms of sale will be $150 to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue to be paid within twelve months from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the Trustee bearing interest from the day of Sale.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said Thomas Cooper, decd., to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery Office within four months from the day of sale.

I. D. JONES, Trustee.

ap 18 4w

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends making an application to the Judges of Somerset county court at the next term thereof for an order directing the Clerk of said court, to enter of record, the election made by Samuel Polk to take the real estate of Josiah Polk, Sen'r, at the valuation of commissioners heretofore appointed by the said court, for the division or valuation of the same; this application being made pursuant to an act of Assembly passed at December session 1836 a copy whereof is published with this advertisement.

WM. T. G. POLK.

ap 11 4w

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Polk of Somerset County.

Whereas it is represented to the General Assembly, that a commission issued under the act to direct descents, out of Somerset county court, for the division or valuation of the real estate of Josiah Polk, Sr. and that the said commissioners, or a majority of them, made return thereof in April term 1818, of said court, to the effect that the said estate would not admit of a division thereof among the several heirs, without loss and injury to all the parties entitled,—And that at May Term 1823 of said court, Samuel Polk, the heir entitled to elect to take the said estate at the valuation of the commissioners did come into open court and elect to take the same at the said valuation, and did pass his bonds to the several heirs entitled with security for their respective shares, and which said bonds were duly approved by the said court, and whereas it is represented that the said election was not entered of record, and there is room to fear, that in afteritmes difficulties might arise in regard to the title to said real estate, and as it is right and proper a suitable remedy should be provided in that behalf; therefore,

Section 1st Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for Somerset county court to enquire into the facts set forth in the preamble of this act, and if it shall appear to them by testimony, written or oral, that the said Samuel Polk did make election to take the said lands as aforesaid, and that no record of the same hath been made, or if made hath been lost, that then the said county court shall, upon application of any one interested, pass an order directing the Clerk of said court to enter the said election of record, and the said entry when so made shall have the same effect, in law, as if it had been duly entered of record, at the time the said court shall ascertain that said election was actually made: provided nevertheless, the said court shall be first satisfied that a notice of such intended application hath been published in some newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once in each week for at least four weeks before such application.

Sec. 2d And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to have or in any manner affect the right of any one of said heirs or their legal representatives, to recover any money still due for said lands.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a law which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Given under our hands this 8 h day of February 1837.

J. H. Nicholson, Clk Senate, Md.
G. G. Brewer, Clk. H. Del Md.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar,* and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. to the house occupied last year by I. D Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'd't serv't,

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,

THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. } January 3d, 1837

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair.

T. G. D.

N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Association.

Drs. King and Benson

Having associated themselves, in the practice of medicine; would inform the public that they, or one of them, may at all times be found at the residence of the former, (at Kingston) unless attending to the duties of their profession.

ap 18

NEW GOODS.

STEPHEN DRURA

Has just received a splendid assortment of

Men's ready-made Clothing,

together with a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

which he offers to his friends and the public on accommodating terms for cash.

ap 18 9tq

NOTICE.

I would again, and positively for the last time, suggest the propriety of those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND on old standing accounts or notes of hand, to come forward and settle the same without delay, the nature of my business being such, that I can no longer give indulgence. Those neglecting to do so will find that I have taken the most speedy means for relief.

JAMES C. HYLAND.

N. B. Having determined to sell my stock of goods now on hand, on very accommodating terms, at whole sale or retail, those disposed to embrace a bargain are invited to call.

J. C. H.

April 18, 1837.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of six writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, one at the suit of Isaac P. Smith, use of Henry Lankford, one at the suit of James McCormick, use of William Roach, Sen. $78 62 use of John U. Dennis, one at the suit of William Roach, $3379 81 use of John U. Dennis, one at the suit of William Williams, use of William Roach, $541 57 use of John E. Dennis, one at the suit of Dr. Thomas Robertson, and one at the suit of Henry Lankford, all against Thomas K. Carroll, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—a tract of land called Part Conclusion, Long's Lot and First Choice, containing 684 acres, more or less, also a tract or parcel of land called Convenience, containing 8 3-4 acres, Marsh Land, containing 75 acres, Johnson's Purchase and Long's Lot Inclosure, containing 782 acres more or less; also, 30 head cattle, 7 horses, 40 head sheep, 60 hogs, 4 wain carts, one horse cart, wagon, 2 pair timber wheels, 40 windsor chairs, 18 tables, 9 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 2 bureaus, 4 carpets, 8 pair andirons, 3 fire fenders, 6 pair shovels and tongs, 2 setts dining china, 3 setts tea china, 4 wash basins, 11 pitchers, 1 china Toren, 3 dozen china plates, 1 dozen common plates, 2 dozen table cloths, 12 common dishes, 270 ounces silver, one book case, one desk two setts large drawers, 6 looking glasses, one mahogany wash stand, 1 dressing table, 1 set Ivory handled knives, and forks, 1 set buck handled do two pair plated candle sticks, 2 pair common snuffers and trough, 2 dozen tumblers, 2 dozen wine glasses, 1 pair goblets and coasters, 2 plated waiters, 14 decanters, kitchen furniture, 2 wine coolers 8 waiters, 1 clock, 1 wheat fan, 12 ploughs and harrows, 12 hoes and axes, 8 large china bowls, 6 glass dishes, 7 punch glasses, 9 pair sheets, 2 rugs, 2 glass pitchers, 12 jelly glasses, one negro Nathan, one do. Nickey, one do. Arthur, one do. Fortune, one do. Saul, boy Horace, one do. Thomas, one woman Susan, one do. Minty, one do. Lucy, one do. Milly, one boy Charles, one girl Mary, one do. Sally, one do. Susan, daughter of Fortune, and one do. Amelia, one negro man named James, & Leah jr, the goods and chattels, lands and tenement of the said Carroll, which I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Thursday 11th May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost, and county levy and officers' fees for 1835, and officers' fees for 1836.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

ap 18

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

Doctor W. L. Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine. His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.*

W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 528. **TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1837.** **Vol. 2—No. 51.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 80 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

From the Weekly Messenger.

The following is one of the most touching effusions of our favorite writer, C. H. W. Our readers will have already noticed the distinctive characteristics of her poetry, ease, grace, ingenuousness. This piece is marked with a pathos that reaches the heart, with a melting and subduing force. Like her other effusions it is unstudied and unconstrained. She accomplishes without apparent effort what many others, in the same line, cannot accomplish with the severest effort.

We have seldom seen so happy an expression as that in the first verse,

So sweet that hurrying echo
Might linger long to hear.

She is certainly a born poet, such as art and study and labor can never make.

HE WAS OUR FATHER'S DARLING

He was our father's darling,
A bright and happy boy—
His life was like a summer's day,
Of innocence and joy.
His voice, like singing waters,
Fell softly on the ear,
So sweet, that hurrying echo
Might linger long to hear.

He was our mother's cherub,
Her life's untarnish'd light,
Her blessed joy of morning,
Her vision'd hope of night.
His eyes were like the day beams,
That brighten all below—
His ringlets like the gather'd gold
Of sunset's gorgeous glow.

He was our sister's plaything,
A happy child of glee,
That frolick'd on the parlor floor,
Scarce higher than our knee.
His joyous bursts of pleasure
Were wild as mountain wind—
His laugh, the free unfetter'd laugh
Of childhood's chainless mind.

He was our brother's treasure,
Their bosom's early pride:
A fair depending blossom,
By their protecting side.
A thing to watch and cherish,
With varying hopes and fears—
To make the slender, trembling reed,
Their staff for future years.

He is —— a blessed angel,
His home is in the sky—
He shines among those living [illegible],
Beneath his maker's eye
A freshly gather'd lily,
A bud of early doom,
Hath been transplanted from the earth,
To bloom beyond the tomb.

C. H. W.

SONG.

Give me repose and peace! Let other's prove
The losing game of strife,
Or climb the hill or plow the wave;
To find out fortune or a grave,
Stake happiness and life,
Oh! give me rest and peace,
And quietude and love!

Give me repose and peace! The power the sway,
The sceptre, crown, and throne,
Are thorny treasures, pay ill
The sacrifice of joy and will—
All man can call his own.
Oh! give me rest and peace,
To bless my humble day!

Give me repose and peace! I covet not
The laurel or the wreath:
Wars to the brave, strifes to the strong,
Ambition to the proud, belong—
All hand in hand with death
But be repose and peace,
And life and joy, my lot!

The Richmond Enquirer contradicts the statement that Mr. Randolph's will, liberating his slaves, had been confirmed. There has been no decision.

Emigration West.—From present appearances, the Atlantic cities must throw their thousands of laborers and mechanics, this year, into the lap of the fast growing West. The want of employ and money not only compels the mechanic to look for a subsistence elsewhere, but the speculator, merchant and broker are gathering up their little remaining fragments, preparatory to commencing their system of domestic economy in the West, where they may enjoy the comforts and necessaries of life, far from the ostentation and extravagance of the Atlantic cities, to support which requires such a wear and tear of mental and physical abilities. We bid them God speed; the fertile valleys of the Wisconsin and Illinois are beyond all comparison the native garden spots of this continent.

Even the unsold Territories on the Rock River, in Illinois, and the Wisconsin, are peopling by the best and most wealthy class of citizens from the old States, with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of this country. A preference seems to be given to the unsurveyed lands, on account of the undoubted healthiness of the latitudes in which they lay. All the gentlemen emigrants are turning squatters.—*Star.*

Ladies Sleeves—Tight Lacing. We thought when the *mammoth* sleeves of the Ladies had become unfashionable, that the saving and injurious practice of compressing their waists, would also be discarded. But from a *cursory* glance at the dear creatures, we regret to see that it is not so. There is only one custom which we now think of, that is analogous to this practice, and that is existing among certain Indian tribes in the far West, who take infinite pains to coax their noddles into the shape of a pancake. But these Indians have no brains, or no use for any—and therefore they can do themselves no harm by indulging in this freak. All ladies, however, are supposed to have hearts, and to have constant use for them—and they ought at least to give them room to palpitate. Bonnets are now made to a size, to conform with the fashion, that in church fills all space, shuts out vision and places everything in the shade. How often have we envied that wonderful and magnanimous people, the Friends, who care no more about the decrees of a vain and conceited French dress maker in Paris, than they do about the twitterings of a blue jay on our hills. Plain, rich and, nice, their fashion has lasted more than a century. Is it not as becoming as it was in the days of Wm. Penn, and those sweet ladies who stood with him in infant Philadelphia?—*Barre Gazette.*

From Cooper's "Gleaning's in Europe."

FEMALES OF FRANCE—STYLE OF BEAUTY, &c.

Although female beauty is not common in France, when it is found, it is usually of a very high order. The sweet cherub-like, guileless expression, that belongs to the English female face, and through it to the American, is hardly ever, perhaps never, met with here. The French countenance seldom conveys the idea of extreme, infantile innocence. Even in the children there is a manner, which, while it does not absolutely convey an impression of an absence of the virtues, I think leaves less conviction of its belonging to the soul of the being, than the peculiar look [illegible]. One always sees woman, modest, amiable, spiritual, feminine, and attractive, if you will, in a French girl; while [illegible] a young angel in a [illegible] American face. I have [illegible] allusion now to religious education, or to religious feelings, which are quite as general in the sex, particularly the young of good families, under the characteristic distinctions, here as any where else. In this particular, the great difference is, that in America it is religion, and France it is infidelity, that is metaphysical.

There is a coquettish prettiness that is quite common in France, in which air and manner are mingled with a certain sauciness of expression, that is not easily described, but which, while it blends well enough with the style of the face, is rather pleasing than captivating. It marks the peculiar beauty of the grisette, who, with her little cap, hands stuck in the pockets of her apron, mincing walk, coquettish eye, and well balanced head, is a creature perfectly sui generis. Such a girl is more like an actress imitating the character than one is apt to imagine the character itself. I have met with imitators of these roguish beauties in a higher station, such as the wives and daughters of the industrious classes, as it is the fashion to call them here, and even among the banking community, but never among women of condition, whose deportment in France, whatever may be their morals, is usually marked by gentility of air, and a perfectly good tone of manner, always excepting that small taint of rouerism to which I have already alluded, and which certainly must have come from the camp and emigration.

The highest style of the French beauty is the classical. I cannot recall a more lovely picture, a finer union of the grand and femenine, than the Duchess de——, in full dress, at a carnival ball, where she shone peerless among hundreds of the elite of Europe. I see her now, with her small, well seated head; her large dark brilliant eye riveted on the mazes of a Pologuaise, danced in character; her hair, black as the raven's wing, clustering over a brow of ivory; her graceful form slightly inclining forward in delighted and graceful attention; her features just Grecian enough to be a model of delicate beauty just Roman enough to be noble; her color heightened to that of youth, by the heat of the room, and her costume, in which all the art of Paris was blended with a critical knowledge of the just and the becoming. And yet this woman was a grandmother!

The Metropolitan, in a fine sketch of the late Counsellor Sampson, has the following anecdote:—

An anecdote is related of his forensic courage at this time, which strikingly illustrates the dignity and moral firmness of his character. At one of the government prosecutions before the bloody Norbury, a suborned witness was brought to prove, what was then the seal of condemnation and death, that the prisoner was a United Irishman, and had administered the secret oath of the Society, involving the penalty of death, to others, according to the form which was produced. A leer of satisfaction, never absent from his face, while the death of his victim was in prospect, lighted up the bloated eye of the judge, when the intrepid counsel took the paper in his hand, and in an emphatic tone, which commanded and arrested attention, he called upon the court and jury to hear the oath, for taking and administering which, they were about to condemn a fellow creature to the gallows; he then, to the astonishment of all, mounted the witness-box, and read, with a voice, of which the loud and earnest tones were rendered still more impressive by his manner, "In the presence of God, I do voluntarily declare, I will persevere in endeavouring to form a brotherhood of affection amongst Irishmen of every religious persuasion, and that I will also persevere in my endeavours to obtain an equal, full, and adequate representation of all the people of Ireland." He paused a moment, looked up to the jury and the judge, and then, when the attention of every one was rivetted on him, turned round to the witness at his side—"Is this the only oath the prisoner at the bar administered to you?" "It is." "Is the taking of this oath the only ceremony required to make an United Irishman?" "It is." The advocate looked at the judge, the jury, and the court; and lifting the Bible from the desk before him, while his commanding figure was raised to the fullest height, he strongly repeated again those memorable words, solemnly kissed it, and said "*So help me God*—I now call your lordship and the jury to bear witness, that I too, am an United Irishman." He then turned to the crown lawyer, and added, "Mr. Attorney General, you may file your process, if you please; here is no need for perjury in your witnesses." The effect was irresistible; he left the box and sat down; and almost immediately after the prisoner was acquitted; but from that time, Sampson was marked out for sacrifice.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session 1836.

A supplement to an act to provide for electing Commissioners for Baltimore county, and prescribing their duties.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty five, chapter twenty-eight, Baltimore county was divided into three separate election districts, for the purpose of electing two commissioners for and from each; *and whereas,* by the erection of Carroll county, the said districts have become deranged, and it becomes necessary to reorganize said districts, Therefore:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the first district shall be composed of the first, second and fifth election districts, which shall elect two commissioners, and the second shall be composed of the ninth, tenth, eleventh and thirteenth election district, and elect two commissioners in [illegible], and the third shall be composed of the remainder of the county, and also elect two in like manner.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the said election shall take place at the time and in the manner already provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 3 And be it enacted, That the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

An act, entitled, an act to authorize and require the levy court of Worcester county, to select places for holding the elections in certain districts in said county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That as soon as the commissioners named in the act, entitled, an act to provide for an alteration in the constitution so far as relates to the division of the sixth election districts in Worcester county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter two hundred and sixty-four, shall have laid off and established an additional district out of the sixth election district in said county, and shall have made return of their proceedings to the levy court of said county, as is provided for in said act, the levy court of said county are hereby required at their first meeting after the return as aforesaid, or as soon thereafter as may be, to fix upon and select proper places for holding the elections in each of the said districts.

From the Mobile Advertiser, April 27.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS.—A highly respectable gentleman from Virginia, was in this city a day or two since, on his way home from Mississippi, and gave some facts in relation to the money affairs which are well worthy of serious consideration.—He is well known here by gentlemen from this neighborhood in Virginia, to be worth about $1,000,000. He had been to Mississippi to purchase a plantation. He saw some strange things there. A planter had about 30 negroes taken by the Sheriff and sold at auction. There was a crowd assembled—but one or two bidders were found. The thirty negroes were knocked off for a little more than four thousand dollars. The crowd gathered about the purchaser and warned him not to pay for the negroes, for he should not have them—their neighbor's property should not be thus sacrificed. The consequence was, the negroes went back to their master. At Vicksburg, he found an acquaintance with 20 or 30 negroes for sale. The man could get no money for them, and actually had to apply to the Virginia gentleman for a loan of money to pay his board with. He saw at Vicksburg, some negroes up at auction—cash sale. A likely looking fellow was bid for until $450 were offered. Not another bid could be had. The owner then stepped up and changed the terms of sale from cash to twelve months credit, with ample security. The bidding raised like electricity. The same fellow was knocked off at $1625.

The gentlemen arrived at New Orleans in company with a fellow Virginian, and there they got out of cash. The gentleman tried to dispose of a draft on the bank at Alexandria, for a few hundred dollars to carry him home, and showed a certificate from its cashier, that he had $12,000 deposited in its vaults. But all to no purpose, he could raise no money in New Orleans in that way. Well, he and his friend came to Mobile. They found a friend here who knew them well, and that friend undertook to get the requisite sum of money for them to go home with, for a draft on the Alexandria Bank. He worked like a silk worm for hours; and was about giving up in despair, when fortunately he found another Virginian who wished to make a remittance to Alexandria, and had deposited a few hundred dollars in the Branch of the State Bank here to purchase a draft with. The business was done and Mobile money was obtained. But then, as Mobile money would not answer to travel with out of Alabama, the gentleman was anxious to get most of it exchanged for Georgia, Carolina or United States money. For this exchange, away went his friend here upon the dog trot all over the town for an hour, offering two, three and four per cent. for the kinds of money wanted. At last he succeeded in procuring enough to begin the journey with, and the Virginia *millionaire* has left us.

MR. BIDDLE'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

Much has been said in the papers of a recent visit to Washington by the President of the Bank of the United States, and it has been suggested that this visit might possibly have had for its object, some consultation with the Treasury and with the Executive, upon the present distressed state of the commercial community.

Under these circumstances we felt it to be a duty to ascertain, in an authentic way, the facts of the case, and the result of our inquiries has certainly afforded us very little satisfaction, as to the disposition of the government to aid the commercial community in these moments of extreme difficulty.

We understand that, being on other business at Washington, Mr Biddle took occasion to call on the President of the United States, to pay his respects to him in that character, and especially to afford the President an opportunity, if he chose to embrace it, to speak of the present [illegible] things and to confer, if he saw fit, with the head of the largest banking institution in the country and [illegible] institution to which such general application has been made for relief.

During the interview however, the President remained profoundly silent upon the great and interesting topics of the day, and as Mr. Biddle did not think it his business to introduce them, not a word in relation to them was said.

How little does this conduct resemble that which, under like circumstances, the English government, or indeed any government, having sympathy with the sufferings of the people; would pursue!

We entertain not a doubt, that if there were now at the head of this government, a President who entered into the feelings and wants of the community, and who was willing to consult those whose ability and experience entitle them to be consulted; who would show a frank and honest disposition to exert his constitutional and legal powers in countenancing measures for public relief, a cheerful aspect would be thrown over the present gloom in eight and forty hours. But the melancholy, the awful truth is, we have an administration which does nothing to relieve, but every thing to distress the commercial community.—*N. Y. American.*

The Fredericksburg Arena publishes the following statement, showing the rapid increase of Banking capital, and the great expansion of the currency in the United States, since the year 1830:—

First. There has been an augmentation in the number of banks from 330 to 627, being an increase of three hundred and fifty seven, besides one hundred and forty-six branches.

Secondly. An augmentation of the banking capital of the United States from $145,181,208 to $324,240,292, being an increase of upwards of one hundred and seventy-nine millions of dollars.

Thirdly. An expansion in the circulation of bank notes from $61,328,898, to $185,-753,506, being an increase in the paper money of the country of upwards of one hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars.

Fourthly. An augmentation of the amount of deposites, public and private, from $55,559,728 to $154,541,894, being an increase of nearly ninety-nine millions of dollars.

Fifthly. An extension of the amount of bank loans and discounts from $200,451,-214, to $590,892,661, being an increase of upwards of three hundred and ninety millions of dollars, a sum only twelve millions less than the aggregate of the increased capital, circulation and deposites.

The Strippings.—Every body is inquiring what should make the times so wretchedly bad. Banks, merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen failing; laboring men destitute of employment—no money to be had, and no prospect of relief. The truth of the matter is, we are just getting the strippings of Gen. Jackson's glorious administration. For 8 years we have fed upon glory as it came to us through hired agents and party presses; that is what the farmers would call top milk. Now we begin to enjoy the effects of the experiment, and the general measures of the administration; this is what the farmers would call strippings, or the very cream of the administration. Van Buren is perfectly right, so far as regards his future administration. He, by way of gulling the flats and securing his election, promised to carry out the measures of Gen. Jackson Had he, on the start, counteracted the old General's pernicious measures, set things right, and caused all to go on smoothly, the party would have sworn that he was only carrying out the General's measures, and while the old hero obtained the praise the knowing ones would have been jeering him upon his departure from the tracts of the greatest and best. He accordingly lets the General's measures go on until a devoted people are satisfied, when his own measures of relief will be the more acceptable, and redound more to his credit. Like Old Dabby the Hittite, he thinks there is no way so convincing to people as to send an argument home to them good and strong; and the way we get it now is a caution. Where now is Col. Humbug Benton with his bags of yellow boys that were to flood this happy land? Where are all your mindless, unprincipled partizans that have been feeding upon the public bounty, while they were employed in deranging the currency, and destroying the business of the country, some are luxuriating at foreign Courts, while others are patting upon their ill gotten gains at home.—

North River Times.

The Courier says New Orleans will shortly be enabled to boast of having two of the largest and most magnificent hotels in the world, the Exchange Hotel in St. Charles street, and the City Exchange in St. Louis street, both are being built by incorporated companies, with banking privileges, [illegible] cost will be very near $1,000,000.

Gov. Everett has appointed Mr Lincoln of Worcester, Commissioner to publish the Journal of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts during 1774 and 1775—an eventful period, which in fact embraces an epitome it may be said of lofty feeling and chivalrous action of those hallowed days, in all of which the Bay State was the foremost of the then British provinces.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, MAY 16 1837.

A dreadful conflagration occurred in Detroit on the 27th ult. Fifty stores and dwellings were destroyed. Loss estimated at two to three hundred thousand dollars.

The number of failures in New York on the 4th including some for very heavy amounts and not including many for sums comparatively trifling, was TWENTY ONE; and the aggregate is two hundred and ninety.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.
Members of Congress Elected.

Whigs.	*Van Buren.*
Henry A. Wise,	Francis E. Rives,
Charles F. Mercer,	James Garland,
John Robertson,	Geo. C Dromgoole,
Francis Mallory,	Walter Coles,
John Talliaferro,	John M. Patton,
R. M. T. Hunter,	James M. Mason,
Andrew Donnlly,	James W. Bouldin,
	Wm. S. Morgan,
	J. S. Pennybacker,
	Andrew Beirne,
	Archibald Stuart,
	Robert Craig,
	John W. Jones.

Three districts to hear from.

[From the New Orleans Bee of May 5th.]
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Capture of a Mexican brig of war by the United States Ship Natchez.—The schooner Climax which arrived last evening, puts us in possession of the following important intelligence.

The U. S. Ship of war, Natchez, on the 17th April off the Brasos St. Jago, made a formal demand on the Mexican authorities to deliver up and release the American vessels Julius Caesar Champion, Leonides and three others, whose names are not recollected; which had been illegally captured by the Mexican Fleet, cruising off the coast of the Republic of Texas. To this demand no answer was returned. The Climax was in company with the Natchez, and had been brought to by the Mexican fleet. A firing was commenced from the fort and the Mexican brig Bravo, upon the Natchez and the Climax, and an eighteen pound ball struck the Climax, came through the port forward the fore rigging went through the deck into the starboad bow, started a plank and caused the schooner to make three feet and a half of water in an hour.

The Natchez being informed of the situation of the Climax, sent her carpenter and several of the crew to that vessel. Having repaired the Climax, she took her in convoy as far as off Matagorda: In the meanwhile the Mexican brig of war (formerly the Privilegio) hove in sight, and was taken possession of by the Natchez, a prize crew put on board, and she was ordered to Pensacola.

These are the imperfect particulars we have received. The taking of the vessel may be relied on, but we regret the circumstances that led to this act, are not more minutely detailed. Doubtless, the aggravation was very great and the honor of the American flag compelled the commander of the Natchez to take the step he did.

The fact that on the previous occasion of the Mexican folly and audacity, when the Louisiana was so unjustifiably and illegally captured, a similar course would have been completely justified on the part of Captain Mervine.

P. S. The Steamer Grampus reports that the Mexican brig is off the S. W. Pass, in the custody of the U. S Ship of war Natchez, bound for Pensacola.

TEXAS--MEXICO--THE UNITED STATES.--The Mexican Government has made a formal protest against the recognition of the independence of Texas by the U. States. Although the intelligence of the fact of the recognition had not officially reached Mexico, its publication in the New Orleans Bee left no room for doubt on the subject in the minds of the Mexican authorities. The following is a translated extract from the Protest:

"The Mexican Government estimates too highly the justice of that of the United States to suppose that unworthy views or those of aggrandizement could have induced it to take in advance the step in question; but since the fact seems unquestionable, seeing that it has been promulgated in the official journals of the United States, like the 'Bee of New Orleans,'" the underwriter has received express orders from his Excellency the President *ad interim* of the Mexican Republic, to protest in the most solemn manner, before all civilized nations, against the recognition of the independence of the so called republic of Texas, made by the United States of America that it cannot in any manner, neither now or at any time hereafter, diminish or invalidate the least of the rights of the Mexican Republic, over the territory of Texas, or of those which it unquestionably possesses, to take all necessary measures in its power to recover it.

"The undersigned suggests to the Honorable Secretary of Foreign Relations of the U. S. to bring to the notice of the President of the United States the contents of this note and protest (Signed)

"Jose Maria Ortiz de Monasterios."

Nathaniel Towsend has been recognised by the President, as Consul of the Republic of Texas, for the port of New Orleans.

[By request.]

From the Cambridge Chron. of 6th inst

At a meeting of citizens who had previously subscribed their names, for the purpose of forming an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for Dorchester, and to be extended to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, held at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday afternoon, the first of May, Major Manning, was called to the Chair, and Thomas Hayward, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Dr. Joseph E. Muse explained the object of the meeting, and proposed a committee to report articles of association and a scheme of Premiums.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee—Dr. Joseph E. Muse, Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, Samuel Sewell, Thomas Wingate, William E. Harrison, William H. Yates, Jno. Webb, Dr. John H. Hooper, Stephen Rawleigh and John F. Eccleston. The Committee retired for a short time, and upon their return, the Chairman, Dr. Joseph E. Muse, made the following report

Your Committee respectfully report that they have deliberately viewed the subjects submitted to their consideration, by the Dorchester Agricultural Society, and they offer the subjoined "articles of association" and "Scheme of Premiums," with some reflections *explanatory* of their views of the great purposes of this institution, and of the extension of the scheme to objects not usually embraced by similar societies.

The agricultural interest of Dorchester County, and indeed, of the State of Maryland, is by common consent, acknowledged to be in a state of the lowest depression, and most deplorable condition, embarrassing to all who are concerned in it, directly, or indirectly.

The great staple crop, "wheat," has failed, for very many years, to compensate the costs and the labor of its culture.

The climate has manifestly, become adversary to the growth of this plant, "once the boast and the wealth of our country.

To supply this loss by the introduction of other plants, whose phisiological character and habits may be better adapted to the present climate, is a problem; which merits the first consideration of this society; and whose solution requires much experiment, cost and labor; and is well worthy to have received long ago, the aid of Legislative wisdom, which in many other States has been liberally contributed.

Your Committee will not withhold *this clear truth*, "that without speedy relief, the agriculture of the State will be annihilated, by the emigration, or the bankruptcy of its *discarded* votaries.

Individuals cannot, in justice to themselves, incur the expenditures, inseparable from such experiments. The State, through her honorable body, has been often invoked for relief, and and so often, she has refused her fostering hand.

Under the pressure of these circumstances, of this paradoxical policy and marvellous apathy of that horrible body, we will not on the present occasion, presume to say, "sagacious body, which overflowing in their charities and kindness, have seen fit to practice liberality, and copious beneficence, in their bounties to all branches of human industry, within the sphere of their action," excepting only, that, which is the object of our present solitude, on which too, all others must chiefly depend. Under these considerations and these appaling facts, "it becomes the moral duty of this discarded class to look to themselves, and cherish the profession, on which they hope to subsist," by the small resources, which a few "*associated individuals*" may afford, who, widely differing from their honorable representatives, hold the *heretical doctrine*. "That Agriculture," the denounced subject of legislative contempt, is one of the most prominent interests of the community.

Your Committee from a view of the above most true, yet, lamentable premises, involving, "they are constrained to acknowledge the political honor, and intelligence, as well as the destinies of our native and beloved State, and the happiness of its citizens, conclude,"that the most efficient application of the small funds of the society will be chiefly, for the introduction and encouragement of the growth and manufacture of *new species* of crops, which may have been elsewhere profitable.

To this view, they recommend a particular attention to the propagation of the *Mulberry* and the production of *cocoons* for silk.

The introduction of the *Sugar Beet* and the *manufacture* of Sugar.

The culture of *Spanish Tobacco*, and its manufacture into Segars.

The culture of *Hemp*, and others in general that may offer a prospect of fair remuneration for cost and labor.

Your committee, therefore recommend the accompanying scheme of premiums, as one the most conducive to the laudable purposes of the institution.

CROPS.

For the 5 best contiguous acres wheat not less than 20 bushels, $ 0
For the 5 best do do Indian corn not less than 350 bus. 0
For the best acre Irish potatoes, not less than 300 bus. 0
For the best mangel wurzel, not less than 35 ton, 0
For the best half acre sugar beet, 0
For the best do do of Hemp, 0
For the best and greatest quantity of sugar from beet, 0
For the best crop of parsnips, not less than 500 bus. on 1 acre, 0
For the best crop of carrots, not less than 500 bus. on 1 acre, 0
For the greatest number mulberry stocks, "multicaulis" and "white Italian," raised or owned by a member—and no less than 300; 4 ft. high, 0
For the greatest quantity cocoons, raised by a member, 0
For the most profitable species of crop and its manufacture—of any kind—and from any country, made by a member, and on not less than an acre; whose nett profits shall be not less $100 per acre, 0
If the nett profits reach $200 per acre, 0
If do do 300 do 0

N. B. Not each, but the highest on the scale, shall be entitled; nor, is it to deemed essential, that the growth as well as the manufacture, shall both be the product of the same or present year, as this, in many cases, is wholly impossible, and therefore will be required in *none* nor shall any article whatever, in the list, above or below named, which may be entitled to the highest premium also receive a second.

For the best crop of Swedish or other turnips, not less than 400 bus. $
For the best crop of hay on 3 acres, not less than 6 tons, 0
For one acre of Palm Christi, 0

HORSES.

For the best stallion, 0
For the best mare, 0
For the best colt under 4 years. 0

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best bull over two years, 0
For the best do under 2 ys. 0
For the best milch cow, 0
For the best heifer under 2 years, 0
For the best pr. of well broke oxen, 0
For the best fatted bullock, 0

SWINE.

For the best boar over 1 year old. 0
For the best breeding sow, little pigs with her, 0
For the best boar pig under 12 months, 0
For the best sow pig under 12 do, 0
For the fattest and heaviest hog, not less than 300 lbs. live weight, under 2 years, 0

SHEEP.

For the best ram, 0
For the best ewe, 0
For the best lot of weathers, not less than six. 0

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

For the best 10 yds flannel, 0
For the best 20 do kersey, 0
For the best 20 do linsey, 0
For the best 20 do carpeting, 0
For the best hearth rug. 0
For the best counterpane, 0
For the best 10 yds linen sheeting, 0
For the best 10 do linen diaper, for table cloths. 0
For the best 10 do linen diaper, for toweling, 0
For the best pr knit woolen srockings, 0
For the best pr do cotton do 0

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best agricultural implement, that may be considered new and worthy of notice, 0

BUTTER.

For the best butter, not less than 5 lbs. (fresh,) 0
For the best 10 lbs. potted butter, not less than 3 month old, 0

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For a sample of the best barrel cider of any age, 0

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

For the best ploughing by 2 horses.
For the best ploughman.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The Society shall be styled the Dorchester Agricultural Society.

2. Citizens of Dorchester and all other counties of the E. S of Maryland, may become members, by subscribing their names, in person, or by proxy to these articles of association, and paying to the Treasurer of the Society three dollars, on or before the 1st day of June next.

3. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, and twelve Directors; and they shall be elected forthwith, by ballot, for the term of one year from the day of election.

4. The Directors "four making a quorum," shall, with the President, who shall preside at the board, or in his absence, one of the vice presidents, constitute a board for the transaction of business.

5. The board shall appoint a Secretary and Treasurer.

6. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be, ex officio, a committee of correspondence.

7. The President may call a meeting when he may deem it advisable, by a notice, eight days at least, previously, in one of the Cambridge newspapers.

8. The Secretary shall record the transactions of the Society, and take charge of the books and papers.

9. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds, and disburse them only, on the written order of the President, approved by the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary.

10. The committee of correspondence shall correspond with individuals and Societies, as occasion may require, for agricultural purposes.

11. The Board may appropriate the funds, at their discretion, for agricultural objects, including whatever may, in their judgement, conduce to the science and art of agriculture.

The members having subscribed their names, as required by the articles, proceeded to elect their officers, and upon balloting, the following gentlemen were elected, Dr. J. E. Muse, was elected President; James Dixon, Thomas I. H. Eccleston, Thomas Hayward, all of Dorchester county, and Col. John Gale of Somerset county, John U. Dennis, of Worcester county, and Col. Nicholas Goldsborough of Talbot county, Vice Presidents; Dr. John H. Hooper, Treasurer; and Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Secretary.

Board of Directors—Wm. T. Goldsborough, John R. Keene, John C. Henry, Stephen Rawleigh, James Thompson, Hooper Rawleigh, John F. Eccleston, Reuben Tall, Samuel Sewell Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, Thomas Barnett and James B. Steele.

The exhibition will be held in Cambridge, on the first Tuesday and Friday of November next.

ANTHONY MANNING, Chr'n.
THOMAS HAYWARD, Sec'ry,
May 3th, 1837.

LABORS OF MISSIONARIES—ACCOUNT OF THE HOLY LAND—PLAIN OF SHARON—JERUSALEM.—Without reference to their spiritual labors, our adventurous missionaries, generally well instructed, and always buoyed up by the enthusiasm of their vocation, confer lasting benefits upon history by the vast number of interesting facts of a temporal character they gather during their extensive perambulations in remote quarters of the earth. Their calling also gives them an advantage over others, who would scarcely venture upon the perilous voyages undertaken by them, as the most barbarous tribes generally look upon them with a degree of respect. There are some religious papers printed in our country, which occasionally contain highly valuable letters of this kind from our missionaries abroad. The Cincinnati (Ohio) Journal or Western Luminary, is among the number. We abridge from that paper portions of a long letter, dated Jaffa, Syria, Sept. 30, 1836—After leaving the orange, fig, lemon, olive and palm gardens near Jaffa, the party pursued their route towards Ramla on the high road to Jerusalem. The Indian fig in rows or ridges of sand makes excellent garden hedges. The water from the wells is raised by wheels and oxen; according to the antiquated usages of a country yet virgin to the impress of steam and modern innovations. Many fields of white sand are washed up in the country bordering the coast. The country is undulating as if once rolled over by the sea. The fields are unenclosed—the gardens only about the towns have enclosures. Some cotton was seen—land much burnt up—yet the soil is rich and unimproved. This is the plain of Sharon—the officers of Com. Elliot's squadron, while at Jaffa, were presented with a flag at the American Consul's. It was said they went from Jaffa to Jerusalem in about six hours—the distance is computed at 30 miles. Pursuing a course S. E. from Remla, the missionary party found the soil richer, and no sand—Yet uncultivated, but here and there in spots. Passed some poor huts, and small villages and a few scattered flocks. Yet this beautiful plain of Sharon could sustain millions. Not a single rose or lilly was found. Reaching the hill country they found some oak shrubs and thistles—still a wide waste as before with the some exceptions. Now see limestone rocks—horizontal and stratified—resembling sometimes a wall—in other places having caves—country now better cultivated—saw the deep black sea and white coast. It was on these hills that Israelites loved to look over the beautiful plain of Sharon. It was once unsafe on account of the robbers (Sheiks) to travel the route, but Ibrahim Pasha has put a stop to those banditti. On approaching Jerusalem yet unseen, observed many quarries of stone. The table land here almost destitute of vegetation—but covered with masses of rough rock. Some towers of the city now came into view; then the tops of the walls and soon the domes, minarets and whole city. This wonderful place is on a high flattish ridge—Saw the channel of the rivulet Gihon with its pools on the dry bed. The brook Cedron is in the same state, with precipitous banks, only washed when there are rains that fill the bed. Jerusalem is on the angle of junctions of these rivers or rather beds or ravines, occupying the space between them. The city declines to the east—it terminates both on the south and east by the abrupt deep ravines—The hill of Zion is the S. E. corner and one of the highest—it is now a Greek burying ground outside the walls. Mrs. Thompson and Dr. Dodge of the American mission are buried there—the mission has now a burial lot on Mount Zion.—Mount Moriah is a little north of Mount Zion. On this stood the temple, and now the mosque of St. Omar. It was formerly separated from Mount Zion by a valley now filled up—Here lies the pool of Siloam. Jerusalem has a strong high wall around it—four gates only opened—the rest walled up—"The Jaffa gate, which we entered at; the Zion gate, which lies east of the Jaffa, and on the hill of Zion; St. Stephen's gate, which opens next the valley of Cedron, and north of Mt Moriah; and the Damascus gate, which lies on the north side of the city. The highest part of the city is west of the Jaffa gate."

N. Y. Star.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF MISSOURI.

The interior of Missouri is nearly free from fogs; and a swamp in the northern portion is rarely to be found. The atmosphere is much dryer than it is in the same latitude east of the mountains; the summer is longer and the winter shorter, and easterly wind, such as we have in the Atlantic States, is never felt; and consumption, which sweeps away one third of the adult population of the Eastern States, is a rare disease in Missouri. Rains in winter are of rare occurrence. The snow decends and frequently remains until the spring returns. The deep soil, and deeper clay bed beneath it prevent the long dry summer from destroying the vegetation; and the soil is so rich that without a dry atmosphere the grain would sink prostrate to the earth. The countenances of the children and people generally are ruddy, with a sufficient indication of prevailing good health. Bilious fevers and fever and ague constitute nearly the whole sickness of the country; and these yield to medicine as readily as in any other State. That people sicken and die there with some complaint is certain; but Missouri is as healthy as Pennsylvania or New York.

In the heat of summer the prairies are daily visited by a breeze, and are generally cooler than the woodlands. The nights in summer are commonly cool. The water is impregnated slightly with limestone. Good water can be found in wells, dug in suitable places, from twenty to forty feet in depth, but generally some blowing of limestone rock is requisite before a permanent spring is found.

Phil. Inq.

Domestic duties of Girls.—The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as in the literary circles of her time, has said that 'the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are ennobled by sentiment,' and they are truly ennobled when we do them, either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. 'To furnish a room,' continues this lady, 'is no longer a common place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet makers, it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with my cook, it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations, viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachment, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world.'

RAVENA—*A remarkable fact*—This town in Ohio, stands on a fixed and moderately elevated tract, directly on the dividing line between the waters which run into the Ohio and those which run into Lake Erie. The old courthouse is so situated that the rain which falls on the north side of the roof passes into the Cayahoga, and is discharged into the St. Lawrence, while that which falls on the south side passes into the Gulf of Mexico, so that this house in a rainy day is a fountain of waters for two opposite hemispheres of the globe.

Kingston Hall, Somerset county Md
May 1st, 1837

***Miss Carroll** has now in employment a French Lady, highly qualified to teach the French language, and to instruct in Music, instrumental and vocal, and also, to give lessons in Drawing and Painting*

Her school is located in a pleasant part of Somerset county and is distant about ten miles from Princess Anne, the county town. A steam boat from Baltimore, arrives once a week near Princess Anne, where carriages can always be procured, to convey persons to the school.—Stages also from Delaware, arrive twice or thrice a week, at Princess Anne

The principal studies attended to in this school are as follows:—Reading, Writing, Composition English Grammar, Geography with the drawing of Maps History natural and civil, Rhetoric, moral and natural Philosophy Astronomy Chemistry Logic, Political Economy, Geology, Botany, Conchology, Mythology Geometry, Arithmetic, with Book keeping and Algebra.

TERMS.

Board and tuition in all the English branches	$25 00 *per quarter*
Washing,	5 00 " "
Bedding,	2 00, " "
Day Scholars,	5 00 " "

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music, with use of the Piano,	$15 00 *per qr.*
French,	6 00 " "
Drawing and Painting,	6 00 " "
Oriental Work,	2 00 " "

Books and stationary furnished at cost. Payments to be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.

There will be a public examination in every session. The vacation will take place the last day of August, and continue until the first Monday in October.

☞ *The Institution will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Carroll's father Thomas King Carroll.*



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1837.

Somerset County Court, commenced its May Term yesterday.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS.

The Banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, have found it necessary to suspend specie payments. The holders of the notes of these Banks, however, should not feel the least uneasiness in consequence of the adoption of this measure, The Banks are doubtless, in a solvent state, and as soon as the present extraordinary state of things ceases to exist, will resume operations.—Till then we should suffer the inconvenience resulting from the holding of their paper, rather than dispose of it, for specie, at a discount of 10 or 12 per cent.

The Banks of Baltimore continued to redeem their notes, as presented, with specie, up to Thursday 3 o'clock, when intelligence reached that city of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of New York and Philadelphia As soon as this news was received, a meeting of the officers of the several banks was called, to determine upon the expediency of the adoption of a similar course by the banks of Baltimore. The meeting was organized by calling Robert Smith, Esq., (of the Bank of Baltimore,) to the Chair, and appointing Robert Mickle, Esq., (of the Union Bank,) Secretary. The following resolutions, offered by J. J. Speed Esq., (of the bank of Baltimore,) were unanimously adopted:—

1st. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the information received this day that the Banks of Philadelphia and New York, have suspended specie payments, it is expedient and necessary for the Banks of this city, for their own protection, and the interest of the whole community, to pursue, for a limited period, the same course.

2d. *Resolved*, That while the measure is recommended from a belief in its imperative necessity, every assurance of safety is felt in the stability of the monied Institutions of this city.

The Baltimore Gazette of Friday says—

The Messrs Cohen's continue to day to pay their notes as presented, in specie—and all matters are proceeding in a quiet and orderly manner at the other Banks. The citizens seem to be very generally satisfied that such a necessity existed as fully excuses the officers of the Banks for pursuing the course adopted by the two principal cities of the Union.

The Rochester Democrat says that city has suffered less by the pressure than many other places, yet it is asserted that plans for the erection of at least five hundred buildings have been abandoned on account of the existing embarrassments.

PROPHECY OF J. QUINCY ADAMS. *Extract from Mr. Adams' suppressed speech April 1834.*

Sir, the pressure of the removal of the deposites is nearly past, it has ruined its thousands, and afflicted its millions—but the simoon has blown over, and they who prostrated themselves on their faces before the blast, survive, unhurt, and may rise, and yet find their way out of the desert. The pressure from the removal of the deposites is passing away. The prosperity of a great nation cannot long suffer from so trifling an incident as that. But the wrong is done and *its consequences will remain festering and inflaming the body of the community* until that wrong shall be repaired. Your President has usurped legislative power—he has laid his hands upon your treasure and he is now converting it to his own purposes. He has seized it, and now wields it as a weapon of power to himself, and an instrument of plunder to his partisans. Yet his *Experiment* has but just commenced—its object is not merely to destroy, but to break the bank. His chosen State banks are to be his depositories and expresses to restore a metallic currency. With what intuitive sagacity are the means adapted to the end!—Sir, his State banks would load the nation they are already *hurling to universal bankruptcy* His hand must be stayed, or the nation is undone!

The above is *prophecy*, now for *fact*. Take two States, Mississippi and Louisiana, which have sustained Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren for years; and we have in the small State of Mississippi, bank capital of

$52,000,000

and in Louisiana, an *increase* of bank capital since the Experiment began of

$40,000,000

If the next Congress does not do away with the Experiment, prophecy may, with the greatest safety announce—that with calms that now and then after a storm, the same state of things may continue. In 1838 confidence will be restored in part. In '39 more State banks will be created, for 26 States now are competitors for creating banks. In 1848 we shall have the repetition of the scenes of 1837. When this union can be governed by the State authorities, as under the old confederacy, then the state banks can be restricted in their issues, without the restraint of a national bank, whose authority is co extensive with the Union,

N. Y. Express.

Inland water communication from Norfolk to Charleston—Congress made provision at its last session for the survey of an inland water communication for steamboats from Norfolk to Charleston, and we hear from the Norfolk Beacon that arrangements are now in progress for the immediate survey of the various obstructions in the rivers and sounds connecting these points. Col. Kearney, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers with numerous assistants, is entrusted with this duty. Among the waters to be examined are Pasquotank River and the Albemarle Cove, and Pamlico Sounds as far as Beaufort, Cape Fear River, and the Waccamaw to Georgetown. Where obstructions in those waters are serious, canals will be resorted to.

A line of Railroads from Philadelphia to New Orleans. It is not generally known, that companies have been incorporated, for the construction of a continuous line of Rail Road from Philadelphia to New Orleans through the great Cumberland valley. But such is the fact, and a part of the chain is already completed. The Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road—The Cumberland Valley Rail Road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, are now finished or under contract. The Franklin Rail Road to connect the foregoing Pennsylvania works with the Potomac and Staunton Rail Road, now completed to the centre of Virginia: the Staunton and Lynchburg Rail Road, the Lynchburg and Tennessee Rail Road—to connect the Virginia works with the Nashville and New Orleans Rail Road, will complete the chain, by Rail Road; with incline planes, on which locomotives can be used the whole distance. What a splendid improvement! We are pleased to see that a committee of the Virginia Legislature has recommended that the State appropriate out of the surplus revenue, $600,000 to the Potomac and Staunton Rail Road—$450,000 to the Staunton and Lynchburg Rail Road—and $1 225 000 to the Lynchburg and Tennessee Rail Road. Should the Old Dominion follow the recommendation of the committee, we shall have a continuous rail road to New Orleans in five years.

[Harrisburg Intel.

Lead Mines in Wisconsin—The Tazewell (Illinois) Telegraph, printed at Peking, gives a very interesting account of a great excavation made for lead ore in Wisconsin Territory, under the enterprising proprietor Mr. Kirkpatrick. It is 5 feet wide and six deep through solid rock—runs near half a mile, and has been three years completing Its greatest depth is 60 feet where it runs under the Pickalohk river, a tributary of the *Rock*, and 25 miles only above steamboat navigation. This work, which cost $10,000, was performed entirely by candle light. The ore is inexhaustible, and some of the veins 12 feet thick Mr. Kirkpatrick has already raised 600,000 lbs. which at $25 a 1000 lbs. exceeds the cost of the work by $5000 Mr. Kirkpatrick commenced this undertaking from the suggestions of the Indians and from his own observation which led him to believe that the bodies of ore increased in dimensions as they increased in depth, and that the veins seemed to have a tendency to run under the water courses in that part of the mining region.

WAR—Tired of those 'piping times of peace,' the sherifs of Kent and Queen Ann counties, on Monday, each backed by a strong posse, made a simultaneous demonstration against the Philadelphia Oyster boats, a number of which have been, since the opening of the navigation busily employed in dredging for oysters in the mouth of Chester River. They fell in with five boats, four of which were captured—the fifth escaped by getting on the flats, and keeping in shoal water, where the packets employed could not follow.—Kent Bugle.

PASTURING WHEAT.

Pasturing wheat of ... at the spring of the year, has often been practised to advantage in destroying the fly. If farmers would early examine their wheat, and when the fly is found committing its ravages, would turn in their stock and pasture it down closely, they would frequently save their crops. This insect deposites eggs between the stalk and the first leaf, near the root, as the larve approachs to maturity, and increases in size, it exudes a poisonous moisture from the external covering of the larvæ which cases the stalk to sphacelate; and by the increased bulk pressing between the leaf and stalk, it obstructs the free circulation of sap, and prevents a sufficient supply for the nourishment of the head and grain. By the disease caused ... the stalk immediately in contact with the larvæ, the stalk is frequently broken off and falls.

By pasturing closely, at the proper season of the year, which corroborated by my own experience, may be as late as the 21st of May, the egg or young larvæ will be destroyed; and at the same time, according to the laws of vegetation, the cutting off of the tops of the wheat will cause new lateral shoots which will have no flies in them; and the roots spreading, as is always occasioned by cutting the tops, a greater supply of nourishment will be afforded to the grain.

Farmers are generally induced to sow late, in consequence of the ravages of the fly in early sowed grain: but it is worthy of their consideration, whether it would not be better to sow less, manure more, and to have a fine pasture early in the spring, when a supply of fodder is short; to fatten sheep, raise up your horses, young calves, and to furnish a plentiful supply of good yellow butter for the market at this season of the year, when it now wears such a pale corn stalk hue, and tastes so strongly of silver that we poor citizens can hardly relish the taste of it.—Balt. Farmer.

POTATOES—*useful recipe*—We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how watery soever the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off, the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy. Some persons use salt—which only hardens potatoes.

GOOD LUCK—A letter from Captain Cox of the whale ship North America, belonging to Wilmington (Del.) Whaling company, represents his success as very great, eleven hundred and seventy five barrels of oil having been collected within five months from the time of her sailing. It is somewhat remarkable that the whale fishery, valuable as it is, has never attracted the enterprise of our people south of the Delaware.

It is stated in the Guernsey Ohio Times, that Blennerhassett, the friend and companion of Aaron Burr, is now residing on the island of Guernsey, Europe. It is said his accomplished and fascinating lady is still living though at an advanced age.

One pair of pigs will increase in six years to one hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty nine, taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. The increase of a pair of sheep in the same time would be but 64.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

A letter under date April 28th says:—Another large failure,—the lion of the Cotton Monopolists—Burke, Watt & Co. Mr. Burke, you may know, was President of the Union Bank here. Rumor says he failed for 20 millions. It can scarcely be so much, though the amount is tremendous. Many smaller houses will fall in consequence, both here and in Natchez.

Produce of all kinds is falling rapidly. For cash in large parcels, Flour may be had for $5.50—Lard 6 cents—Mess Pork, $16—Sugar, 5 cents—Coffee, 9 a 9½ cents, and so of all other articles.

Nothing else of moment, to communicate, except that the Banks are offering and paying 2½ per cent for specie.

Mobile April 28—Business of every kind is scarcely breathing. We have never witnessed such times as are now upon us—and we can see no certain relief in the distance. Another of our few remaining large houses failed yesterday. It was very unexpected.

Editorial Conventions The Tennessee papers propose holding a convention of the editors of that State, at Nashville, on the 2d Monday in May. The editors of Mississippi are also to hold a convention at Jackson during the present month The New Jersey editors met at Trenton on the 16th inst., for the purpose of raising and establishing the prices of printing, subscription, &c

Anecdote of Goldsmith. Johnson and Goldsmith, while at supper on one occasion, tete-a-tete, at Jack's coffee house, Dean street, Soho, on rumps and kidneys, Johnson observed, 'Sir, these rumps are pretty little things, but then a man must eat a great many of them before he fill his belly.' 'Aye, but,' said Goldsmith, 'how many of them would reach to the moon?' 'To the moon! aye, sir, I fear that exceeds your calculation' 'Not at all, sir' says Goldsmith, 'I think I could tell' 'Pray then, let us hear.' 'Why, one, if it were long enough.' Johnson growled at this reply for some time, but at last recollecting himself, said 'Well, sir, I have deserved it; I should not have provoked so foolish an answer by so foolish a question.'

A busy body.—A down east editor says—'I have to edit my paper, keep my books for the paper and other business, do all my out door business, put up all orders for goods, do all my correspondence, generally direct my papers, wait upon customers, have the care of my printing office, saw and split my wood, make my fires, feed my hens, instruct my children, tend the babies, besides other plans and other business—With all this, and rigid economy, I hope to gain something when *I get a good start!*

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, May 9.

Flour per bbl.	$8 00a8 50
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 40a2 00
do (American,)	1 50a1 64
Corn,	87 a 91
Rye,	80a1 10
Oats,	48
Clover seed,	7 75a8 00
Flaxseed	1 41a1 50

Died

Of Pulmonary Consumption, at Claiborne, (Ala.) on the 13th of April last, Mr. DANIEL DODGE DAVIS, of Salisbury, in the 22d year of his age.

We are authorised to announce
THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.
as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Callahan,—
You will please announce
CAPT. ALEXANDER DONOHO
as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States.
The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce
JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.
as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.
feb28

We are authorised to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 13,

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Slemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
JOHN RIDER, ESQ.
as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
ap 11

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consignors, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.
April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. / Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. / Isaac D. Jones, Esq. / Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. / Col. R. Stewart,	*Smeerset.*
Teagle Townsend, / R. Bivans, / Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. / Dr. Wm. Jackson, / Wm. H. Yates, / Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. / Jno. Polk, / C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

Attention.



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

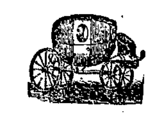
FRANCIS F OAKES.
ap 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Notice

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court, for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board
ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.



COACH, GIG,

AND

HARNESS MAKING

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

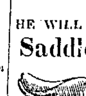
Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,
Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

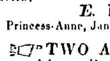
His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.
Princess-Anne, Jan. 17, 1837.

☞TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven, Eastern Shore She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening. Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years, half price. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

N. B. The Steamboat Patuxent will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.
mar 28

For Sale.



A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess-Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made, the property will be sold cheap. For Terms, apply to C. C. CARROLL.
may 2

Strayed,

About four weeks ago from the subscriber, near Princess-Anne, a Milch Cow. She may be described as being brindle, with short crooked horns, inclining towards each other. She is rather less than the ordinary size, and bears the following mark—the left ear cropped, and the right long, with a slit underneath.

ALICE WHITE.
may 9

Bank of Salisbury.

March 25 1837.

In conformity with the Charter, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

By Order.
WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier.

Bank of Salisbury.

April 19, 1837.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors, of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending the 19th inst. which will be payable to the stockholders, on or after Monday the 24th instant.

By order,
W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.
April 25 3w

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for county levy and officers' fees for the years 1834 '5 and officers' fees for 1836, are requested to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence need be expected.

S G HOLBROOK,
late Shff. and Collector.
ap 4 3w

Dr. R. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.
ap 11 tf

In vacation, Feb. 21st 1837.

Ordered by me the subscriber one of the associate Judges of the fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland that the sale of the Real Estate of Benjamin T, Bell as made and reported by William W. Handy Trustee, for the sale of the said estate, be rattified and confirmed unless Cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of next May Term of Worcester County court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess Anne, once in each of three successive weeks before the said day. The report states the amount of sales to be $810 25 cents.

WM. TINGLE.
April 11

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 21, 1837.

(SEAL) On application of Eliz Simpkins, Administratrix c. w. a. of Chas. Simpkins, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county. hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Chas. Simpkins, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are herby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th of October 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—

Given under my hand this 21th day of March, A D 1837

ELIZABETH SIMPKINS, Adm'tx.
c w a of Charles Simpkins, dec'd.
ap 4

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of Noah Rider, Administrator of Sampson Parker, late of Somerset county, deceased it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Sampson Parker late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Oct, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March A. D. 1837.

NOAH RIDER.
Adm'r of Sampson Parker, dec'd.
mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 11th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of Stephen Riggin, Executor of Isaac Riggin late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Isaac Riggin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Sept, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of April, A D 1837

STEPHEN RIGGIN, Ex'r
of Isaac Riggin, decd,
ap 18 1837

Association.

Drs. King and Benson

Having associated themselves, in the practice of medicine; would inform the public that they, or one of them, may at all times be found at the residence of the former, (at Kingston) unless attending to the duties of their profession.
ap 18

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

Doctor W. L. Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.
mar 28

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

April 25, 1837

On application of John D. Adams (Seal) Adm'r, of Robert James, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for thre weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n, on the personal estate of Robert James, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estat—Given under my hand this 25th day of April A D 1837,

JOHN D. ADAMS, Adm'r
of Robert James, decd.
may 2, 1837.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends making an application to the Judges of Somerset county court at the next term thereof, for an order directing the Clerk of said court, to enter of record, the election made by Samuel Polk to take the real estate of Josiah Polk, Sen'r, at the valuation of commissioners heretofore appointed by the said court, for the division or valuation of the same; this application being made pursuant to an act of Assembly passed at December session 1836 a copy whereof is published with this advertisement.

WM. T. G. POLK.
ap 11 4w

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Polk of Somerset County.

Whereas it is represented to the General Assembly, that a commission issued under the act to direct descents, out of Somerset county court, for the division or valuation of the real estate of Josiah Polk, Sr. and that the said commissioners, or a majority of them, made return thereof at April term 1818, of said court, to the effect that the said estate would not admit of a division thereof among the several heirs, without loss and injury to all the parties entitled;—And that at May Term 1823 of said court, Samuel Polk, the heir entitled to elect to take the said estate at the valuation of the commissioners did come into open court and elect to take the same at the said valuation, and did pass his bonds to the several heirs entitled with security for their respective shares, and which said bonds were duly approved by the said court, and whereas it is represented that the said election was not entered of record, and there is room to fear, that in aftertimes difficulties might arise in regard to the title to said real estate, and as it is right and proper a suitable remedy should be provided in that behalf; therefore,

Section 1st Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for Somerset county court to enquire into the facts set forth in the preamble of this act, and if it shall appear to them by testimony, written or oral, that the said Samuel Polk did make election to take the said lands as aforesaid, and that no record of the same hath been made, or if made hath been lost, that then the said county court shall, upon application of any one interested, pass an order directing the Clerk of said court to enter the said election of record, and the said entry when so made shall have the same effect, in law, as if it had been duly entered of record, at the time the said court shall ascertain that said election was actually made: provided nevertheless, the said court shall be first satisfied that a notice of such intended application hath been published in some newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once in each week for at least four weeks before such application.

Sec. 2d And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to have or in any manner affect the right of any one of said heirs or their legal representatives, to recover any money still due for said lands.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a law which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Given under our hands this 8 h day of February 1837.

J. H. Nicholson, Clk Senate, Md.
G. G. Brewer, Clk, H. Del. Md.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.
Jan 21

☞ MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell
Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.
June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md, in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't,
BENJAMIN L. DASHIELL.
Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq, hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be aforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.
Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants.
THEODORE G. DASHIELL.
Princess Anne, Somerset co, January 3d, 1837.

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G. D

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 519. **TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1837.** **Vol. 2—No. 52.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

[From the B. Transcript.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

By S. F. Streeter.

There's a voice on the river,
A voice in the vale,
In the leaflets that quiver
In the rush of the gale;
In forests, on mountains,
Its music *is* heard,
And silvery fountains
Awake at its word,
And feathery singers are out on the wing,
For nature revives at the voice of the Spring.

"Awaken, awaken!
Leaf, river and tree;
Your chains I have shaken,
Again ye are free;
Soon founts shall be gushing
With musical streams,
And flowers be blushing,
With the light hues of dreams,
And jewels of beauty on earth I will fling,
For nature shall smile at the coming of Spring."

There's life in the waters,
There's light in the skies;
Spring's flower crowned daughters
In beauty arise;
O'er earth they are flinging
Their spells of delight,
And roses are springing
From the tears of the night,
There's a charm and a glory on earth's meanest thing,
For nature blooms bright at the voice of the Spring.

THE MYRTLE.

Though no word may be spoken,
My farewell to tell,
When I send thee a token,
Decypher it well:
In my desolate hours
My solace shall be,
In the language of flowers
To whisper to thee.

He spoke,—and we parted;
I said not a word;
For half broken hearted,
His farewell I heard;
And when I was lonely,
Sweet tokens he sent,
For me, and me only,
To trace their intent.

I watch'd for their coming—
They came,—but they brought
Though fragrant and blooming,
No tidings I sought,
All told me of sorrow,
Of absence, of pain!
None whispered, 'To-morrow,
We meet, Love, again.'

No Flower hath spoken
Of Hope until now?
How welcome this token,
The green Myrtle bough!
No gift could be better,
Unless he would write,
Three words in a letter,—
Expect me to-night.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.—A child may receive an impression to-day which shall have an effect ten years hence. The distance of the effect blinds us to the cause. Teach a child in a slovenly manner—give him half way explanations—be irregular in your hours, and careless of his improvement—and he will be a superficial scholar; and if he have fine sensibilities, and a warm fancy, he will be a comet-like character—erratic—unsteady—uncertain. His friends may call him a genius, and the ladies an enthusiast; that is, a mind without balance, feeling without judgment, taste without discrimination, thoughts without method, and impulses, dependent more upon the animal than the moral nature. He will be like a ship without a helm—full of force, but without direction.

* * * * *

What child, born of religious parents, cannot recollect his horror and self-accusation, after commiting a sin for the first time, and the gradual wearing away of his scruples? And now, if he is a man, he will find himself doing, daily and hourly, things which once he would have shuddered to commit.

But in our religious reading, we felt that we were doing right, and that was pleasant. At night, after we were snugly in bed our mother would come and seat herself upon the bedside, and one by one we said our little prayers. She would then kiss us and depart.

I received impressions at this season which have never been obliterated. Strange and beautiful thoughts of God, and Heaven, and my mother, come up to me now—they have often in my weary life—with a spirit of devotion I cannot account for: for I have always tried to be skeptical. Philosophers may account for it, if they can; but for myself I believe, truly, that it is the seeds of goodness those infant prayers and bed side instructions planted, and over which the dross of the world has been heaped up, struggling to come to light, and bear the fruit of true religion.

What a calm such hours have! How placid!—how grateful to an aching heart! I feel like a child again, at my mother's side, I see her mild angelic face—I hear her sweet voice, and respond her warm kiss. I lay my head upon her bosom—the bosom that furnished me—and weep tears of joy. Call this foolish, unmanly, weak, if you will—but give me many such hours! They are the bright spots in my life. They are all that have kept me pure—morally pure—when, to the world, I seemed like a blasted tree, without greenness or branches.—*Wilson Conworth in the Knickerboker.*

Beautiful Extracts.—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding-place. It cannot be that life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of Eternity, to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothing—else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are for ever wandering about unsatisfied. Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with beauty that is not of earth, and leaves us to muse upon their faded loveliness. Why is it that the stars which 'hold their festival around the midnight throne' are set above our limited faculties—for ever mocking us with their unapproachable glory. And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us like islands on the mighty ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence for ever.

I once heard it related that a man who was in the habit of going to his neighbour's cornfield to steal corn, one day took with him his son, a boy of eight years of age. The father told him to stand still while he looked if any body was near to see them. After standing on the fence, peeping through all the corn rows, he returned to take the bag from the child and begin his guilty work. "Father," said the boy, "you forgot to look somewhere else." The man dropped the bag in a fright, and said, "Which way, child?"—supposing he had seen some one. "You forgot to look up in the sky, to see if God was noticing you." The father felt this reproof so strongly, that he left the corn and returned home, and never again ventured to steal,—remembering the truth the child had taught him—The eye of God always beholds us. Thou, God, seest me. Think of this when tempted to steal and take what you have no right to. Look upwards God is in the sky, and in the sun, and at night he is in the darkness and sees you.

THE REMEDY.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.—After all said on the subject of the times, of reform, and the necessity of economy in all our outlays the true way is to set to work forthwith and carry reform into practical execution and see how it works. Example is a great guide, and what one will do, the other will imitate. Fashionable extravagance would be at once surrendered, when it is fashionable to be economical.

A very large importing house was prostrated by the pending storm, and first tried the experiment of extension, but finally gave up, and suspended payment. About a fortnight or three weeks after that event had taken place, I called at their magnificent mansion in Place, and found the house closed, and a bill on it, for sale or to let. I stood musing for a few minutes calling to mind the splendor of the last party I had been at, in that very house, in January last: the parlors with their magnificent ottomans, damask chairs, rich Persian carpets, candelabras, and costly mirrors—the gay and fluttering crowd of fashionables, the superb supper, and massive plate, and flashing lights, and jocund faces, and, above all, the graceful and delighted mistress of the mansion. Now all was dreary desolate; the dust had already collected on the Venetian blinds, and the plated bell handle looked dark and dingy. An air of desertion and decay lowered on the mansion; the airy dreams of the occupants had vanished. I determined, however, to see my friend, for he who forgets a friend in the hour of adversity is not fit to live in this world, and, on pursuing enquiry, I traced them to a small street east of the Bowery, and living in a neat two story house. I rang the bell, and was ushered into the parlor by a little gril with a clean check apron. I looked round the room.—What a contrast! A plain but new ingrain carpet, neat rush bottom chairs, a sofa, two small looking glasses in the piers, under which was a plain mahogany table, and plated candlesticks on the mantle piece. Every thing was neat, and directly in opposite of the splendor of their former habitation. The lady of the house met me with a smile and cordial shake of the hand The last time I had seen her she was alighting from her carriage, splendidly dressed, at Stewart's in Broadway; she now had on a neat calico dress, a silk apron, and a plain cap, and she looked exceedingly interesting. 'Why, how you stare,' said she; 'am I not an altered woman?' 'Yes, but altered for the better.—How well you do look!' Do I? Why yes, I think I do. I take great exercise—bustle about the house, rub furniture, as you advised me to do—look after the kitchen—am constantly employed; indeed, it must be so, for we cant keep an army of servants, as we formerly did.' It will all work well be sure of it; the storm will soon blow over, at least with you, because you show yourself to be a skilful pilot; you take in sail in time, and will soon have your ship moored in smooth water.' 'Well, you do comfort me exceedingly, for I have seen but few of my gallant friends of late. Here comes my husband; now you must sit down and take a cherful family dinner with us.'

A very white but not very fine table cloth was spread; neat tumblers, blue plates, buck handle knives and forks, japanned bread basket, and the little girl with a check apron waited on us. A beefsteak and hot potatoe, a couple of slices of fried hallibut, an apple dumpling, good white bread and a tumbler of beer, constituted our dinner. "Don't look at me," said the hostess, "for really I eat like a ploughman, of late I have found a most unfashionable appetite; but then I rise with the sun, and the day passes so quickly that night sets in before I have done one half of my work; now don't smile when I say work, for although you know I have not been used to it, yet really I do work, and very hard."

"Do you not miss your horses and carriage, your rides up and down Broadway, your visits to Stewart, Boyle, and Venables?" "No, not in the least; I do miss my purse occasionally, to be frank with you, but then I accommodate my means to my wants, and all is smooth. We cannot eat gold you know, it only can perform certain offices, which I do not want. I have enough of a rich wardrobe to last me for years, rather too many pocket handkerchiefs that cost me $30 a piece, and as to the carriage and horses, if they brought their gratifications, they were also a source of trouble, vexation and expence, and I am better without them. It is thus I derive consolation from misfortune, and am content and most happy." All this is the result of practical good sense, of a determined mind, which soars above misfortune, of a happy, contented nature. What a treasure such a wife is to a man in these times, and who instead of increasing his gloom and despondency by frowns, upbraidings and fretfulness, meets him with the smile of hope and cheerfulness, points out the road to reform, and leads him towards it by her own good and successful example, keeps up his energy and inspires him with new life, animates him to future exertions, smooths the pillow of disappointment, and cheers him with the assurance of better times.—*N. Y. Star.*

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session 1836.

A supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of Youth in Primary schools throughout this State, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, chapter one hundred and sixty-two.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the levy court of Frederick county, at their annual meeting in May next, and annually thereafter, appoint a board of inspectors of the primary schools of said county, consisting of one person from each election district, who shall be vested with the same powers, and charged with the same duties, as are now vested in the inspectors and commissioners under the original act, except so far said law is altered or abolished by this supplement.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That each inspector shall receive the sum of two dollars per diem, whilst in the execution of the duties imposed upon him by the original act or any supplements thereto, the said per diem allowance to be paid out of the school funds of the county.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay to the inspectors of the primary schools of Frederick county, the cash balance now standing to the credit of the Frederick county school fund, the dividends upon stocks now due, or hereafter to become due, and the annual school fund arising from the tax on banks now due or which may hereafter become due.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the levy court of Frederick county be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to pay over to the inspectors of the primary schools of Frederick county, the interest arising from the school fund invested under the order of the levy court, now due, or which may hereafter become due, and to adjust any balance due by the county to the school funds, by payment of the principal and interest due, and that the levy court be, and are hereby authorised to levy upon the assessable property of the county, such amount as shall discharge the principal and interest of the debt due by the county to the school fund.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That whenever the said inspectors shall have qualified, and shall have laid off school districts, and trustees and teachers shall be appointed in the manner directed by the act of eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the said inspectors shall be, and they are hereby authorised, on the first day of July in each and every year, to distribute the interest upon the investments of the school fund, the annual school fund of the county, and all other funds from whatsoever source derived, being appropriated to the purposes of education, among the school districts, in the manner provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the levy court of Frederick county shall annually levy upon the assessable property of the county, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid over to the inspectors of primary schools of said county, to be appropriated in the manner hereafter directed; and in case a majority of the board of inspectors shall so determine, the levy court are hereby authorised to increase the amount levied to eight thousand dollars, which levy may be diminished or entirely abolished, if in the judgement of the board of inspectors the same is not required for the purposes of the original act and this supplement; the levy court to be guided in levying the amount or otherwise, by the order of the board of inspectors, filed with the said levy court.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the inspectors of the primary schools shall annually distribute the amount of said levy received from the county, among the several school districts of the county, to be used in the erection of school houses, and in the purchase of stationary, fuel, &c; and the said inspectors are hereby authorised, in case they deem it necessary, to distribute the present cash balance due the Frederick county school fund now in the hands of the treasurer, among the several school districts, to be appropriated in the erection of school houses, the purchase of stationary, fuel, and so forth, and that in case the said inspectors shall be satisfied that the requisite number of school houses have been erected, they are hereby authorised to appropriate the said amount of levy among the several school districts for the general purposes of said schools.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the trustees of the several school districts shall be elected in the manner provided in the original act, and shall be charged with the duties imposed in that act, and shall have the power of exercising discipline in their respective schools by the expulsion of the refractory pupil, or such other punishment as may be necessary to correct the evil.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the said trustees shall be charged with the same duties, and shall be liable to the same penalties as are imposed by the original act, except so far as the same may be hereby repealed; and the said trustees are hereby authorised to receipt for all monies received by them from the inspectors, and shall apply the same as herein before provided, the monies specially appropriated for the erection of school houses, the purchase of stationery, fuel, and so forth; to the purposes specified, and the residue in the payment of teachers and other general purposes of the schools, and make report and returns in the mode and manner provided in the original act, all the proceeding of said trustees to be subject to the revision of the board of inspectors.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That the said trustees be, and they are hereby authorised in their discretion to charge each pupil whose parent or estate, under the charge of a guardian, may in the judgment of the trustees be enabled to pay the same, the sum of twenty-five cents per month, the money arising from which said charge to be used by the trustees for the general purposes of the school, and to be by them accounted for in their returns to the inspectors.

Sec 11 And be it enacted, That the offices of clerk and collector, provided for in the original act, be, and the same are hereby abolished, and that the collector of the county be authorised and required to collect the amount levied upon the county, and pay the same when collected, over to the inspectors of primary schools, to be by them applied in the manner herein before mentioned.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That the trustees aforesaid be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to contract for and purchase any school houses now built for the use of primary schools aforesaid; and that they may permit any of the said school houses to be used for public worship.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That this law shall not have any effect or operation or be in force unless a majority of the voters of Frederick county, at their next election for Delegates to the General Assembly, shall assent to it, which assent they may declare upon their ballots: those voting in favour of this law shall have on their ballots these words, For the Primary School Law, and those voting against this law shall have on their ballots these words, Against the Primary School Law; and the judges of election shall keep an accurate account of the votes for and against the law.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That all acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

A few months ago a field preacher at Oakham, was haranguing his hearers from the top of an old hogshead, in the course of his sermon, speaking of the orthodoxy of belief and just at the moment of bellowing out, "here I stand upon the firm foundation of my *faith!*" at the same time giving a stamp with his foot, to impress it upon the audience, the head of the hogshead broke in, and down he went.

DIGNITY.—In a recent debate in the New York Legislature, the following pleasant passage occurred.

'Mr. Young. I was going to say that in this personal, violent abuse of me, made by him, and sent to me and hawked about the Senate, I am threatened with an attack by him or some of his coadjutors. I now wish to apprise him that my whole life from my boyhood to the present moment, is at his disposal. If he can fix upon me any act of dishonour, let him do so. When he has done so, however, he will have to sit for his own picture and I will draw the picture, of a drunken demagogue.

Mr. Hubbard. All I have to say is, the gentleman is a liar.'

Anecdote of the Times.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, writing from New York, relates this anecdote of the times:—"I am going to Brooklyn to pay $150,—the boat is just starting, lend me your check, and take mine; the know you better than they do me over there." "I would, my friend, but my partner, who is now not in, always draws our checks." "Well never mind—good bye, stay, lend me a dollar." The party addressed dives to his pocket's inmost recess, and fishes up a button, a watch key, and a shilling; "that's all I have about me." "Well," says the other, overjoyed, "suppose you lend me the shilling."

Law Eloquence.—The following powerful, elegant and classic appeal was made in a court of justice somewhere in the west, by one of the "learned heads" of the bar: "Gentleman of the Jury, do you think my client, who lives in a pleasant valley, where the lands is rich and the soil are fertile, would be guilty of stealing *eleving* little skains of *cotting?* *I think not*, I RECON NOT, I CALCULATE NOT! And I guess, gentlemen of the jury, that you had better bring my client in not guilty, for if you convict him he and his son John will lick the whole of you."

James Knowls, Point Judith, in the last war, lived in an exposed situation, near the ocean, and never went to bed without having his gun charged by his side. One night there was a violent thunder gust, which shook the house to its foundation. "Husband, husband," screamed the wife, "get up, the British have landed or the day of judgement has come, and I don't know which."—"By gosh," said Knowls, springing up and seizing the musket, "I am ready for either."

Anecdote.—A blustering Army officer not far from Detroit, lately asserted, within hearing of a tavern keeper to whom he had just given the "pot off" for his grog bill, "that men of his cloth were the pillars of the nation," "yes," answered old drawcock "the catter-pillars."

Alaraiss.—The only persons in New York that have cause to rejoice at the times are the notaries to the banks one of whom last week realized $2000 from protests!

The severe frost in New Jersey the night of May 1st has done much damage to the peach orchards, particularly in Middlesex less in the interior.

FROM MEXICO

Dates from Mexico to the 8th of April received at the New Orleans Merchants' Exchange, state that Bustamente had been unanimously elected President. He has promised the French Admiral, who is now in Mexico, every satisfaction, and will do the same to every foreign power that feels itself injured or insulted by the late forced loan imposed on all foreigners. He further promised to make a complete reformation in the laws of Mexico, withdraw the forces destined for Texas, &c.

Gen. Bravo sent despatches to the different seaports, informing them of the capture of the Mexican brig of war by the U. S. sloop of War Natchez, (noticed in our last,) and requested that all American vessels should be detained, but the authorities would not act without orders from the government.

The National Intelligencer of the 15th says: The late capture of a Mexican vessel of war by an armed ship of the United States, which appears to excite so little sensation along the Atlantic border, is an act deeply to be regretted by all those who desire to see their country always in the right. It may not lead to consequences which we most earnestly deprecate; but if our correspondent at New Orleans augurs rightly, it will not be the state of the currency alone which will make it advisable for the President of the United States to convene Congress as early as practicable. We give to our readers the following extracts from the letter of that correspondent, which we wish them to take at their own valuation, so far as regards the opinions expressed, but with entire confidence in the facts which he states.

"N. ORLEANS, May 6.

"The probable consequence of the capture of the Mexican brig of war will be a general embargo upon all American ships and property in Mexico, an immediate decree of non-intercourse with the U. States, by the Mexican Government, with a prohibition of the exportation of specie to the United States under the flag of any nation. That capture will be of more service to Mexico than an auxiliary army or fleet; for it will create a general feeling of sympathy for her throughout the civilized world.

"I would communicate to you many things that would not a little surprise even the Cabinet at Washington. For the present, let it suffice to say that there is an understanding between the Mexican Government and the greater part of the Indians of the South-west; and that I have had in my own hand, within these two days, a blank Letter-of-Marque issued by the Mexican Government, which has been already, since I saw it sent, with a number of similar commissions, to Europe, to be used as occasion may require."

MEXICO.—The same paper says,

We learn by an arrival last evening from Tampico that an insurrection of the Federal party occurred at San Louis Potosi, about the middle of April. The insurgents attacked the conductas coming from the mines to Tampico, but the attendant guards making a successful resistance, the conducta retreated back to the mines. It is further stated that a revolution had also broken out in the state of Zacatecas. The schooner Creole, which brought the intelligence has on board $122,000 in specie, for merchants in this city.

The New Orleans Bulletin of May 6 says—

An order was received yesterday we understand at the U. S Quarter Master's Office in this city for the immediate transportation of 3 Regiments and 6 companies of artilery from the Florida service to Camp Sabine on the Sabine River. We cannot divine what may be the object of this sudden movement, unless to be in some way connected with our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. Perhaps the Honorable Secretary of War may have no other motive in sending the troops to Camp Sabine than to prevent the rapid desertion from some of the Southern States which is said to be in progress. We were credibly informed a few days since by gentlemen direct from Natchitoches, that there were near 2000 persons,—one half slaves—camped in that vicinity, who were on their way to Texas. Many planters it is reported have left their farms with a crop newly planted and started for Texas with their negroes. They had been deceived by the treachery of the times into large purchases of lands, and, now that the bubble has burst, and they can no longer enjoy either their imaginary wealth or the means of paying debts, are fleeing to Texas with their negroes, as the only means of saving any thing from the general ruin!

"Gold will be a common currency before Mr. Van Buren's time is out," says the Globe. Three years ago, the same thing was to happen within a twelvemonth. Then it was General Jackson's eagles that, like Napoleon's were to strike terror to the heart of his enemies. Soon came the complaint that Mr. Biddle had caged the eagles, and that like Stern's starling, they were crying "we can't get out." Thus the Globe deferred the Danae shower another twelve-month. Still it did not descend; and now the Globe gets another lease for four years longer, and promises that the currency shall come before the termination of Mr. Van Buren's administration! "To morrow—and to morrow—and to morrow!"—*Boston Atlas.*

The Portsmouth (Eng.) Chronicle of April 3d. (the latest paper received in this country,) has the following:

We have letters and papers from Malta to the 11th ult. They represent the state of the plague at Tripoli, according to the last advices to be unmitigated. It was difficult for want of official returns, to estimate the actual mortality, but it is believed to be not less than 100 daily, and the number of persons who have fallen victims to the disease from its commencement is stated to be upwards of 50,000, a great number considering the population of the Regency. One Sheikh, who was called on to produce 36 men, could only produce one, besides himself; another had only seven alive out of 150; a third found with difficulty 330 out of 1000, which was his contingent; and thus the formation of an army to act against the Sheikh Wooma, who is strongly posted in the Gharrian mountains was found impracticable. The disease is said even to attack animals, many horses having died with the usual swelling, in fact the horrors and miseries of the place are beyond description, and the present visitation is a final stroke of misfortune to that devoted country. Many of the European Consuls have left the place, and among them Consul General Worrington, who had taken his family to Malta for safety, although he himself waited only a favorable wind to return to Tripoli. At Malta no less than 400 were in Lazareto, but not the slighest symptom of plague was evinced.

[From the Flemingsburg (Ky.) Whig.]

Fatal Accident.—We learn that on Wednesday the 5th ult. James, a youth of about 17 years of age son of Mr. Brown, of Morgan county, Ky. came to his death under the following painful circumstances.

Mr. Brown accompanied by his son proceeded to the woods for the purpose of killing wildturkies, and had not advanced far before he separated with the intention of meeting his son at a designated point at some distance. Having, from some cause or other, failed to meet, the son proceeded a little further, in quest of game, when, discovering fresh signs of turkies, he concealed himself in the top of a pine tree and commenced imitating their call. The father being some distance off, mistook the noise made by his son for that of a turkey, and his hand and arm through the darkness of the evening were taken for the turkies head and neck. Advancing to within shooting distance he fired, and horrid to relate, brought his own son almost lifeless to the ground. He hastened to the spot, and beheld his son in agony, who recognising him, exclaimed, "father you have killed me." The ball entered his breast and passed entirely through his body. He lived three days when the wound proving fatal he expired.

Perpetual Motion Again.—The Boston Herald has a description of the last invented self moving machine. It is as follows.

The machine is but roughly made, is yet of course sufficient to test the truth of the principle it would establish. It consists of a tube of tin, about three feet long, through which, being somewhat inclined, a ball rolls, and falls into the hollow circumference of a wheel, divided into boxes, the wheel being about four feet in diameter. The weight of the ball, united with the power acquired by a fall of about six inches forces the wheel to turn upon its axis. The ball is carried round in one of the boxes of the wheel, and is discharged into another tube, placed nearly a foot lower than the former. Through this it rolls, and is thence discharged into one of a series of cups, rivetted to a band, which is put in motion by the revolution of the large wheel, by means of an elongated axle. In this cup it is lifted, and again discharged into the first tube, and then again begins its revolutions.

Such is the simple operation of the machine. It requires two balls to keep it in motion, as the resistance to one in its passage through the tube, and its elevation in the cups, more than counterbalances the momentum it imparts to the large wheel. The question is, what is the mechanical principle upon which this machine operates?

That there can be no extraneous power, is certain. We have seen, in company with some of our most expert machinists, the balls taken away and restored, by a disinterested person, and every experiment tried, without effect, to test the existence of a foreign power. The machine goes by its self-regulation! What is its principle? And is there any delusion—for there is no deception—to account for its apparent contradiction of the known laws of mechanics?

If it be a true discovery, it is capable of being used to immense advantage, from its simplicity—for the machine, as now exhibited, with a power of three quarters of a pound, imparts a momentum of four pounds.

New Jersey.—The Speaker of the House of Assembly, under an authority conferred upon him, has called a meeting of the Legislature for the 22d day of May, inst., to consider the present state of affairs.

"Tom," said a man to his friend, a day or two since, "I think it highly dangerous to keep the bills of small banks on hand now-a-days."

"Tim," answered the other, "I find it far more difficult than dangerous."

The Columbia Bridge and Bank Company has suspended specie payments.

A letter in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 24th of April, says, that "large crops of cotton and corn have been planted, and bid fair to yield an abundant return."

The Upper Marlborough Gazette of the 27th April, says:

"We are informed that tobacco plants have been materially injured by the late frosts. In some instances whole beds have been destroyed. Early vegetables of all kinds have suffered considerably."

The Hagerstown Torch Light, says:

"The wheat crop, in many instances, has somewhat improved in appearance, within the last fortnight. If the season should be favorable, the yield will be much better than was expected a few weeks since."

The Farmer and Gardener, say:

"We have conversed with several gentlemen from several of the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and they all concur in opinion, that much less wheat was seeded last fall on that shore than had been done for many years before, and that, even should the present disastrous prospects be succeeded by fruitful crops, the aggregate yield must be greatly below that of former years.—In Kent county we learn that, owing to the difficulty of procuring seed wheat, not more than one fourth the usual quantity was sown.

"In a conversation with an intelligent farmer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a few days since, we learnt with regret that the prospects for a crop of wheat was any thing but encouraging; that many of the fields had been hardly dealt with by the frost; some so much so that their owners had ploughed them up with a view of putting in corn. In 1835 he had gathered off of 53 acres in wheat, 1855 bushels of grain, but last year, from the same quantity of land he had only got 700 bushels, and that last fall in consequence of the uncertainty of the crop, he had sown but a few acres in wheat.

"From Jefferson county, Va. we learn that the prospects are any thing but flattering; there, too, farmers were, in numerous instances, ploughing up their fields. Our informant assured us, that prior to his leaving home, he had directed a large portion of one of his fields to be ploughed up.

"Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Jefferson county, Virginia, as the reader will recollect, have been distinguished in past years for their great yields of wheat, the soil being strong limestone, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of this grain, but even such soils cannot stand the alternations which for the last few years have marked our winters."

Ballooning in the West.—On the 1st of May, Clayton, the aeronaut, who is celebrated in the annals of ballooning for his daring courage, made an ascent at Cincinnati, which, in fearless hardihood, surpassed all that we have heard of in aerostation. The Cincinnati Gazette states that his balloon did not fill with gas sufficient to ascend at the appointed hour. The day was beautiful—the concourse of witnesses very great. Finding that he could not ascend in the car, he made him a seat of cords by tying them together, and with nothing but the balloon he rose and floated up some twenty feet, so as to pass the fence of the enclosure, when he found further ascent impracticable. He descended, and deliberately cast off the uninflated part of the balloon, leaving an open space at the bottom, more than ten feet in diameter. He then seated himself on the cords, and ascended in the most easy and graceful manner, waving his hat to the crowd. He hovered over the city a few minutes, floating south-west, when his course changed, and was directed south-east. He appeared perfectly self-possessed, and there is reason to suppose he understands his business. It was the most beautiful, and the most thrilling ascent he has yet made in Cincinnati.

"This may be called riding a balloon bare backed, and it gives us pleasure to learn, that the fearless navigator of the air returned to Cincinnati in safety on the following day, having reached *terra firma* about ten or fifteen miles from the city. This Mr. Clayton is the same who once undertook to travel in a balloon from Cincinnati to the Atlantic, and was actually successful in going several hundred miles of the way. He brought up, on that occasion, among the mountains of western Virginia, and his narrative was a very graphic and amusing sketch, speaking of perils, which almost made the reader's blood grow chilly, as if they were the merest trifles.

Interesting to Womankind.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, writing from Chicago, Illinois, describes very feelingly the demand for young, handsome and interesting helpmates in those regions—where the "lords of the creation," are far more numerous than samples of "womankind."

"Interesting woman are in demand here—for such the market is a sure one. I understand when the steamboats arrive from Buffalo and Detroit, that nearly all business is suspended, and crowds of desolate, rich young bachelors flock to the pier, and stand ready to catch the girls as they land. Whether they use the lasso, an accomplishment which some of them have acquired in catching ponies on the Rocky Mountain, or whether they take them by the force of smiles I am not informed. I have just arrived & cannot speak from observation; but I belive the result to be a pretty universal surrender.

BANKING.

We make no apology for so frequently occupying the attention of our readers with this subject. At the present time it is one of vital importance to the community, and the facts concerning it, that are every day becoming more fully developed, have never before been exposed so freely to the public gaze, and deserve recording, both for the sake of diffusing information respecting the present and serving as a subject of reference for future periods.

There are but three causes adduced by the sensible and well informed of all classes and parties, respecting the presure for money, that has affected to so great an extent, the business transactions of the inhabitants of the United States—these are Overtrading, an erroneous Banking System, and the measures of the administration, in regard to the Currency. Reverse the order in which we have placed them, and a careful examination will show that the evils we complain of will naturally flow from the cause, that will stand first. To the measures of the government we owe the enormous increase of banking capital, of which overtrading is the natural and sure result. This last is the more immediate and palpable cause of the present distress; and it is the only reason assigned by those who lack the comprehension or the will, to trace it to its origin. To find the remedy for a disease, it is necessary to know its first cause as well as its effects.

Abstract a quantity of water from a large body of it, and a greater quantity than is required will violently rush to fill the vacant space. The surplus quantity will recoil when the space is filled, and throw the whole body of water into agitation. This natural simile will exemplify the effect that was produced throughout the country when the Bank of the United States ceased to exist. To supply its place the Legislature of the several states created new banks, and extended the capital of those already in existence. The void in the currency was filled, but the wisdom of State Legislation, had decided that it should be increased to prevent the slightest danger of diminution,—and the work of chartering, re-chartering, and extending capital went on. What was the result? The surplus capital thus created, could not be suffered to lie idle—it was too great to be absorbed in the regular course of trade, and in consequence it was loaned out to speculators, brokers, and in short to any one that would take it. This period must be fresh in the memory of every merchant, and remembered with bitter regret, when his notes were actually *solicited* by Bank Directors as a favor, that they might be discounted. It was these unlimited facilities that induced those who had hitherto been pursuing a prudent and safe business, to embark into the vortex of speculation, secure, even if they did become involved, that their credit and facilities at the Bank would help them out. This was a time of commercial prosperity. Every article of commerce and of produce, rose in price—Real Estate, Stocks, and even the common necessaries of life commanded treble their real value.

But this state of things did not endure long.—Heavy losses were sustained by the moneyed institutions, and a regular contraction of their discounts took place. Those who had been involved in speculation, immediately felt the change, and many wisely accommodated their business to its results, by a similar contraction. This was the commencement of the *recoil.*—Others still kept on in the hope that "better times" were yet in prospect. Such was the state of affairs when Specie Circular was issued, the immediate effect of which was to transfer large amounts of coin from the great cities into the west. The Directors of the Banks were obliged to curtail their circulation, in order to bring it within the support of its diminished basis. Further contraction of discounts took place in proportion to the amount of specie that was abstracted from their vaults, by order of the government. Those engaged in trade, found it difficult to obtain discounts, on the most approved business notes, and their business suffered from the withdrawal of the ordinary facilities. Still at this time there was no want of confidence in their credit and stability—but the banks *dared not* extend their circulation, while its basis was rapidly leaving them, and the result was that money became scarce.

We need go no further in this detail, nor relate the various struggles, and heavy sacrifices that have been submitted to by merchants, in order to preserve their credit. Our object was to show that the present evil times cannot be charged to overtrading, for that was the inevitable result of the expansion of bank facilities. Nor are the Directors of Banks liable (except in some few instances,) to any other charge than imprudence, for the expansion of discounts was the natural effect of the large capital, which they were desirous of investing to the best advantage for themselves and their stockholders. The state governments are only liable to the same charge, for creating a greater number of banks than was required to fill the void occasioned by the loss of the National Institution.—But they acted without concert, and in consequence done too much. The blame must lie at the door of those who destroyed the United States Bank. It was this that made the States create more banks than were required, and obliged the Directors of these institutions to encourage speculation and overtrading to employ their capital. It was the government order that withdrew the basis of that capital, and caused a contraction of discounts and circulation, the effect of which has been to plunge the country into a state of ruinous embarrassment, and to create the present "HARD TIMES!"

We have now come to the crisis. The banks of this city, New York, and Baltimore, have suspended specie payment. That this was the best possible movement that could have been made in the present state of affairs, there is no doubt. All that is now required, is confidence in the solvency of these institutions. The regular course of business will not experience any material check, for the country is too rich, both in wealth and resources, to yield to the present shock.

A NEW CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROAD.—Mr. Perkins has just exhibited a new plan of railways, which he has secured by patent, and which from the explanation given by him, would appear calculated to supply the desideratum so long desired, and indeed appears to form an era in the progress of those great national undertakings towards perfection. The plan embraces two modes of construction, founded on one common principle, viz: the continuous support of the rails. In the one case this is effected by blocks of vetrified earth, as hard and as durable as ganite, and which lock into one another, being laid on a concrete foundation; and in the other, by an additional depth of concrete supplying the sleepers altogether. Upon the former plan wooded bearers, four inches in the base, four thick, and two wide on the top, rest upon vitrified blocks; and in the latter, upon the concrete, to which they are firmly secured. In both cases, iron bars, with the means afforded for expansion and contraction, are fixed on the wooden beams, and the foundation being continuous and solid, in fact like one block of granite the whole length of the road, no vibration is felt, as the numerous persons who rode in the wagon unanimously testified; and this is an important attainment in railway constructions. The saving by the plan first described will, it is stated, be full £1000 per mile, in four rows; and by the latter, very much more—in fact, so enormous will it be, as to give a new feature to railways, and astonishingly to facilitate their construction in all parts of the country. We should much like to see it in practice, which is alone the test; so fallacious are frequently found to be the results when based alone on novelty and experiments.

Love.—Love is heat full of coldness, a sweet full of bitterness, a pain full of pleasantness—making the thoughts, hair, eyes and hearts, ears—born of desire, nursed by delight, weaned by jealousy, killed by dissembling, and buried by ingratitude. Love is a chameleon, which draws nothing in the mouth but air, and nourishes nothing in the body but the tongue. A man has choice to begin love, but not to end it. Loveknots are tied with eyes, and cannot be untied with hands—made fast with thoughts, not to be unloosed with fingers.

The Governor has issued a Proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of Virginia, to meet on Monday, the 12th day of June next.

Kingston Hall, Somerset county, Md
May 1st, 1837

***Miss Carroll** has now in employment a French Lady, highly qualified to teach the French language, and to instruct in Music, instrumental and vocal, and also to give lessons in Drawing and Painting.*

Her school is located in a pleasant part of Somerset county, and is distant about ten miles from Princess Anne, the county town. A steam boat from Baltimore, arrives once a week near Princess Anne, where carriages can always be procured, to convey persons to the school.—Stages also from Delaware, arrive twice or thrice a week at Princess Anne.

The principal studies attended to in this school are as follows:—Reading, Writing, Composition, English Grammar, Geography with the drawing of Maps History natural and civil, Rhetoric, moral and natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Logic, Political Economy, Geology, Botany, Conchology, Mythology, Geometry, Arithmetic, with Book keeping and Algebra.

TERMS.

Board and tuition in all the English branches,	$25 00 *per quarter*
Washing,	3 00 " "
Bedding,	2 00 " "
Day Scholars,	5 00 " "

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music, with use of the Piano,	$13 00 *per qr.*
French,	6 00 " "
Drawing and Painting,	5 00 " "
Oriental Work,	2 00 "

Books and stationary furnished at cost. Payments to be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.

There will be a public examination in every session. The vacation will take place the last day of August and continue until the first Monday in October.

The Institution will be under the immediate superivision of Miss Carroll's father Thomas King Carroll.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1837.

We give below the Proclamation of the President of the United States calling an extra session of Congress, to be held at Washington on the first Monday of September next. This measure doubtless has its origin in the alarming exigencies of the times, and will, we hope, exercise a salutary influence in quieting the public mind.

By the President of the U. S. of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the (L. S.) seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty first.

By the President: M. VAN BUREN
John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

Small Change.—The Corporations of the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have issued notes of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 cents to supply the place of small change, during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks. Many individuals, also, have issued similar bills.

The Banks throughout the country, as far as we have heard, have, with few exceptions, suspended specie payments.—Those of the District of Columbia, we believe, continue to pay specie for their notes, as usual.

More specie Circulars. The Post Master General has given instructions to the Post Masters to receive nothing but specie in payment for postages on letters and newspapers. Even the notes of the Deposite Banks will not be taken in payment of such dues. Alas! for the "promises" of the "Government Pets."

Small debts should be paid promptly. In these pressing times, it would be well for men of business to remember the advice of Solomon:

"Say not unto thy neighbor, the printer, go and come again, and to morrow I will give, when thou hast it by thee."

Mississippi. A law prohibiting the introduction of Slaves into this State, as merchandize, has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

The same body has also passed bills for the incorporation of three new Banks: Bank of Vicksburg, Citizens Bank of Madison County, and the Northern Bank of Mississippi. Previous to the manufacture of this last "batch of monsters" the Bank Capital of the State amounted to some thirty millions of dollars.

It appears from the Michigan papers of May 6th that *improved lots* in that State are selling at *one dollar* per acre. The same lots a few months since, were purchased by speculators at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, (that being the Government price,) with no improvements thereon.—There will probably be many of such sales, and emigrants should embrace the opportunities to purchase, as they may be enabled to obtain more valuable land than by purchasing of the Government.

A slip from the New York Mercantile Advertiser says: "We understand the Collector of the Customs of this port received instructions from the Treasury Department on Saturday, to receive nothing but *specie* in payment for Custom House Bonds. Immediately after the receipt of the above order, the Collector proceeded to Washington."

A gentleman of this city states, that on applying at the Merchants' Bank, New Orleans, to exchange some New Orleans money for the bills of the U. S. Bank, he found that a package of $500 000 of these bills had just been received, and as they had not been counted, he was requested to call again at 5 o'clock. At that hour he again entered the bank, finding the doors closed but not locked, and was surprised and amused to find from 20 to 40 men, chiefly flat-boat dealers, anxiously awaiting the operation of counting the money, to exchange their New Orleans money for the bills of the United States' Bank, now a mere State institution, instead of drawing specie. Here is a commentary upon Gen Jackson's specie currency doctrines. The people prefer the notes of the U. S. Bank to specie, although they cannot use them in the purchase of land.

The evening papers state that the Collector of this port has received a Treasury Circular requiring the payment of money accruing on bonds and customs, to be made in specie, and the notes of specie paying banks, that are at par, at the Custom House.

We learn that on Saturday, the notes of the Deposite Bank, where one or more Bonds were due, were refused in payment of those bonds, and the merchants being without the gold or silver required by the Circular, were compelled to let them go unpaid.—*Balt. Amer. May 15.*

The Baltimore American of May 15th, says,—his Excellency Governor Veazey arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon from his residence in Cecil. His visit, we presume, has reference to the call of an extra session of the Legislature, for which the present juncture appears to have created a pressing necessity.

The New York Board of Trade have passed a resolution, expressing it as their firm opinion, that the establishment of a National Bank is the only effectual remedy for the existing condition of affairs. Also, one expressing the opinion that the Banks of New York are abundantly able to meet all their liabilities. They have moreover determined to receive the notes of those banks in payment for goods bought of them, and recommend the same course for the adoption of others.

The bill reported to the New York Legislature, it having previously received the sanction of the Governor, Bank Commissioners, and the city of New York Committee,—provides

1st. For an exemption of the banks from the existing penalties for a suspension of specie payments, for a period of one year.

2d. For a graduated reduction of the issues or circulation of the banks.

Both are material provisions—for whilst the state interposes for the preservation of the banks and their debtors from utter destruction, by shielding them from the consequence of a step which circumstances have rendered unavoidable, it ought not to allow the occasion to pass without imposing, as far as practicable, restrictions that shall serve to prevent the recurrence of a similar state of things.

PROPHECY. "Do not wage this war against the U. S. Bank," said a celebrated statesman in Congress—"Nothing but evil can flow from it. Destroy the Bank and you will see the same consequences that resulted from the destruction of the old National Bank, a vast increase of banks, boundless issues of paper, a deceptive rise in prices, a greedy speculation, then fluctuations, then a fall in the chief staples of the country, then a general apprehension, a loss of confidence, a returning sense of the hollowness of our seeming prosperity, bankruptcies, distress, an urgent demand for money, an unnatural and usurious interest, the ruin of merchants, traders, farmers and mechanics, public works suspended, manufactories stopped, workmen and laborers by thousands thrown out of employment, and the general wealth transferred from those who have accumulated it by honest industry, to the vaults of capitalists.

U. S. BANK.—This institution, it appears, suspended specie payments simultaneously with the other Banks in Philadelphia. The U. S. Gazette, speaking of the necessity of the general suspension, says—

"But for this resolution, our city would have been drained of its specie within forty-eight hours, to answer the demands and accommodate the Brokers of New York and Baltimore. A large portion of the benefit of the measure would have been lost if any bank had declined to join with the rest. Great credit is due to the U. S. Bank for her record, by which step, Mr. Biddle has [illegible] her reluctant consent, in obedience to the obvious interests of the community, without impairing, in general opinion, the stability or fame of this institution."

Cure for the headache.—The following cure, pronounced to be "the sovereign'st thing in life, for the distressing pain called Headache, is mentioned in the Clinton (Mas.) Gazette. We cannot speak to its virtues but let no one condemn or discredit it without a trial. Experience is, after all, the sure teacher.—Balt. Pat.

Sovereign remedy for headache.—A gentleman came into our office the other day complaining of a violent headache. He sat down by the fire, and after half an hour's conversation took out his pocket book and paid us his bill for printing last year. When he rose to depart we inquired if the pain in his head was relieved. He said it was entirely gone. Hence we immediately concluded that 'paying the printer' was a sovereign remedy for the headache. This remedy is made known to the world free of charge—and alone for the benefit of those persons who are subject to the distressing headache.

WONDERFUL CURIOSITY.—One of the greatest living curiosities in human shape now in existence, is probably that in the person of a child recently arrived in this city from the West Indies. He is aged 9 years, and has a head of such enormous magnitude that the sight of it creates astonishment and awe. Its shape is not distorted, but seems to have been formed for a man of about 10 or 11 feet stature—in fact, it is of colossal dimensions, like that of some ancient statues. It measures thirty-one inches in circumference, and the arch over the apex measuring from ear to ear, is 23 inches. Its weight is prodigious being almost 50 pounds! The child was born so, and the head has always borne the same proportion to the rest of his body and limbs which are well formed, and those of a small child of that age. He never moves from his position on his back, but tosses his head constantly, rolling his eyes as if in agony with the Atlantean globe, which a Divine Providence for some inscrutable cause, has placed upon his infant shoulders. His features are natural and well shaped, but expressive, as might be supposed, of an age and maturity corresponding to the immense mass of brain. Therefore they have the physiognomy of a full grown man with the diminutive size of those of a child. He indicates no other sense than that of pain, when touched, or hunger when the hour for eating arrives. His father was a stout Spaniard of Porto Rico. The mother a dark quadroon of Martinique. The child's name is Bartolo, and he will be exhibited, we learn, for a few days, previous to his departure for Paris and London.

N. Y. Star.

THE "EXPERIMENT."

Sir Abel. Such an accident! Mercy on us!

Handy, jun. Speak!

Sir Abel. I was mixing the ingredients of *my grand substitute* for gunpowder, when *somehow it blew up* and set the curtains on fire, and—

Handy, jun. Curtains! zounds, the room's in a blaze. What's to be done? Where's your famous preparation for extinguishing flames?

Sir Abel. It is not mixed.

Handy, jun. Where's your fire escape?

Sir Abel. It is not fixed.

Handy, jun. Where's your patent fire engine?

Sir Abel. 'Tis on the road.

Handy, jun. Well, you are never at a loss.

Sir Abel. Never.

Handy, jun. What's to be done?

Sir Abel. I don't know. I say, Bob, I have it, perhaps it will go out of itself!

Handy, jun. Go out! it increases every minute. Let us run for assistance. Let us alarm the family.

Sir Abel. Yes, dear me! dear me!

Servant. (Without.) Here, John! Thomas! some villain has set fire to the castle. If you catch the rascal, throw him into the flames.—(Sir Abel runs off, and the alarm bell rings.)

The condition of the country, at the present moment, is but faintly imaged in the above extract from a good old comedy, which we dare say has afforded to most of our readers, before now, many an honest laugh, at the expense of "that ingenious machinist," as he calls himself, Sir Abel Handy. In the midst of the "experiment" instituted by the late President of the U. States—just as the ingredients of his "substitute" for the best currency the world has ever known were in a state of complete fusion, and about to precipitate the ingot of *gold* which the jugglers had promised him, the grand substitute has blown up, and set fire to the financial edifice which it was to gild with an immortality of glory!

Nat. Intel.

MR. WISE.—The subjoined complimentary notice of the speech of Mr. Wise, at Norfolk is from the Boston Atlas. We have great pleasure in transferring to our columns this well merited tribute, from one of the most able, independent and useful journals in the North, to Virginia's eloquent and intrepid representative.

We regret that we cannot transfer the whole of this very able and eloquent speech to our columns. It has been too much the fashion of the extreme men on the Whig papers to speak lightly of Mr. Wise on the ground that he has not squared his speech and conduct by the most rigid rules of parliamentary decorum. In talents as a speaker we consider Mr. Wise at least the equal of John Randolph, and in honesty of intention and intrepidity of character he has no superior in Congress. The zeal with which he has devoted himself to expose the abuse and corruption of the administration, the industry, the perseverance, the energy, the fearlessness, with which he has pursued what he considered his duty to the country, entitled him the respect and esteem of all true friends of civil liberty. Desperate diseases are not to be cured by light remedies, and if Mr. Wise has freely used the knife and caustic, it is because the miserable condition of the body politic would yield to no more lenient applications.

Let any man read the description of the expunging scene—the representation of the Protest—the tribute to Mr. Webster, the passage between Leigh and Benton—the allusions to Rives—the consummation of the disgraceful deed, with its incidents and consequences—and the final appeal to Massachusetts and Virginia—and then deny if he can that Mr. Wise possesses in a distinguished degree many of the most essential attributes of brilliant and impressive oratory. And if he feels his indignation kindled—and his blood coursing more rapidly through his veins—at merely reading these impassioned descriptions—let him imagine what would be their effect when set off with all the attractions of a sincere and commanding eloquence—and heightened with all the excitements of an interested assembly.—*Boston Atlas.*

FLORIDA—SURRENDER OF OSEOLA.

Two officers of the U. S. Army, who left Black Creek on the 9th instant, have communicated the following intelligence to the Norfolk Beacon:

Oseola and Philip with about 800 Warriors, came into Fort Mellon a day or two previous to their departure. There were between 2500 and 3500 Indians encamped within the vicinity of Fort Mellon, and it is presumed that by this time they have arrived at Tampa Bay. The whole body of Indians would probably embark from Tampa Bay about the last of this month for Arkansas, boats were in readiness to convey them thence.

We also learn that recent events have confirmed the opinion heretofore entertained that Powell had exercised great influence in the nation; his superior intelligence and shrewdness have given him an influence which the hereditary chiefs could not restrain over the young men, and this jealousy of his power is probably the true cause for assailing his reputation. He has been averse to murdering woman and children and prisoners in cold blood, and has lost his popularity in some measure in consequence of it.

We also learn that the army, with the exception of some of the Volunteers, were generally in good health. The part of the army stationed at Fort Dane and Volusia, were more sickly, and in consequence the Forts were about being dismantled.

Foreign.

By late arrivals from England we learn one of the "great American houses"—that of G. Wildes & Co.—had been compelled to solicit aid from the Bank of England, with the intimation that unless it was given they must stop payment at once. The aid was given, to a large amount, after long and anxious consultation between the directors of the Bank and the treasury department although Messrs. Wildes & Co. were unable to offer any security.

The papers are full of comments upon this transaction, and opinions, of course, are various. It was feared and unexpected that other American houses would be compelled to follow the example of Wildes & Co., and the question is very anxiously discussed, whether and to what extent the Bank can aid them in their need. All is admitted to depend on the state of the remittances from this country, and we know well enough what they have been.

One of the papers says that the Bank has taken upon itself all the liabilities of Wildes & Co. and will wind up their affairs. Another says that two other houses have been bolstered up by the Bank; but does not give the names.

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, May 17.

Flour per bll.	$9 00a8 50
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 40a1 70
do (American,)	1 30a1 62
Corn,	85 a 90
Rye,	80a0 90
Oats,	45
Clover seed,	7 75a8 00
Flaxseed	1 45a1 50

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at Almodington, Somerset county, on the 15th inst. Mrs. JANE W. consort of W. H. Jones, Esq. aged 25 years and 14 days.

A little more than three years have elapsed since she came amongst us, known to no other than [illegible] whose [illegible] place upon the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Scarcely had so many months [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] she had ingratiated herself in the affections of the entire family, loving, and beloved by each. She was as a daughter unto his parents and to his brothers and sisters, as of the same blood. When she left the mansion of her father and took upon herself the responsibilities of a family, the same softness, gentleness and simplicity of manner, which had peculiarly characterized her introduction, soon attracted a circle of friends, whose love and kindness increased as they knew her better. The tears—the deep and heavy anguish depicted upon every countenance, as her remains were borne to the tomb attest the poignancy of their grief and proclaimed the deep-rooted affection she had excited in their bosoms. She possessed in an eminent degree that general love for mankind; inspiring the noble sentiment of "peace on earth; good will to all men," which alone can constitute the basis of permanent popularity. A selfish individual entertaining no feeling in common with his kind, to obtain a particular end may affect, and seem to possess this heaven born disposition, his object attained, his efforts relax, and he soon appears in his naked deformity. Not so, the genuine philanthropist. His conduct is invariably the same, because it emanates from a principle of action. This was emphatically the case with our lamented friend. The influence of her virtues were not confined to the sphere in which she more immediately moved. On the morning of her death, an old woman upon whom the hard hand of pinching poverty had marked its ravages, came weeping to the house, ejaculating God bless the dear woman! I wish I had never known her. I loved and grieved for my mother and sister, but I never felt the full weight of grief till now. Upon inquiring into the cause of this extraordinary manifestation of interest, we were told that this grateful old creature's family had a short time ago been attacked by disease, and would have suffered for the common necessaries of life, had not the benignant charity of the good and benevolent being over whom she thus poured forth her lamentations fallen, as the gentle dew from heaven, and relieved their miseries. She had fed and nursed them with her own hand, administered medicine unto them, and supplied their wants with sedulous care; and enjoyed the inexpressible felicity of having, with the aid of Divine Providence, restored them to health. This was a painfully soothing spectacle, for ingratitude is not too most seldom found in the catalogue of human vices. The writer of this brief and imperfect memoir is yet young, but few of any age have been more familiar with the dying and the dead.—Friend after friend have I followed to the grave, until my blood seemed to have dried in my veins, and my very soul to have withered within me, and never have I witnessed an individual interred with so great an exhibition of universal regret. Servants, neighbors, acquaintances: all, all overwhelmed in one common grief. A stranger who should be told of her short sojourn amongst us, might have been surprised at this demonstration of respect, but in him who had known her intimately, who had seen her under the many and ever varying circumstances of life, who alive to a just appreciation of her worth, and whose admiration of her character was enhanced the more he saw of her, it excited no surprise. An elderly and most estimable lady, who had just before discharged the debt due from all the sons of men, and who we feel confident has made a happy exchange, and "put on immortality," whose correct taste, polished mind, and unerring discrimination of character were proverbial, pronounced her the model of a perfect woman. The judgment was acknowledged co-extensively with her acquaintance. Farewell! thou pure ethereal spirit! Thou wert too heavenly for this sublunary world. Thou cam'st forth as a flower and was cut down. And though we have consigned thy earthly tenement, as commanded—dust to dust—we feel and know that thy vital spark can never lose aught of its primitive lustre: Thy name and spotless virtues will be fondly cherished whilst memory holds a seat in the brain of thy mourning friend. And oh! may the guardian angel of heaven hover around thine innocent babe, whose birth and thy death were almost simultaneous, watch over and preserve it a living memento of its incomparable mother. Farewell!

We are authorised to announce

THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 18,

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN RIDER, ESQ.

as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

may 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq., Thos. K. Carroll, Esq., Isaac D. Jones, Esq., Jos. S. Cottman, Esq., Col. R. Stewart — *Somerset.*
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis — *Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq., Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis — *Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq., Jno. Polk, C. Ross — *Sussex county, Delaware.*

Attention

The subscriber has long rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F, OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stebles, until they return.

Notice

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court, for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board
ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

Association.

Drs. King and Benson

Having associated themselves, in the practice of medicine; would inform the public that they, or one of them, may at all times be found at the residence of the former, (at Kingston) unless attending to the duties of their profession.

ap 18

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven, Eastern Shore. She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening. Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years, half price. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

N B. The Steamboat Patuxent will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.

mar 28

For Sale.

A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess-Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made, the property will be sold cheap. For Terms, apply to C. C. CARROLL.

may 2

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for county levy and officers' fees for the years 1834 '5 and officers' fees for 1836, are requested to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence need be expected.

S G. HOLBROOK,
late Shff. and Collector.

ap 4 3w

COACH, GIG,

AND

HARNESS MAKING

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,
Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess-Anne, Jan. 17, 1837.

☞ TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

☞ MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

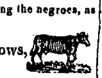
Administrator's Sale

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, the subscriber, as Administrator of William Fowler, dec'd will offer at his late residence

on Thursday 25th day of May, inst.

ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, excepting the negroes, as follows:

 Horses, Cows, 
HOGS,

FARMING UTENSILS,
household & kitchen furniture,

and other articles not necessary to enumerate.

Terms of sale—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars will be given, the purchaser giving note with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD FOWLER, Adm'r

may 16

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
Oils and Paints, Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices (at the store house recently occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq.) for cash, lumber grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers. The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

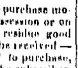
N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note. J. H STEWART.

A Farm for Sale:

The undersigned offers for sale his farm situated on Back Creek, navigable within fifty yards of the grain houses. It is also situated immediately along side of the route lately surveyed for the Rail Road.

The improvements include a *large and comfortable* **Brick Dwelling,**

And every necessary out house, all in good order. Within a few years, there have been added to the previous improvements, two corn houses, ice-house, pigeon house, two new water-pumps with new well-hallows and some others, which there is not space here to mention.

There are **two Apple Orchards** *containing select Fruit of almost every variety,*  besides pears of many kinds, peaches, plums and other fruit. But as a grain farm, it is worthy the attention of purchasers. The sales of grain, last year, amounted to upwards of two thousand dollars, notwithstanding the failure of the wheat crops and the support of many supernumerary servants and horses, consumers, without being contributors to the making of the corn crops. The title is clear and unquestionable.

Terms—A small part of the purchase money in cash on delivery of possession or on short time thereafter—for the residue good paper or a liberal credit will be received.—Those who may feel inclined to purchase, are requested to call upon the subscriber, on the premises, without delay, as on or before the 10th June, he will probably accept the best offer that may be made.

may 16 H. P. C. WILSON.

To all whom it may concern.

A dividend of the Personal estate of Henrietta B. Robertson, deceased, having been declared, the undersigned, as administrator is prepared to close up the estate. Persons having claims against the said estate, will exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on Tuesday 6th day of June next, when he will attend in Princess Anne, for that purpose.

JAMES PIEBUS, adm'r.
of Henrietta B. Robertson, dec'd.

may 16 3w

Bank of Salisbury.

May 13, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas intelligence, through the Press, having been received this morning, that a general suspension of specie payments, had been determined upon, by the Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in consequence of a prevailing conviction that many more, if not nearly all, in the Union, will be obliged to resort to a similar remedy—This Institution, for its own protection, has by a resolution of its Board of Directors, likewise determined to suspend, temporarily, the payment of specie for its obligations. This measure is one of precaution, rather than absolute necessity, as the resources of the Bank are as ample as they have been, at any period of its existence—there having been no run of any description whatever upon it during the present embarrassed condition of the Commercial World. And the Public are assured that upon the resumption of specie payments by the Banks aforesaid, this Institution will forthwith open its vaults for the redemption of it Circulation. The various departments of the Bank will go on as usual. By order

WILLIAM H RIDER, Cash'r.

Bank of Salisbury.

March 25 1837.

In conformity with the Charter, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

By Order.
WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

April 25, 1837

(Seal) On application of John D. Adams Adm'r. of Robert James, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr'. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n. on the personal estate of Robert James, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 25th day of April A D. 1837,

JOHN D. ADAMS, Adm'r
of Robert James, decd.

may 2, 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 21, 1837.

(SEAL.) On application of Eliz. Simpkins, Administratrix c. w. a. of Chas. Simpkins, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Chas. Simpkins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are herby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th of October 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 21th day of March. A D 1837

ELIZABETH SIMPKINS, Adm'rx.
c w a of Charles Simpkins, dec'd

ap 4

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 14, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of Noah Rider, Administrator of Sampson Parker, late of Somerset county, deceased is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Sampson Parker late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Oct. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of March A. D. 1837.

NOAH RIDER,
Adm'r of Sampson Parker, dec'd.

mar 21 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 11th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of Stephen Riggin, Executor of Isaac Riggin late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Isaac Riggin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Sept, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of April, A D 1837

STEPHEN RIGGIN, Ex'r
of Isaac Riggin, decd.,

ap 18 1837

Doctor W. L. Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md, in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞ Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth*.

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,
THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 23, 1837. }

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G D.

☞ N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 531. **TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1837.** **Vol. 3—No. 1.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

'GOOD BYE, MR. TOMPKINS.'

BY BOZ.

Mr. Isaac Tompkins was a bachelor. He had plenty of money and took mighty good care of it. He kept two servants, one of the masculine and the other of the feminine gender. John was his ostler, footman, butler and shoe-black. Mary was his housekeeper, chambermaid, cook and scullion. He lived in a very old mansion, in which there was something less than fifty rooms, with out-houses, stables and appurtenances; including a large garden, two fish-ponds, and a high walled fence about it as black as a monastery's cloisters. Old Tompkins had likewise a dog and a cat. The dog was of a mixed breed, and it would have puzzled Buffon to say what species of canine animal had the honor to be his father. His name was Tray. He had not a tooth in his head, and he was as lazy as Ludlow's dog, which according to tradition, used to lean against the wall to bark. The cat was a large Tabby of the *neuter* gender, and both the dog and the cat used to lay at their master's feet, in the drawing room. He had likewise an old broken kneed horse, blind in the weather eye, with a large swelling in the off fetlock.—This latter article completed old Tompkins' establishment.

Tompkins was an early riser, and one morning he got up earlier than usual.—Neither John nor Mary were stirring, and the old bachelor walked into the drawing room in a very surly humor. Tray jumped up and barked, whilst Tabby made a bow of his back and swore like a waterman.

'Down,' said old Tompkins.

'Bow! wow! wow!' said the dog.

'Mew! fiz! fiz! fiz!' went the cat.

'Damn you both,' said old Tompkins; don't you know your master?'

At this they both were still, and Tray sneaked off under the table. Tompkins rang the bell for ten minutes, and presently John came down stairs.

Why were you not up before?' said, Tompkins to the man as he entered the room.

Cause I was a-bed, sir.'

'And why didn't you get up, you loon?'

'Cause I was asleep, sir?'

'And why didn't you awake, sir?'

'Cause I couldn't sir.'

'Absolute fool! Where's Mary?'

'A-bed, sir.'

'Go and call her up directly.'

'She'll whack me, sir, if I do.'

'Be off with you, you scoundrel, or I'll whack you if you don't.'

'Well, then,' said John, scraching his head, 'you must whack me, sir; Poll hits almighty hard.'

'Go and call her up instantly, or I'll break a chair over your back.'

'Poll' al'ys deaf in a morning, sir,'

(Tompkins takes up a chair, and is about to strike John.)

'Oh stay, sir, stay, you'll break the chair, sir, and it'll cost six shillings and mayhap a few coppers, to mend it.'

(Tompkins puts down the chair.)

'Fetch me my whip then, you blackguard.'

'I can't find it, sir.'

'You never looked for it, you scoundrel.'

'Yes, sir, I did.'

'Do you dare to lie to my face?'

'No, sir, I always stand before my betters.'

'Knave!' cried Tompkins in a fury, 'fetch my whip, or I'll set the dog on you.'

'He's got no teeth, sir.'

'Damn you, fool, get out of my house,' roared Tompkins, as he stamped his foot on the floor.

The dog now gave a low growl.

'Seize him, Tray! seize him! Turn him out of the room!' cried Tompkins, clapping his hands, and pointing to John alternately.

Tray liked John, for he used to feed him well, so he only got up and barked; then he turned back and lay under the table—looking out very anxiously for what was to follow, his head on his front feet.

'Fling Tray out the window, John; I'll have no dogs in my house that are not obedient; fling him out, sir.'

'He'll bite me, sir.'

'He's got no teeth, fool, he can't bite.'

'Lord, sir, you should have seen him tear the meat off a bone I give him t'other day.'

'Turn him out, John, I say; I will be obeyed '

At this critical moment down comes Mary, and the eyes both of master and man were fixed on Poll's fat corporation.

'So you've come, you lazy slut, have you! come at last!'

'Mr. Tompkins, you are lord of this house, and of the dog Tray and the cat Tabby, and the lame and blind horse with the stables, hostler, out-houses and appurtenances, including the garden, the two fish-ponds, and the big wall, but you are not master of me. How dare you, sir, call me a slut? I was born, sir, in'——

'The curses of a thousand plagues rest on you both,' said Tompkins in a fury, as he rushed out of the room.

'He's in a rum humour,' said John to Mary, when Tompkins left the room.

'Humour,' said Mary, tossing her head with an air of disdain, humour! and what right has he to be in a *rum* humour, as you call it? I havn't offended him, and I won't put up with it. My pride and dignity's injured, John,' she continued, crying.

'Nay, Polly, my duck, don't cry—you may soon be as rich as he. Remember the lottery ticket?'

'Oh I don't care for the lottery ticket, John, and as you've been so kind to me I'll give it to you,' said she, taking it out of her pocket and putting it into John's hand.

'Well, Polly, that's good now, and if I get a prize I'll make you a present of a new gown.'

John then gave Polly a buss, and the latter went down into the kitchen, whilst John remained in the parlour.

Presently Mr. Isaac Tompkins returns and orders his horse.

'Stable door's locked, sir.'

'Then go and unlock it.'

'I want to go and see about Poll's Lottery Ticket, sir, and should like to have the horse myself.'

'You impudent vagabond, fetch my horse directly.'

'I can't carry him, sir,' answered John.

Mr. Isaac Tompkins could bear no more; he struck John to the boards, and stood grinning over him, displaying no small quantity of savageness and ferocity. John began to struggle for his liberty, and in doing so the Lottery Ticket slipped out of his waiscoat pocket, and Tompkins looked over the numbers, gave John another kick, and marched out of the house.

In a few minutes he was cantering on the road to L——, and half an hour more found him in deep conversation with the principal of a lottery office.

'Thirty thousand pounds,' said Mr. Isaac Tompkins.' 'Are you quite sure that is the amount?'

'Quite sure, sir, look at the drawings yourself.'

'9, 7, 5, muttered the old gentleman, as he glanced over the paper, 'That will do, that will do! Good morrow, friend, good morrow.'

Mr. Isaac Tompkins, as I have said before, was rich, had a very great opinion of money, and believed it to be the factotum of life; he was, besides this, a great miser, as most old bachelors are. The moment then that he saw the numbers of the Lottery Ticket, as it slipped out of John's pocket, when he was belabouring his carcase in the drawing room, he determined to see if it would turn up a prize, and as the actions of a bachelor are dictated by a kind of prophetic impulse, Mr. Isaac Tomkins commenced proceedings, instantly, and found that the ticket was a prize for £30,000 stirling.

The old gentleman could not refrain from uttering expressions of surprise and gladness on the road as he trudged along. He forced his mare to put her best foot forward on the occasion too, and heeded nothing that passed him, so anxiously was his mind wrapt up in the idea of the lucky ticket.

'My housekeeper worth thirty thousand pounds—thirty thousand,' and the bachelor, lifting up his eyes, found that he was at his own gate, for the mare had stopped, knowing the way better than her master.

'John Johnson,' hallooed Mr. Tompkins, as he got off the back of his beast, 'John take my horse.'

'Coming sir, directly,' said John.

'Be quick then, for I'm in a hurry.'

'So am I, sir,' answered John, taking the reins of the mare and leading her to the stable '

'I shall be into you my covie,' said John, as his master went into the house.

'Back already, sir,' said the housekeeper.

'Ah Mary, I want to talk to you seriously, I love you Mary.'

'Law, sir,' you flatters me confoundedly.

'No Mary,' said Mr. Isaac Tompkins, going up to her and kissing her greasy cheek, 'no Mary, I do not flatter; I love you Mary, and we must get married directly.'

'Married, sir? how sir! married? I tho't you hated all married people—I think you are only joking with me, good Mr. Isaac Tomkins.'

Will you marry me, Mary?

Yes, sir, but you are in earnest.

Mr. Tompkins rings the bell and John comes up stairs.

Harness the mare to my Stanhope gig, John, directly.

John chuckled and retired. The fact was, Mr. John had smelt the game, and he obeyed the orders of his master with wonderful alacrity.

Gig's ready, sir, said John, bowing as he entered the room.

Clean my shoes, John, directly, said Mary authoritatively. Be quick sir

John's suspicions were now verified; he saw it all clearly enough, and he blacked Polly's shoes with an unusual lustre.

Fetch my cloak, John, she began, as John put the shoes at her feet.

And bring my best hat, too, said Mr. Tompkins, in continuation.

John did as he was commanded, and Mr. Tompkins drove towards the parson's house at T——, with Miss Polly, who was his chambermaid, housekeeper, cook, and scullion, alongside of him.

They're gone, said John to himself, and I'll go and see whether my ticket's not a prize. I'll bet it is, or—

John did not finish the last sentence, but set off directly to L——.

In about an hour Mr. Isaac Tompkins returned, and Molly found herself in possession of Mr. Tompkins's name and half his effects. As they drove up to the gate and called out John, they were much surprised to find no answer. They repeated their call, and as no one came home, Mr. Isaac Tompkins got out of the gig, helped Mrs. Isaac Tompkins out also, tied the mare to a post, and handed Mrs. Tompkins up stairs into the drawing room.

Now, Polly, he began, your lottery ticket has turned up a prize of £30,000.

Law, sir, my lottery ticket?

Yes, Polly, your lottery ticket.

Why, I gave it to John, sir, after you had blown me up because he sympathized with me.

Gave it to John! cried the old man, springing from his seat in frenzy; Oh, you devil, get out of my sight.

Oh; pray, Mr. Tompkins,

Get out! I say.

Hear me, sir.

No, I will not: get out, you devil, or I'll fling you over the ballustrade.

Poor Polly went down into the kitchen, whilst Mr. Tompkins cursed himself for his folly in not inquiring into the affair before he took so rash and fatal a step. Presently John came up stairs with a bill in his pocket for £30,000.

John.

Sir?

You're a fool and a villian, John.

Sir, you're a fool and a knave, sir.

What insult me in my own house? said Tompkins, rising.

Let me tell you, sir, that I'm a man of £30,000 sterling, and if you insult me, I'll insult you, sir, said John, tossing his head and walking up and down the room. I'm a gentleman, sir—I shall keep my courage; sir, and—

Oh, damn you, damn you! get out of my house, and Mr. Isaac Tompkins swallowed his golden snuff box.

Certainly, Mr. Isaac Tompkins—good bye, said John, putting his finger to his nose, and leaving the room.

THE BORROWER.

Every body knows that Pitt raised the character and prosperity of England by loans, but it is not generally known, that Pitt "borrowed the idea of borrowing" from the following anecdote.

Schneider, an inhabitant of the Canton of Unterwalp, in Switzerland, was left, at the age of twenty-one, to shift for himself. His father had been a respectable man, but had left nothing to his son, but some sketches for a new Constitution, which Schneider could make no use of.—The doctrine of loans came into Schneider's head, as happily as that of attraction struck Newton. As nobody knew that his father had died insolvent, he declared openly that he was in want of 2,000 rix dollars, (£400) for which he was willing to pay 5 per cent. interest, the capital to be repaid in six months. He had no difficulty in obtaining this loan, which was very useful to him, and by constantly saying that his father had left him very little, but that by economy he managed to make both ends meet, every body thought him a modest rich man. Two months before his bills became due, he borrowed of another banker 3,125 rix dollars. Schneider instantly went to the parties from whom he had borrowed the 2,000 rix dollars, and after remarking that 5 per cent. was a heavy interest to pay, told them that he would repay the capital if they would allow him discount for the remaining part of the term. The bankers, convinced of the stability of Schneider, were unwilling to take the money; he persisted, however, and they consented at length, on condition that if ever he should have occasion to borrow again, he would apply to them. Schneider went to work upon a great scale his credit being fully established. In the course of three years, there was such an eagerness in the first houses of Switzerland to lend money to Schneider, that he frequently refused their offers. He quieted his conscience, reflecting, that if he lived sixty years, according to his inordinate expenditure, his creditors would lose only 400,000 rix dollars by him; and he considered the excellence of his life, and the suggestions which he made every now and then to the Government, as an ample equivalent.

To make short of a long story, Schneider found himself upon his death-bed at the age of 80—not, however, before he had rendered a great service to his country, by introducing the mode of making the celebrated Gruyere cheese, which is now eaten over the whole continent. He summoned his creditors, one hundred in number, to his bed-side, and after relating to them the mode which he had adopted for his support, and as frankly stating that he had nothing to leave terminated his dying speech in the following terms: "What is the loss which you sustain by me, compared with the admirable system of finance, which, through me, you can reveal to your country? I, a poor mortal, at my dying hour, commit an act of bankruptcy; but the nation never dies. A nation may borrow without limit, because its existence is without limit. Switzerland has only to tread in my steps, to create loans, and to pay the interest punctually, and one day or other she will engross the capital of Europe."

The creditors were struck dumb with admiration, and as a mark of their esteem for the talents of the great Schneider, erected over his grave a superb monument, with the inscription—

"DER ENTLEHNER,"

which signifies "The Borrower." The celebrated Pitt in a tour through Switzerland, saw the monument, and struck with its singularity, inquired its history. "The nation never dies," repeated Pitt with ecstacy; and he scarcely said any thing else till he reached London. Two people thought him mad; but in a few months we heard of the famous loans with which he subjected India, conquered colonies, and overthrew Napoleon, who might, probably, have been upon the throne of France to this day, if the inventor of Gruyere cheese had never existed.



AGRICULTURAL.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

Much of late has been said upon shoal and deep ploughing, and it may not be amiss here to discuss that question, thereby elicit information. We believe the nature of the soil and sub-soil must determine the depth. A shoal soil with a clay sub-soil will not admit of being ploughed deep. But any soil composed of loam or sand; may and probably ought to be ploughed much deeper than has been the practice of our farmers. For such sward land, seven or eight inches are not too deep. The advantages are numerous. It will afford a better opportunity to cover long and unrotted manures, the fermentation of which beneath the sward must be of lasting benefit to the soil. It gives an opportunity to work above the sward with the smaller plough, harrow and hoe—is a greater saving of the manure of the sward, which has been estimated at twelve tons to the acre; and if the land is to be stocked down immediately to grass without hoeing, it can be done much sooner with the same smoothness by means of the harrow and roller; and a deeper and looser soil is created, much to the advantage of the succeeding crops, as the tendency of the manures ploughed in, is to rise and go off by evaporation, and not, as has been supposed, to soak downwards. There are some disadvantages in ploughing deep. More manure is required for a single crop. The crops will be later in arriving at maturity, which is a serious injury in some instances, to Indian corn particularly—but an advantage to many other crops, and especially to wheat, as it will be longer in growing, of course less likely to blast, and afford a better opportunity for havesting, in connection with the farmers' other crops. And more *strength* of team is required to plough the same land. On the whole, we are decidedly of the opinion, that good policy requires us to plough deeper than has been the general custom of our farmers.—[*Report of the Trustees of the Kennebec Agr. Society.*

The Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, has published an Essay on Indian Corn, delivered before that association by Peter A. Browne, Esq. The author has bestowed no small share of pains and attention upon his subject—and the result of his labors has been to comprise in a brief space, all the known facts and suppositions in relation to this important article of agricultural produce. The task could not have been confided to better hands.

From the appendix we extract the following amusing anecdote.

The rows of grain found upon the cob in the spike or ear of corn, are always even. They are from eight to twenty-four. An anecdote is told of a negro slave belonging to Virginia, who, being at work shelling corn, inquired of his master, if there were no ears of corn that had odd rows. His master gave for answer, that if he would bring him an ear of corn with an odd row he would give him his freedom. The negro made no remark, but a year or two afterwards, he reminded his master of his promise, and produced an ear that had nine rows. The Virginia gentleman regarded the ear with astonishment—counted it several times before he could believe the testimony of his own eyes, at length he demanded of the negro how it had came to pass. If I tell massa, said the fellow, he will not give me my freedom. Upon being assured that he should have his freedom at all events, he confessed that he had, in the earliest state of its growth, unclosed the husk, and cut out a row, after which he closed it up again, and it presented, when ripe, the unnatural appearance of a spike of corn with an odd row. He had, it appeared by his own confession, been trying this experiment upon many plants before he could succeed. His master gave him his freedom, but kept the odd ear of corn a great many years, to show to his acquaintances, to whom he was fond of relating the anecdote.

WEST UNION, (Ohio) May 5

Poison by Jamestown Weed.—During the past week, Mr. James McGoveny, of this village had several of his family partially poisoned with Jamestown seed.—The circumstances were as follows: Mr. McGoveny had raised a crop of buckwheat, amongst which this poisonous vegetable grew to some extent, and was mowed and thrashed with the wheat: Apprehensions were entertained in regard to the safety of using it. However, after passing the grain several times through a patent wheat-fan, and also through a cockle sieve, it was deemed clean, or sufficiently so as to venture its use; therefore a grist was sent to mill; on the return of the flour, the family prepared some of it for the table. Five or six of the family ate of it, and were in a short time alarmed by symptoms of poison; such of the family as had used freely of the bread were seized with delirium, or crazy fits; such as had eaten but little of it were only affected with singular or uncommon feelings. By the aid of medicines, principally active emetics, the poison was removed. One or two of the cases seemed to require all the aid that medicine could afford, and then threatened for a while to be fatal. We have been thus particular in relating the circumstance, to put persons on their guard against this vegetable (commonly called gympson,) and to remind them of the necessity, in cases of this kind, to apply as speedily as possible that kind of medicine that will operate quickest in cleansing or unloading the stomach.

This is the fourth or fifth instance of poison by Jameston or Jamestown seed, which has come to our knowledge, one of the cases having proved fatal. This was a little boy of seven or eight years old, who had chewed and swallowed a quantity of the seed sufficient to baffle the aid of medicine.—*Free Press.*

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

There is now living, near the mountain that divides Pennes from the Nittany valley in Centre county, Pa. an old man, called Samuel A——y, who has been in his younger days one of the most successful of the wolf and panther hunters of that wild region, and of whom the following anecdote is related by his acquaintances.

From various signs well known to panther hunters, Mr. A. was aware that a large male panther had been in his neighborhood for several years, but owing to circumstances, the most prominent of which was the superior cunning of the animal, he had so far eluded the vigilance of the hunters.

At length, however, after a slight fall of snow, Mr. A. found the tracts of the formidable animal, and securing his trusty dog to his person by a cord, with his tomahawk at his side, and rifle in hand, he immediately started on a 'chase.'

Led on by his dog, the hunter followed his game for several hours through the brush, briers and underwood of the valley at the foot of the ridge. At length, by a toilsome and difficult ascent, they reached the summit of the mountain ridge, and proceeded for some time along it, when on a sudden the dog stopped short, and raising his head discovered for himself and his master the object of their search, lying crouched on a large limb projecting from the trunk of a red oak, and fearfully near them. The hunter in his haste to fire, forgot to unloose his dog who was still tied fast to his person, neither did he make a dead shot.

The instant the panther felt the ball he sprung to the ground, which he scarcely reached before the courageous dog seized him to a lvantage; a dreadful conflict now ensued between them, they were on the very brink of the steep declivity of the mountain and down it they went and as the dog was still tied with them the now helpless hunter, who soon lost the power of standing upright, sometimes the panther was uppermost; sometimes the dog and sometimes the man.

Thus they rolled and struggled together for three hundred feet down the mountain before they reached a stopping place—the dog still held the panther, and it in turn used its teeth and claws with fearful effect on the dog and master, and would have succeeded in killing the dog, notwithstanding the wound he had received from the rifle ball, had not the latter, immediately upon regaining his feet tomahawked him and thus put an end to the fight.—[Bucks County Intel.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1837.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

We must not lose sight of the important fact, that several States are yet to elect members of the next Congress; and in the midst of the general gloom and despondency we must bear in mind, that the Ballot Box will not fail, although temporary expedients may prove unavailing to bring us relief. We despair of any other remedy; appeals to the patriotism—to the honesty, to the good feelings of our rulers, are made in vain—nothing is left but the ballot box or the bayonet. We are for the peaceable, and as we believe the certain remedy, and remind the opponents of the present administration, and who are not its opponents? to clear the decks for action, and prepare for the elections in their several States, with an activity that knows of no cessation or abatement. As far as has been already known, the vote stands nearly thus:

	Whig.	*Van Buren.*
Maine	2	6
New Hampshire	–	5
Vermont	4	1
Massachusetts	11	1
Connecticut	–	6
New York	10	30
New Jersey	6	–
Pennsylvania	11	17
Delaware	1	–
Virginia	6	15
Ohio	11	8
Georgia	3	6
Louisiana	2	1
Illinois	–	3
Missouri	–	2
South Carolina	8	1
	75	102

The States which are yet to elect Members of Congress are

Rhode Island in	August	2
Maryland	do	8
North Carolina	do	13
Tennessee	do	13
Kentucky	do	13
Alabama	do	5
Indiana	do	6
Mississippi in Nov.		
Arkansas		1
Michigan		1
		65

With proper exertions in the foregoing States, and an early canvass and organization, we hazard little in saying that the administration *will not carry a single state*; which would give to the republican party a majority of twenty votes and their Speaker, in fact *the whole Congress*. The administration have hopes of Rhode Island, North Carolina and Alabama—but a firm opposition, and an early movement in these three States, joined to the deplorable misrule which every where prevails, will settle the question as to the present ruling dynasty.—*N. Y. Star.*

A NATIONAL BANK.—The New Haven Register, one of the organs of Democracy, so called, in Connecticut, contains a communication on the subject of the currency, which we would fain hope expresses the views of the Editors. The writer says,—

Things are discouraging enough for the present; the currency of the country is in confusion; we have no *general* currency for the whole country, and that is a great evil in all the business operations at this time; it operates hard upon the working classes of the community. If a man has money due to him in New Orleans, Mobile, or any remote part of the Union or even as far as Utica, he must sacrifice a large part of all his year's business to avail himself of it. We cannot go and bring specie without a ruinous expense, and the bills of their banks are truly rags here—subject to 8, 10 or 15 per cent. discount. If he wishes to travel from one part of the country to another, he cannot fill his pockets with specie; it would neither be safe nor convenient; and if he takes the bills of our own local banks, by the time he puts up for the night he has got to submit to a shave on the money in his pocket; and he has to repeat the operation daily (as he travels,) to the end of his journey—and returning he has to go over the same process again. There is no mistake about it—we must have some general currency for the whole country; and it must be a paper currency founded on a specie basis; we must have currency which will be just as good at New Orleans, St. Louis, or Buffalo, as it is at New Haven and Hartford, and pass just as freely from hand to hand without discount. State institutions can never furnish such currency—the experiment has been sufficiently tried, and it is now an acknowledged failure. There is no hope from that source. Nothing short of a National institution, with powerful restrictions, can accomplish it; that can; it has done it, and it can again.

The New York Times of Friday, says —"We understand that thousands of dollars in the small bills of other states, are daily being imported into this city, where they command a premium, and that they are received by dealers of all classes in payment of debts of small amount."

The Delaware Gazette states that the Wheat Crop in that vicinity, which a short time since, presented any thing but a favorable appearance, has within the last two weeks, improved astonishingly, and gives promise of a good crop.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SUBDUED.

When John Q. Adams stated in one of his messages, that he possessed authority to appoint ministers to Panama, without consulting the Senate, but thought it more respectful to submit the matter to the consideration of that body, the whole Southern country was in a ferment at the arrogant claim to power, and several weeks were spent in denouncing the audacity of the assumption. The Senate by a solemn vote denied such power; and the luckless President not only lost favor with that body, but with the whole people. Every one recollects the clamor about the Panama mission, and how efficient a weapon it proved in the hands of those opposed to the then "existing Administration. As to any practical usurpation of power, Mr. Adams was guilty of none—his sins were entirely theoretical, and so they will be set down in impartial history. Yet the pride of the people was offended, and they were satisfied with no atonement short of the expulsion of the officer. This was a harsh sentence, but there was something in it worthy of commendation, as exhibiting the jealous spirit of the people on the subject of Executive encroachment—How has that spirit been tamed! How has the pride of former days been forgotten! In less than two years after Mr. Adams was discarded, the mission to Turkey was not only originated by President Jackson, but actually carried out—and the first information the Senate had of it, was from a copy of the treaty formed under it presented for their ratification.

Did the people of Virginia, animated with the jealous spirit of their fathers, take fire at this? Did they hurl their anathemas upon the Usurper and his adviser? Not they—the blood had grown cold in their veins—they had suddenly become a yielding, confiding people, whom no outrage could offend, and no encroachment startle. Tazewell and Tyler, the faithful sentinels on the watch tower, who had resisted Mr. Adams' claim, and vindicated the rights of the Senate, were not only condemned for their course on the Turkish mission, but were pursued with fiendish malignity by the Executive harpies, as long as they remained in the public councils.

The Senate was by degrees disarmed of all power, degraded into the mere echo of the Executive will—one attribute after another taken from it, and eventually the Presidential Prerogative was set up, not only over all political concerns, but over all the commercial relations of the country. Usurpation has crept on, stride after stride, until the claim has not only been advanced, but actually enforced, to regulate the *morals* and the *money* of the people!—An abused and degraded nation may now read in its own sufferings, the folly, the madness and the meanness of submitting to authority not delegated.

The reader will be struck with the point, force and truth of the annexed article on this topic, from the New York Courier.

"*The new Presidential Prerogatives.*—If the present Constitution of the United States, when first promulgated by the Convention that formed it, had contained a clause investing the Executive with the 'power to repress speculation and over-trading,' and to 'regulate the amount, nature and proportion of the circulating medium of the U. S.'—we run little hazard in affirming that the framers of such a clause would have been instantly treated as base conspirators against free government; and would have been, one and all, sacrificed to public indignation as the vilest traitors to the cause of liberty.—They would have been punished more summarily and severely by the jealous guardians of liberty who then survived, than the very tories who, during the struggle for independence, had plotted treason against their native land. No measure of vengeance would have been thought too severe for so infamous an attempt to subvert liberties so lately purchased with the best blood of America.

"And yet, at this day, precisely these *Prerogatives* have been openly asserted by the late, and are now avowedly exercised by the present Executive, upon the strength of that precedent letter by his predecessor.

"The greater the facility is to convert credit into specie, the less danger there is of its abuse. No wisdom or knowledge is sufficient to regulate it, and such ignorance, real or assumed, as that put forth by the official organ of the administration, in its daily *tirades* on the subject, most, if acted upon, entirely destroy it as it has done."

The Mobile Register of the 20th instant says that the fugitive Indians in Florida continue to give great uneasiness there. There are reported to be between two and three hundred of them in Washington and Walton counties, who commit numerous depredations and occasional murders.

Governor Call ordered out the militia of Jackson county and gave authority to Col. Jackson Morton to raise additional forces in Escambia, Washington, and Walton, to rendezvous at Hallet's Landing—whither 20,000 rations were sent from Pensacola on Sunday the 7th.

The Philadelphia papers state that Mr. Gilpin, U S District Attorney for that District, has received authority from the Treasury Department to postpone until the first of October the institution of suits on duty bonds not paid at the custom house.

THE BETTER CURRENCY—A FACT.

Mr. Taney, by order of his master General Jackson, informed Congress, and the people in 1833, that the Pet Banks, by "agreement among themselves to honor each other's notes and drafts," were providing the country with a currency quite as sound and uniform as that of the Bank of the United States, and☞ *probably more so.*☜

An instance among many others, came to our knowledge yesterday, which furnishes a beautiful illustration of the benefits which have been derived by the poor of the country, from the destruction of the best and soundest currency on the face of the earth—and the substitution of the Pet Bank currency.

An elderly and respectable female, in reduced circumstances, presented yesterday in the market a twenty dollar note of the Planters Bank of Natchez, one of the Deposite Banks. It was all the money she had in the world; but she found that it would not buy her a pound of beef Under these circumstances, she applied to one of the market men, of whom she had been in the habit of making her little purchases, for advice.

She told him that she was poor, and chiefly dependent on the pecuniary assistance she received from her son, who was settled at Natchez, and who had been in the habit of making her such small and occasional remittances as he could spare from the results of his constant and laborious industry. His last remittance, which was all the money she had in the world, was this twenty dollar note on the Planters Bank. He had no other way of remitting than by mail—and the best currency which he could remit was that of a Deposite Bank. Deceived by the false promises of the Government, he probably thought that this Bill would be redeemed by the Pet Banks in this city.

The friend to whom she applied, took the bill to one of the Deposite Banks, and asked at what discount it would take the bill. The answer was, that it could not take it at any price. Being thus driven to the Brokers, the reply was, that for the ☞*twenty dollar note*☜ they could afford to pay but ☞*five dollars.*☜ Thus is a poor and destitute woman, by the mere action of the Executive, defrauded of three fourth of a sum, which, however insignificant, was to herself of the utmost consequence, inasmuch as it was her all. Thus it is not merely those who have '*earned nothing,*' and therefore "OUGHT TO STARVE"—in the language of the Globe—who have been stripped and plundered by the accursed policy of a Cabinet of swindlers and vagabonds,—but the *honest and laborious poor*—the very class interested above all others in the preservation of a sound and uniform Currency.
Boston Atlas.

The Proclamation.—The National Intelligencer, in referring to the call of Congress, makes the following remarks:

What has brought the Executive to this sudden determination, so contrary to what any one could have anticipated from the language of the official paper, we can only conjecture, no exposition on that head having been made by authority; and what the Globe says out of its own head on the subject not being entitled to any particular degree of notice. It is but a few days since that unprincipled and vulgar print loaded with obloquy the earlier of the late sufferers under the measures of the Government, declaring that there was no pressure which any *honest* man ought to regret. It is more recently still, that, on the occasion of a respectful appeal from the Merchants to the President of the United States, soliciting him to revoke the Specie Circular, to delay suit on the Merchants' bonds, and convene Congress, the same yet official organ denounced those merchants as guilty of *audacity* for thus approaching their elected President, and poured out its *scorn* upon them, or rather would have done so "if they were not in *circumstances* to require *pity*." Such was the language in which the distress of *the people* was laughed to scorn!

Resuming Specie Payments—Several speculations and circulations have been made in the journals of the day on the period when the Banks would be enabled to resume specie payments, and some of them are ingenious, and exhibit a close and able view of the whole ground. We incline, however, to the belief that resuming specie payments will be contingent on the crop of the current year. Our credit abroad is at a low ebb at present, and when our foreign debt is cancelled by the proceeds of the next crop, which cannot be earlier than February next, we shall, by prudent measures during the interregnum, and judicious laws passed by Congress, find ourselves in a condition to pay in gold and silver. The suspension will be found in the sequel to have worked well for operations hereafter. In the mean time the Banks, particularly in this State, by having a cordial understanding with each other, and acting in concert, will find themselves in a condition to resume simultaneously, and with adequate means to go on, and less risks to encounter.
N. Y. Star.

Strong apprehensions are entertained in Great Britain that in addition to the other evils by which they have been visited, the Plague has been imported from the Mediterranean. It appears that some laborers employed about the docks of London had died suddenly, and others had been taken alarmingly ill, from which it was inferred they had taken the Plague from some rags just received.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 18.

We have received files of papers from Houston of the 9th inst., and from Velasco of the 11th. The Herald contains at full length the message of President Houston to Congress on the meeting of that body It gives an animated account of the flourishing state of the Republic, and the efficient condition of the Army, which, he says, is able to meet any emergency. We may probably lay this document before our readers in the next number of the Bee.

A rumor prevailed at Velasco on the 11th of May, that Santa Anna was restored to power in Mexico, and that their independence was acknowledged by the Mexican Government. It was reported also, that several Mexicans had arrived at the Texian head quarters with a flag of truce and official papers relative to the above intelligence, and that Captain Joseph Powell had passed through Brazoria on his way to the town of Houston, with the papers alluded to in his possession, and some of the Mexicans in his company. The editor of the Velasco Herald seems to be at a loss what degree of credit to attach to this news.

The Velasco Herald of the 27th ult states that the Karankaway Indians had been at head quarters, and entered into a treaty of alliance with the Texian army. The same paper states that the army will shortly encamp on the Nueces river to receive supplies of arms, provisions, &c. There are 2,509 men who received rations at head quarters, and at the posts of Bexar, Copano, &c. there were 500 more.

Forty men, mostly seamen, had been drafted from the army to man the vessels of war at Galveston.—These men would put the navy on a better footing than it had heretofore been and enable it to meet the enemy.

The States which have to elect members of Congress, in order to be represented in the extra session called by the President, are Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Missisippi, Tennesse, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan—nine in number. The National Intelligencer says that the election in all of these States takes place either within, or prior to, the month of August, with the exception of Maryland, as already stated, and perhaps Michigan, in the former of which the stated time is in October, but the Executive has the power to change the day without a call of the Legislature.

The Upas Tree no fiction.—Of all the other images that ever entered the head of man, the fancy of poets, the *imagination* of orators, the philippics of politicians, the jeremiads of theologians, that of the poisonous Upas is the most familiar to every schoolboy and peasant that inhabits any portion of this mundane sphere. It is delightful therefore to know this ten thousand times desiccated metaphor has a reality of existence, spite of all the sneers and scoffs that have been flung at it by matter of fact but censorious critics. The following is a very sensible explanation of the whole matter:

The "Upas" Valley, Java.—At a late meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, a paper was read from Col. Sykes on the Guivo Upas, or Poisoned Valley, near Betur, in Java, from a letter from Mr. London to Sir Charles Forbes, containing an account of a visit by the former on the 4th of July, 1830.—Much as the fabled accounts of this celebrated valley had been disputed, it was interesting to find that they were founded in fact. The valley is in extent about 20 miles, and of considerable width, and a noxious and unpleasant smell is felt about 30 or 35 feet from the bottom. The valley presents a most desolate appearance, no vegetation existing, and the space containing numbers of skeletons of men, tigers, peacocks, &c. The former were supposed to be the remains of rebels, who, driven by the neighbouring tribes, took refuge here, where they were destroyed. One circumstance was mentioned of the head of a skeleton being supported by the right hand, in which position he is supposed to have died. Several experiments were made by the party with dogs and fowls, which were lowered into the vally by a bamboo, in which animation was soon suspended, although life was prolonged in some instances to a period of ten minutes. The paper concluded with an original and interesting view of the writer, of this being the crater of a volcano, and the effects being produced by carbonic acid gas. This was referred to the action of sulphur upon water, by which sulphuric acid was produced, which, acting upon calcareous matter, produced carbonic acid gas. The analogous case of the Grotto del Cane at Naples, was also instanced.

Eggs for Horses to produce a sleek coat.—A horse belonging to Mr. Bullock, farmer, of Bradfield St. Clare, died on last Sunday week, from the effects of inflammation, produced by thrusting unbroken eggs down its throat, for the purpose of producing a sleek coat The last given was stopped at the entrance of the stomach by some natural obstruction, and could not be removed. The practice of giving eggs to horses for the purpose above stated, though attended with much danger, is, notwithstanding, very general.
[Suffolk Chron.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, which last week "nailed its flag to the mast," and was determined to pay out its last dollar, has nevertheless, it appears, suspended specie payments.

MOUNT SINAI.

From "incidents of travel in Egypt, Arabia, &c. by an American."

* * * At eight o'clock I was breakfasting; the superior was again at my side, offered all that the convent could give, and urging me to stay a month, a fortnight, a week, at least to spend that day with him, and repose myself after the fatigues of my journey, but from the door of the little room in which I sat I saw the holy mountain, and I longed to stand on its lofty summit. Though feeble and far from well, I felt the blood of health again coursing in my veins, and congratulated myself that I was not so hackneyed in feeling as I had once supposed. I found, and I was happy to find, for the prospective enjoyment of my further journey, that the first tangible monument in the history of the Bible, the first spot that could be called holy ground, raised in me feelings that had not been awakened by the most classic ground of Italy and Greece, or the proudest monuments of the arts in Egypt.

* * * Continuing our ascent, the old monk still leading the way, in about a quarter of an hour we came to the table of rock standing boldly out, and running down, almost perpendicular, an immense distance to the valley. I was expecting another monkish legend, and my heart thrilled when the monk told me that this was the top of the hill on which Moses had sat during the battle of the Israelites and the Amalekites, while Aron and Hur supported his uplifted hands, until the sun went down upon the victorious arms of his people.—From the height I could see, clearly and distinctly, every part of the battle ground, and the vale of Rephidim and the mountains beyond; and Moses, while on this spot, must have been visible to the contending armies from every part of the field on which they were engaged.

* * * I stand on the very peak of Sinai—where Moses stood when he talked with the Almighty. Can it be, or is it a mere dream? Can this naked rock have been the witness of that great interview between man and his Maker? where, amid thunder and lightning, and a fearful quaking of the mountains, the Almighty gave to his chosen people the precious tables of his law, those rules of infinite wisdom and goodness which, to this day, best teach man his duty towards his God, his neighbour, and himself?

The scenes of many of the incidents recorded in the Bible are extremely uncertain. Historians and geographers place the garden of Eden, the paradise of our first parents, in different parts of Asia; and they do not agree upon the site of the tower of Babel, the mountains of Ararat, and many of the most interesting places in the Holy Land; but of Sinai there is no doubt. This is the holy mountain, and among all the stupendous works of Nature, not a place can be selected more fitted for the exhibition of Almighty power. I have stood upon the summit of the giant Etna, and looked over the clouds floating beneath it; upon the bold scenery of Sicily, and the distant mountains of Cabria; upon the top of Vesuvius, and looking down upon the waves of lava, and the ruined and half-recovered cities at its foot; but they are nothing compared with the terrific solitude and bleak majesty of Sinai. An observing traveller has well called it "a perfect sea of desolation." Not a tree, or shrub, or blades of grass, is to be seen upon the bare and rugged sides of innumerable mountains, heaving their naked summits to the skies, while the crumbling masses of granite all around, and the distant view of the Syrian desert, with its boundless waste of sands form the wildest and most dreary, the most terrific and desolate picture that imagination can conceive.

The level surface of the very top or pinnacle is about sixteen feet square. At one end is a single rock about twenty feet high; on which, as said the monk, the spirit of God descended, while in the crevice beneath his favored servant received the tables of the law. There, on the same spot where they were given, I opened the sacred book in which those laws are recorded, and read them with a deeper feeling of devotion as if I were standing nearer and receiving them more directly from the Deity himself.

The Tables Turned.—At the Donegal assizes the following humorous cross examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in court;

Mr. Doherty—What business do you follow?

I am a schoolmaster.

Did you turn off your scholars, or did they turn you off?

I do not wish to answer irrelevant questions [laughter.]

Are you a great favorite with your pupils

Aye, troth, am I, a much greater favorite than you are with the public.

Where were you, Sir, this night?

This night, said the witness—there is a learned man—this night is not come yet; I suppose you mean that night (here the witness looked at the judge, and winked his eyes as if in triumph.)

I presume the "schoolmaster was abroad" that night doing nothing?

Define "nothing" said witness.

Mr. Doherty did not comply; well, said the learned schoolmaster, I will define it—it is a footless stocking without a leg (roars of laughter, in which his lordship joined.)

You may go down, Sir;

Faith, I believe you're tired enough of me, but it is my profession to enlighten the public, and if you have any more questions to ask, I will answer them.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 30 1837.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will take place on the 6th June.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor,—I herewith send you for publication an extract from the report of the Grand Jury's Committee, to inspect the public prison of Somerset County.—It is a matter in which the whole public are concerned, and deemed worthy to be published. Your's, &c.

MAY TERM, 1837.

The Committee appointed by the Grand Jury to examine into the condition of the Jail of Somerset county, beg leave to

REPORT:

That in discharge of the duty assigned them, they have examined said jail, and find it in a most excellent condition, so far as it is in the power of the Sheriff to render it so, in consideration of its present dilapidated state: Several immediate repairs are, in the opinion of the committee, indispensible, among which are the following, to wit;

The windows of the building have no screen to protect the inmates from the inclemency of the weather, except the iron grating necessary for the security of the prisoners. The committee is of opinion, that plain shutters of wood, constructed for the windows, would promote the health and comfort of the wretched inmates, and result in considerable saving to the county in the article of fire wood. That the dungeons and fire places are out of order, and require some repairing—and that there are other repairs, particularly relating to the health, comfort and convenience of prisoners, requiring prompt and immediate attention.

There are three white persons confined for Felony—two free negroes for the same offence—two white men for debt, and one white man as a vagrant. The committee are of opinion, as regards the last individual, that it would be well to recommend to the court to release him from confinement, as he was committed for no crime and probably whilst laboring under partial insanity from which he now appears to be free.—Humanity would dictate his immediate liberation.

The committee conclude their report, by expressing its entire satifaction with the manner in which the Sheriff's deputy, now in charge of the jail, appears to discharge his duties.

Facts for the consideration of the people.—The effect of the experiment of General Jackson on the currency in the West, may be learned from items like the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of May 11th.

Day laborers, who a few months ince, obtained one dollar and fifty cents, now take seventy five cents per day—in the ship yards and foundries, great numbers of hands were discharged last week; amounting in the aggregate to 248!

The Specie Circular works admirably in the West. Among the murmurs that come now thick and deep from that region, take the following item;

A splendid eighty acre farm in the county of St. Clair, was sold under the hammer a few days since for $1 12 per acre. So much for the pressure.—*Detroit Spectator.*

Nullification—What is it? What does that monster import, for which we would have sacrificed some of the purest men at the South? 'I take the responsibility' said Andrew Jackson—This is rank nullification 'If you do not like the operation of the laws do not obey them,' said Amos Kendall—This is rank nullification. 'If you have no silver or gold to pay your bonds, says the Collector, pay in bills.'—This is nullification We would give a trifle to see that eminent man John C. Calhoun, or Hamilton, Hayne Preston and others of the galaxy, who have been pronounced traitors by Jackson for sustaining state rights, reading over these matters and pondering on these acts. See the difference between principle and policy.
(N. Y. Star.

Judge Clayton, of Delaware, lately sentenced an individual convicted of *kidnapping* to stand four hours in the pillory, to receive sixty lashes on the bare back, be placed four years in solitary confinement, and then sold to service for seven years to the highest bidder besides paying a fine of $1,500. [He was an old offender.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

A slip from the New Orleans Bee of the 11th inst. contains the particulars of a most shocking disaster which occurred on the 9th inst. on the Mississippi river. They are as follow:

From the N. Orleans Bee, May 11.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

"One of those terrible accidents, but too common on the western rivers, occurred on Tuesday at one o'clock in the morning, by which about one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamer Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman, left this place on Sunday morning bound to Louisville, and at the time just mentioned, when about 30 miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames, and out of near 200 persons on board only about fifty or sixty were saved.

"The fire is believed to have originated from the wood used as fuel, being piled up near the boiler. The story of the disaster was related to us by a young man who was a cabin passenger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own escape almost miraculous. When he awoke he put on his clothes and leaped into the yawl which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about forty other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting the stern of the steamer to the bow of the yawl, and the latter canted over and hung in a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water.

"All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwarts In a few minutes about twenty of the crew made their way to the stern of the steamer and placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the rope which attached the steamer to the stern of the yawl, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full twenty feet under water.

"All that had been hanging to her were missing, except four, and the individual who relates the story—he says when he rose to the surface he found himself under the yawl and she was lying bottom up. Being strong, active, and expert at swimming, he worked his way from underneath and mounted on her bottom, where he was soon joined by the four other men who had saved themselves, and in this situation they floated twelve miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus,

"Capt. Castleman, by vigorous exertions saved his wife and two children—one of his children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child—and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

"There was some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there seemed to have paralized the efforts of the crew and its explosion added to the deep horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board, only two of whom were rescued.

"The survivors of this appalling disaster unanimously concur in expressions of the warmest gratitude to Capt. Jones, of the Columbus, for his activity in picking them up, and for his kindness while on board his steamer. The Steamboat Alton passed downwards not long after the accident occurred, when many unfortunates were still struggling for life in the water. The survivors are not quite as eloquent in their expressions of gratitude to the commander of the Alton as they are towards Capt. Jones.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, commenced its annual meeting yesterday, in the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, and was opened by a sermon from the Rev. J. Witherspoon, D. D. Moderator of the Assembly of 1836.—The delegates in attendance are numerous, and in the afternoon the assembly proceeded to the election officers, which resulted in the choice of the Rev. David Elliott, D. D. of Ohio, as Moderator, Rev. Mr. Krebs, permanent, and Rev. Mr. Pratt, temporary clerk Matters of deep interest to the Presbyterian church will occupy the attention of this body of Ministers and we understand many of the most distinguished and Elders, and learned of *that* church are members, and hope their deliberations will be characterised by that forbearance and brotherly kindness, so becoming to those who are influenced by the glorious and benign doctrines of the Gospel of the Saviour of mankind.—*Phil U. S. Gaz.*

The Baltimore American of last Friday says—The intelligence conveyed in private letters from England by the Garrick, the last packet, is said by the New York Express to be both favorable and unfavorable. The American houses, it is now ascertained, will all go through, but it is also known that they will not accept any more bills, and the consequence is, that a large amount of bills drawn at the South against cotton shipped will come back.

It is stated in the New York Post that the packets of the 24th for Europe would carry out $500,000 in specie.

Another Treasury Circular.—Mr. Secretary Woodbury has addressed a circular to the cashiers of the suspending banks, asking an explanation of the causes, &c. and notifying them that no farther deposites of the public money can be made with them, if they have actually suspended. The Secretary informs them that he will draw out the funds, deposited with them, by warrants and transfers, reasonable in amount and time of payment—which it is expected that the banks will meet in a satisfactory manner, among other reasons, "to exonerate themselves from injurious, inevitable, and unpleasant consequences." The following queries are propounded for early answers.—*N. Y. Com.*

1st. Whether you expect to resume specie payments soon and what made you propose to take fully and seasonably to indemnify, secure, and satisfy the government and the public creditors for any breach of your agreement and bond?

2d. Whether, if you do not expect to resume specie payments soon, any particular time for it hereafter has been yet decided on, and what special efforts or arrangements you intend to make for that very important object?

From the Vermont Courier.

"I LEAVE THIS GREAT PEOPLE PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY." *Andrew Jackson's valedictory to his dear people.*

We have selected the above quotation as a suitable caption for the following notices, additional to those published last week, showing the progress of the experiment.

All the Banks in Boston have been compelled to stop specie payment.

All the Banks in New York city have been compelled to stop specie payment.

All the banks in Philadelphia including the U. S. Bank, have stopped specie payment.

Nineteen-twentieths of the banks in the N. E. and Middle States have also stopped specie payment.

Most of the works of internal improvement, canals rail roads, &c are stopped.

Most of the manufacturing establishments in the country have been compelled to stop operations.

More than one hundred thousand men, women and children, who depended on their earnings for their bread, have been thrown out of employment by the reckless course pursued by the administration with regard to the currency, and yet we are told that "the country is *prosperous and happy!*"

Candidate for Congress.—We understand that the Whig Convention of delegates, which met at Ellicott's Mills on Saturday, nominated Gen. Charles Sterret Ridgely, of Anne Arundel, as one of the candidates to represent the District in the next House of Representatives. No delegates from Baltimore were in attendance Immediate steps will be taken to nominate another candidate.—*Chronicle.*

Anne Arundel County—At the Whig Convention held at Ellicott's Mills on Saturday, Messrs John A. Ellicott, Cephas Simmons, Benjamin Hood and Henry W. Owings were nominated as candidates for the next House of Delegates. The Van Buren ticket is Wesley Linthicum, John S Sellman, Edward Higgins and George Cooke.—*ib.*

The great house of John Ward & Co. of New York, resumed payment on Saturday, promptly discharging every demand that was presented, with interest. We have heard, says the New York Commercial, of several other houses that will resume payment this week.

Pennsylvania.—Gov. Ritner has issued a Proclamation, directing the Sheriff to hold a Special Election for a Representative in Congress, from the third Congressional District, on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon Francis J. Harper.

The Express Mail from the South brings information that Com. Dallas, commander of our naval squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, has thought it his duty, on examining into the circumstances of the capture of the Mexican national brig Gen Urrea, by the U. S ship Natchez, to give orders for the immediate release of the captured vessel

There are, we believe, says the National Intelligencer, five States in which Representatives to the 25th Congress have not been chosen, viz: North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Maryland We are not sure, but we think that in all the States except the last, the Election will take place before the day fixed for the meeting of Congress at the extra session for which it has been convened. In Maryland the Governor has the power, and will no doubt exercise it, to fix upon an earlier day than that (1st Monday in October) fixed by law for holding the election. The election will be held probably on some day in August.

ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF JUDGE KING.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we record the following transaction.—Some time since, in consequence of a domestic difficulty, a husband and wife, residents of Southwark, parted, and the wife returned to the residence of her father—Subsequently, she made application to the Court of Common Pleas for two of her children, both of tender age, which having been granted, a suit was forthwith instituted against the father for their support

This question came up for decision before the Court on Wednesday last, and among other evidence, the wife swore that her husband had locked her up in a room and intimidated her with a loaded musket The case was heard in all its bearings, and the Court, through the President, Judge King, gave a decision against the father

This produced the most painful excitement in the mind of the defendant, and while in a state of great agitation, and laboring under the strongest feelings, he visited the house of Judge King, in Girard st., where he made use of violent language, and remained for nearly an hour The Judge endeavored to appease him by every means in his power, but in vain. He finally drew a loaded pistol from his bosom, and was in the act of presenting it towards the Judge, when the lady of that distinguished judicial officer, whose attention had been arrested by the vehement language of the excited visiter, sprang suddenly between the two, struck the pistol with her hand, and the ball with which it was charged fell upon the floor. But for this act, and the presence of mind of Mrs K, the most fatal consequences might have ensued. The hurried visiter then retreated from the room and discharged his pistol in the air. We forbear from comment, as the case will, in all probability, be brought before the proper tribunal.—*Phil Inq May 20.*

Embarkation of Emigrants and Missionaries.—The Spring Expedition of the Maryland State Colonization Society, we learn from the Patriot, sailed on Thursday morning in the brig Baltimore, for Cape Palmas. The Baltimore takes out the Rev. Mr. Payne and Lady, and the Rev. Mr. Minor, Missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and fifty five emigrants.

On Tuesday morning the emigrants went on board, on which occasion numerous friends of colonization and missionary labor having collected to witness their embarcation, a Prayer to the Throne of Grace was made by the Rev Mr. Bacaus, and a most eloquent and admirably appropriate address to the emigrants was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Johns.

The emigrants, with the missionaries and other clergy, and the members of the board of managers, then went on board the vessel and here the instructions to the Governor at Cape Palmas, in regard to their treatment in Africa, were read to the Emigrants by the President of the State Society. All appeared in good spirits—and, when it was asked them whether any thing had been neglected which could conduce to their comfort, answered unanimously, by expressing their thanks to the Society for their kindness that they had received. The occasion was one of great interest, and made a deep impression upon those present. The missionaries went on board on Thursday morning, and the wind being ahead, the Baltimore was towed to the mouth of the river by the steam boat.
Balt. Amer. May 20.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Relief, Lieut Com. Dorning, Barques Pioneer, Lt. Com. Fattnall, Consort, Lt. Com. Glynn, and schr. Pilot, Lt Com Morris, of the exploring squadron, have returned from their experimental cruize, and anchored in Hampton Roads.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

It has been questioned, in conversation whether Congress, convening here on the 1st Monday in September, will consent to sit during the three autumnal months which precede the time fixed by law for the annual meeting of Congress. We do not believe ourselves that they will: It cannot be expected of them, indeed, that they should. They will probably assemble, organize, appoint committees to consider what legislation is immediately necessary, and despatch that necessary business as speedily as practicable, and then adjourn to meet again at the usual time, the 1st Monday in December, for the discharge of their more laborious and fatiguing duties. By such an arrangement the Middle and Eastern members, and the less remote Western and Southern, could return to their families and business for a couple of months; which time the members from a greater distance might spend agreeably in visiting parts of the country East of us heretofore unknown to them.—*Nat Intel.*

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.—[illegible] of the body have so far been conducted in Committee of the whole, and therefore no important and binding decision [illegible] on any subject. It is supposed that they will take a recess till September, in order to allow the members an opportunity of conversing with their constituents on the amendments proposed to the Constitution.

The Hon. Daniel Webster partook of a public dinner, given him by the citizens of Wheeling, (Va.) on the 15th inst. The occasion called forth an excellent speech from Mr. Webster, in which the course of the late administration in medling with the currency is most ably reviewed; and its disastrous effects to the country, commented upon in a strain of manly eloquence.

There are two Conventions now in session at Harrisburg, viz:—the regular State Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, and the Anti masonic Convention, whose object is said to be to appoint delegates to a National Convention, with a view to the nomination of a President of the United States.

Animal Magnetism.—Horne Tooke once went incognito to an animal magnetiser. After various actions, 'Do you begin to feel any thing particularly now, sir?' said the operator. 'Nothing in the world,' said Tooke, with the most perfect sang froid. More delusions were tried—still, 'no, no, no!' At length, summoning all his art, 'now,' said the operator, 'I am sure you must perceive something.' 'I do, I do,' exclaimed Tooke, 'most clearly and distinctly see that you are a cheat, and your operation an imposture!'

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, May 23.

Flour per bll.	$8 50a9
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 40a1 70
do (American,)	1 45a1 52
Corn,	82 a 90
Rye,	80a0 90
Oats,	45 [illegible]
Clover seed,	7 75a8 00
Flaxseed	1 44a1 50

Married:

On the 18th inst., PLANNER H. KING, Esq. to Miss. CATHARINE DIX, both of this county.

On last Tuesday Mr. PETER S CARVER to Miss. SALLY HOWARD, both of this county.

On last Wednesday Mr. JAMES HUFFINGTON to Miss. REETTA GOSLEE, all of Somerset County.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

May 23, 1837.

[SEAL] ON application of William Riggin, Administrator of George Riggin, of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of George Riggin, late of said county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Nov, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM RIGGIN,
Adm'r of George Riggin, dec'd.
may 30, 1837

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.
may 30, 1837

Notice

The valuable Tavern Establishment now in possession of J. W. B. Parsons, Esq., in Princess Anne, is now offered to the public for sale, or lease for a term of years. The improvements are valuable and daily progressing. Possession will be delivered the 1st of January next. Terms will be accommodating. Apply to

ZADOCK LONG,
or his Agent and Attorney,
EDWARD LONG.
may 16, 1837

New Goods.

STEPHEN DRURA

Has just received a splendid assortment of

Men's ready-made Clothing

together with a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

which he offers to his friends and the public on accommodating terms for cash.

☞ MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Chronicle,

SPECULATION.

These new fangled ways, which are seen now-a days,
Are the curse and the bane of the nation;—
They're full of conceit, and with mischief replete,
A delusive and vile speculation.

Silly whims of John Bull, and of folly so full,
That they merit our full condemnation;
So pocket your gold, and no longer be fool'd
With this game people call speculation.

A fig for steam boats and U. States notes,
They're a tissue of vile botheration;
We can sail full as fast with a brig and a mast,
So let's have no more speculation.

What's the use of a dray to take baggage away;
Locomotives from station to station;
When a barrel or sack you can take on your back,
And thus stop every wild speculation.

Then these fine beaver hats and your foppish cravats,
It's a shame they are used in this nation,
While the ladies they choose to wear bonnets and shoes,
And it's done to indulge speculation.

Then they talk about marriage, and driving a carriage,
With buggies and sulks in rotation;
When a wheel barrow sure, is much more secure,
And it don't want so much speculation

And some of these loons will use knives and spoons,
But their insolence merits starvation;
Let them trouble their jaws with their fingers and paws,
And denounce and abhor speculation.

This experiment cure, it will bring us a cure,
And make us the pride of all nations;
With "sack cloth and ashes," and dirty old trashes,
We'll dish up and damn speculations.

Baltimore, May 15. 1836. SQUIB.

Wanted,

A boy about thirteen years old as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business.

JOHN H KING.

Princess-Anne, May 23, 1837.

Notice

The Levy Court of Somerset County will meet on the first Monday of June next, for the purpose of appointing Constables.

By order.

GEORGE HANDY, Clk,

may23

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY; ORPHAN'S COURT.

April 25. 1837

On application of John D. Adams (Seal) Adm'r. of Robert James, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of adminis'n. on the personal estate of Robert James, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct, 1837, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 25th day of April A D. 1837,

JOHN D ADAMS, Adm'r

of Robert James, dec'd.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Oils and Paints, Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices (at the store house recently occupied by James C Hyland, Esq.) for cash, lumber grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

N. B Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note. J. H STEWART.

A Farm for Sale:

The undersigned offers for sale his farm situated on Back Creek, navigable within fifty yards of the grain houses. It is also situated immediately along side of the route lately surveyed for the Rail Road.

The improvements include a *large and comfortable*

Brick Dwelling,

And every necessary out house, all in good order. Within a few years, there have been added to the previous improvements, two corn-houses, ice-house, pigeon house, two new water-pumps with new well-hollows and some others, which there is not space here to mention.

There are **two Apple Orchards** *containing select Fruit of almost every variety,* besides pears of many kinds, peaches, plums and other fruit. But as a grain farm, it is worthy the attention of purchasers. The sales of grain, last year, amounted to upwards of two thousand dollars, notwithstanding the failure of the wheat crops and the support of many supernumerary servants and horses, consumers, without being contributors to the making of the corn crops. The title is clear and unquestionable.

Terms—A small part of the purchase money in cash on delivery of possession or on short time thereafter—for the residue good paper or a liberal credit will be received—Those who may feel inclined to purchase, are requested to call upon the subscriber, on the premises, without delay, as on or before the 10th June, he will probably accept the best offer that may be made.

may 16 H. P. C. WILSON.

To all whom it may concern.

A dividend of the Personal estate of Henrietta B. Robertson, deceased, having been declared, the undersigned, as administrator is prepared to close up the estate. Persons having claims against the said estate, will exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on Tuesday 6th day of June next, when he will attend in Princess Anne, for that purpose.

JAMES PŒBUS, adm'r.

of Henrietta B. Robertson, dec'd.

may 16 3w

Bank of Salisbury.

May 13, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas intelligence, through the Press, having been received this morning, that a general suspension of specie payments, had been determined upon, by the Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in consequence of a prevailing conviction that many more, if not nearly all, in the Union, will be obliged to resort to a similar remedy—This Institution, for its own protection, has by a resolution of its Board of Directors, likewise determined to suspend, temporarily, the payment of specie for its obligations. This measure is one of precaution, rather than absolute necessity, as the resources of the Bank are as ample as they have been, at any period of its existence—there having been no run of any description whatever upon it during the present embarrassed condition of the Commercial World. And the Public are assured that upon the resumption of specie payments by the Banks aforesaid, this Institution will forthwith open its vaults for the redemption of it Circulation. The various departments of the Bank will go on as usual By order

WILLIAM H RIDER, Cash'r.

Bank of Salisbury.

March 25 1837.

In conformity with the Charter, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

By Order.

WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier

Kingston Hall, Somerset county Md
May 1st, 1837

Miss Carroll *has now in employment a French Lady, highly qualified to teach the French language, and to instruct in Music, instrumental and vocal, and also, to give lessons in Drawing and Painting*

Her school is located in a pleasant part of Somerset county and is distant about ten miles from Princess Anne, the county town. A steam boat from Baltimore, arrives once a week near Princess Anne, where carriages can always be procured, to convey persons to the school—Stages also from Delaware, arrive twice or thrice a week at Princess Anne

The principal studies attended to in this school are as follows —Reading, Writing, Composition, English Grammar, Geography with the drawing of Maps History natural and civil, Rhetoric, moral and natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry Logic Political Economy, Geology, Botany Conchology, Mythology, Geometry, Arithmetic, with Book keeping and Algebra.

TERMS.

Board and tuition in all the English branches,	$25 00 *per quarter*
Washing,	3 00 " "
Bedding,	2 00 " "
Day scholars,	5 00 " "

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music, with use of the Piano,	$15 00 *per qr.*
French,	6 00 " "
Drawing and Painting,	5 00 " "
Oriental Work,	2 00 " "

Books and stationary furnished at cost. Payments to be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.

There will be a public examination in every session The vacation will take place the last day of August, and continue until the first Monday in October.

☞ *The Institution will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Carroll's father Thomas King Carroll,*

Doctor W. L. Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

Association.

Drs. King and Benson

Having associated themselves, in the practice of medicine; would inform the public that they, or one of them, may at all times be found at the residence of the former, (at Kingston) unless attending to the duties of their profession.

ap 18

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq. tf

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven Eastern Shore She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years half price All baggage at the risk of the owners.

N B The Steamboat Patuxent will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.

mar 28

For Sale.

A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess-Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made, the property will be sold cheap For Terms, apply to C. C CARROLL,

may •

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for county levy and officers' fees for the years 1834 '5 and officers' fees for 1836, are requested to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence need be expected.

S G HOLBROOK,

late Sheff. and Collector.

ap 4 3w

COACH, GIG,

AND

HARNESS MAKING

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

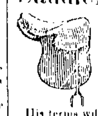
Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,

Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern,

T. Wm. Briding.

Princess Anne, Jan 17, 1837

☞ TWO APPRENTICES Wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 23, 1836

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for sale at this office.

We are authorised to announce

THOMAS K. CARROLL, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Mr Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county,

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Siemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county,

Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN RIDER, ESQ.

as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

may 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, at the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well to patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call

JOHN J. DASHIELL &

JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	*Worcester.*
R. Bivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county, Delaware.*
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross,	

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month,

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board

ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by L. D Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞ Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'd't serv't,

BENJAMIN L. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq. hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS,

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year

The public's obedient servants,

THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co.
January 3d 1837

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T G D

☞ N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 532. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE [illegible] 185[illegible]. **Vol. 3 No. [illegible]**

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CURATE AND THE COQUETTE

"I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within
Endows a man but he."
Shakspeare.

"Well, really I think I shall go to church this morning," exclaimed Lady Clara Torrington; and springing from the sofa on which she was reclining. She threw away a French novel, over which she had yawned for the last half hour, and rang the bell to summon her attendant.

"Do you hear my resolve, Jane?" continued she addressing her sister, who was engaged in writing at a table near her.

"I hear, but do not believe," calmly returned her sister.

"It is a fact—I positively intend to go to church."

Her companion raised her eyes, and regarded her with looks of unequivocal amazement, "Go to church and in the country, what an idea! but then you are such an odd person," and she quietly resumed her employment.

"Positively, Jane, I am already repaid for the sacrifice of time, by having succeeded in rousing you into something like emotion; really I never saw you look so animated before. But are you not curious to know what has put this freak into my head?"

"A little so."

"Listen and attend, then; ever since I have been a denizen of this most stupid village of Maplehurst, now some four weeks, wheresoever I have been, with whomsoever I conversed, one only theme do I hear discussed—the Curate of Maplehurst. Gentle and simple, rich and poor all combine in sounding the praises of Richard Temple, for so the man is called."

"What for? his eloquence, piety or zeal?"

"He has both these excellences, I believe, but of course they would not alone have roused the spirit of curiosity in me, no, dear, it is the report of his miraculous beauty that interests me. They say he is the Hercules and Antinous blended into one."

"Oh, then, you are going to church to sketch him."

"No, but I intend to make him come and sketch me—for I hear, amongst his other multiplied perfections, that he is an admirable amateur artist. The fact is, I must have an *attache* of some sort, and as the regiment at Leighton contains nothing but the plainest and most unlovable set of officers in his Majesty's service, and as my good husband chooses to bury me here whilst he is coquetting at Munich, I must get up an interest to beguile the *tristesse* of my exile, I must either send for Charles Herbert hither from London, or flirt with the curate here."

"But how do you know he will flirt with you? Perhaps you may fail in captivating him."

"Did I ever fail?" and she turned her large oriental looking eyes full on her sister. Jane said nothing, but bowed assentingly, with a sly smile, to which archness and malice had their share.

The attendant entered and while Lady Torrington is engaged in making her toilette for church and conquest, it may be as well to enlighten the reader as to her position and disposition.

Lady Clara Torrington was the youngest daughter of an English Baronet, of limited fortune, but ancient pedigree. At an assize ball her beauty attracted the notice of young Lord Torrington, the county member. By the exercise of a little feminine diplomacy, in which she was a proficient, she succeeded in confirming the impression her charms had originated and after a few months courtship, found herself, greatly to her heart's content, standing at the altar of St. George Hanover Square, swearing allegiance to a handsome young man, of £20,000 a year—a Viscount and a Legislator to boot.

Her husband has been lately appointed Ambassador from our Court to Munich, and as five years of matrimony had brought down the temperature of her affection (never rising very high for any one, but herself,) almost to zero, she declined accompanying him, advancing, as a plea to be left behind, the delicate state of health of their heir and only child, but secretly thinking that a sojourn of a few months in this country with the surveillance of a husband, would be very agreeable as well as new. Lord Torrington yielded to her request, but solely on condition of her making their country seat, Maplehurst Hall, her place of residence during their temporary separation, and the promise that he would follow him as soon as [illegible] was pronounced strong enough to encounter the fatigue of a long journey. Lord Torrington had now been gone a month and [illegible] from the dullness of the country, that she had not been his compagnon du voyage, when our tale opens.

Her disposition may be inferred from the flippancy of her conversation with her sister, who resembled her in the same total want of serious principle. Their mother dying in their infancy, their education had been confided to a French governess, who, when the period of tuition was completed, left them, rich in every varied accomplishment. But in character, vain and cold—heartless, and selfish. Lady Torrington was more especially so, but possessing an unusual degree of tact, she could seem the reverse of these, and assume the impersonation of all earthly excellence. Her beauty few called in question, and it was of a remarkable character. From her mother (an Andalusian) she inherited a skin which, for its exceeding clearness, would have been too dark for loveliness, to an English eye, as it was, it only served to contrast with the rich crimson which dyed her cheek. Her eyes were magnificent—soft, passionate, voluptuous, and capable of expressing every emotion which sways the human heart. Her form some objected to, as being rather too fully and luxuriantly developed for her height, which was rather under the middle size, but as her waist, hands and feet, were fashioned in perfect symmetry, it scarcely seemed a disadvantage.

* * * * * *

It was a bright sunshiny morning, and the Sabbath stillness was only broken by the low tinkling of the village bell of Maplehurst, summoning the inhabitants to the service of their Creator. It is not often, apart from the metropolis, that so large a congregation are assembled as now thronged, even to overflowing, the humble aisles of Maplehurst church. The interest of all classes seemed alike awakened by the fame of the curate, Richard Temple, and they crowded to hear him with an eagerness which, had he been accessible to the influence of so contemptible a feeling as vanity, would have amply administered to it.

The bell ceased—the organ (for they had an organ) poured forth its rich solemn notes, and the minister ascended the desk.

As he is the hero of our little tale, some description of him may, perhaps, be thought necessary. It is to be regretted that our language does not supply us with any epithet descriptive of extraordinary personal advantages in a man. We may talk of a beautiful woman, but a beautiful man sounds ridiculous—yet simply to say Richard Temple was handsome, seems but too inconsiderable praise. He was much more than this. He indeed as Lady Torrington had said, blended the perfections of the Hercules and Antinous into one.

The whole contour of his face and form was so faultlessly and classically fine, that one's imagination, when looking at him instinctively recalled those master pieces of Grecian sculpture which seem to ennoble humanity by their surpassing beauty. His voice full, deep, and musical, was well calculated to give effect to the stirring burning eloquence that his sermon breathed. On the morning we are [illegible] ing to, he was engaged in advocating the cause of charity, and so powerfully did he appeal to the sympathies of his hearers, that ere he had concluded his discourse, overcome by her feeling, Lady Torrington was led to the vestry in a fainting state. But it may be as well to give her own account of the events of the morning.

Arrived at home, she entered the drawing room where her sister was still engaged in writing, and flinging herself on an ottoman, burst into perhaps, the loudest laugh that had ever escaped her aristocratic lips.

"Jane, do put down that horrid pen, and attend to me. I have had a fainting fit."

"My dear Clara!"

"Nay, do not look so frightened, for truth to tell, it was only a ruse. Now I will tell you all the little history. I went to church, frightened the villagers from their propriety by my unexpected appearance—such bustling and fidgetting to get me a seat. At last I was ushered into what is called the clergyman's pew, close to the pulpit—the very thing I wished. I had thus full leisure to look at the curate, who literally 'stands 'mongst men like a descended God.' But do not think I am going to bore you with a description. I will only tell you he is the style we [illegible] [illegible]. But remember, not a [illegible] expression, religious [illegible] purity. [illegible] is made up my mind [illegible] abilities of a [illegible] and I intend to succeed. But I really think the man is religious, and engrossed with his duties, for, though I fixed my eyes, which I believe are rather overpowering, full on him [illegible] he never appeared [illegible] He preached [illegible] so entirely excite [illegible] I began to cry! [illegible] By a little management [illegible] made the woman in the pew [illegible] [illegible] was taken to the vestry. Was it not well managed?"

"Admirably, but such scenes [illegible]"

"Not mine—but the end justifies the means." Of course I did not choose to recover till the sermon was over. In came Temple, the glow which his own exertion had caused into his countenance not, thank goodness, otherwise he is a terror of pale, had not subsided, and as the sun shone on his waving hair, and fell on his broad marble brow, I thought I had never looked upon any thing so glorious. In the lowest and sweetest of voices, he inquired 'If I had recovered.' But dear, so coldly, so calmly, so much too collectedly, I think, by the way, he is engaged, for he spoke in a very tender and familiar tone to a young person who had proffered her assistance. But that makes no difference. I will soon break that affair, if necessary. He certainly did hand me into the carriage, but not one smile did he vouchsafe, not one lingering look attended my departure. Now, perhaps, ere so discouraging a commencement, other women would give him up. Not so Lady Torrington. This very evening I shall write to tell him to call here to-morrow morning. I then intend to ask him if he will give lessons in the classics to Ernest—the boy is well enough, and old enough to bear a little study now."

True to her design, Lady Torrington despatched her proposed *billet* to Richard Temple, who, unsuspecting of any ulterior design in the summons, obeyed it by calling at Maplehurst Hall at the time appointed, and entered readily into Lady Torrington's proposal of becoming, for some hours daily, the tutor to her boy. It is not necessary that we trace step by step the progress of her influence over him—enough that instantly he became dazzled and encircled by her fascination—enough that the hour which was to bring him to Maplehurst Hall again to look at her witching loveliness, again to listen to her delicate and seductive flattery, was anticipated with an eagerness he trembled to own, enjoyed with an intensity dangerous to his peace. He felt that she was the wife of another. He knew that he was the affianced of an innocent girl, who loved him with all the unconscious idolatry of a first and pure affection. He knew that the spirit was on him, and though each day determining to break the fetters that so unworthily enchained him, the intention expired before he arrived at [illegible] [illegible] between a bright glance and a soft word. Could he but have followed her to her boudoir when he left her presence [illegible] her dearer to her [illegible] with triumph, and ridicule every word which the then [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of his passions, heard her calculate how soon she could consign to [illegible] the [illegible] loving girl he had promised to marry, he had spurned her from his thoughts and [illegible] with the [illegible] But how could he suspect the extreme [illegible] Hers [illegible] that she was [illegible] [illegible] which he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] object who ever [illegible] her [illegible] [illegible] something to [illegible] the monotony of a country life. To [illegible] was an enchantress, who had [illegible] [illegible] with him [illegible] who had disturbed the [illegible] current of his thoughts and affections, and threatened, by her fatal power, to overthrow alike principles and peace. Bred in the calm seclusion of rural life, he had only left it to pursue his studies at Cambridge, where he obtained [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and after being ordained, returned to Maplehurst, his native village, to hold the office of Curate. Beloved by the poor for his goodness, admired by the rich for his extraordinary personal and mental endowments, he had won himself a fame so pure and so wide spreading, that but for the unaffected sweetness and simplicity of his manners, his gentle bearing [illegible] [illegible] the envy of those around him. Yet this was the man whom a heartless coquette had fixed on as a victim to her vanity and [illegible] ment.

* * * * *

Turn we now to a sweet low roofed cottage, through every window of which either the rose or the jessamine had forced an entrance—where, in a simple yet tastefully furnished parlor, sat two ladies working. The likeness between them declared them mother and daughter. The younger, the pure [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"In truth, Mary, I think [illegible] [illegible] and if you had [illegible] [illegible] of womanly pride, you would [illegible]

him, or only think of him with the indifference he has [illegible]."

"Ah, dear mother, [illegible] to me of pride, what has love [illegible] to do with pride. I forgive him. [illegible] I knew I was not worthy of him—it was vanity to think a being like Richard Temple could love and marry me. I wish I were as pretty as Lady Torrington, every one admires her."

"Your [illegible] beyond [illegible] not Lady Torrington, and had not Richard been [illegible] year. He must [illegible] that ensures [illegible] upon Mary [illegible] but next week [illegible] woman shall not have the [illegible] her victim [illegible] the grave, step by step before her eyes."

"I am sure Richard would not intentionally give me [illegible] pain. He knows not how I [illegible] him, he never knows, till I am dead. Great Heaven! here he is. He is coming [illegible] leave me, dear, dear mother—you will [illegible] speak in anger to him. Let me see him alone."

Mrs. Melvill left the room as Richard Temple entered the cottage. It was evident, from the wan paleness of his cheek and the [illegible] expression of his eyes [illegible] that the mind was ill at rest. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Unacquainted as [illegible] how [illegible] [illegible] with Mary Melvill, to whom he [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] father, under [illegible] [illegible] Yet could he pronounce the [illegible] [illegible] with a mother's [illegible] at the Hall, in [illegible] the passion which so fatally infatuated him, assume, ere long, the dark shade of [illegible]. Had not Lady Torrington [illegible] and [illegible] that she loved him? [illegible] the [illegible] of so beautiful a being [illegible] every eye? Could he [illegible] [illegible] yet cold and [illegible] words, her [illegible] [illegible] to be so? All these thoughts rushed through his mind as he approached the cottage of his pure and gentle Mary. He came thither with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to her [illegible] whatever [illegible]

A conversation [illegible] He [illegible] Mary [illegible] him, and [illegible] [illegible] from her eyes, but not one [illegible] of reproach would [illegible] her. [illegible] loved him [illegible] only woman [illegible] [illegible] from her [illegible] [illegible] every [illegible] [illegible] despair. [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] gave him back [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] toward which he was hurrying.

He left the cottage, and he felt that life [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The only [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of her words and [illegible], was, that she had done no [illegible] to her sufferings. But the idea that never again should he be loved [illegible] [illegible] the world of all [illegible] that she was unloved and deserted, [illegible] unwelcome [illegible] [illegible] he [illegible] aloud, and wept [illegible] [illegible] tears [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Richard Temple [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He had [illegible] [illegible] Mary [illegible] [illegible] for many weeks [illegible] hovering between life and death. During the illness he was attended by Mary and her mother, with that [illegible] [illegible] which affection only can [illegible]

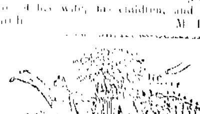
At [illegible] Lady Torrington [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

unmoved heart of the Curate of Maplehurst. Richard Temple recovered, and arose from his bed of suffering a better and a happier man. The dream of raging passion had passed away. He had been [illegible] to his delusion. But the vision and the enchantment ceased together. He sickened as he remembered the wiles of Lady Torrington, and his heart, purified from her pernicious influence, opened again a home for the image of his once loved, innocent Mary.

Need we say that, that her brief infatuation, forgotten and forgiven, she received his renewed vows of affection with trembling and delight. Tears, it is true, were starting in her eyes as she leaned on his arm, and listened to the words of tenderness and love, but they were tears of [illegible]

A few weeks passed in bliss, which [illegible] [illegible] they were married. A change of ministry occasioned the sudden recall of Lord Torrington from Munich, and the departure of Lady Torrington for London at this time, and greatly to the satisfaction of Mary, she never returned to Maplehurst while her husband remained in the curacy. The talents of Richard Temple procured him, ere long, the preferment he deserved. He is now [illegible] [illegible] of a valuable living, the [illegible] of his wife, his children, and his parish.

M. B.



AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR FARM.

[illegible] A. Leonard, of Middletown, N. J. has furnished us an interesting account of his experience of improving a worn-out farm, and of the sale of its products the last year, and we regret that from the great accumulation of matter on hand, we cannot give his letter in detail. We are obliged to content ourselves with a brief abstract of material facts.

Mr. Leonard came into possession of 9[illegible] acres of cultivated but exhausted land in May, 1833. In that year the sale of its products amounted to $[illegible] 88, in 1834, the sales amounted to $[illegible], in 1835 to $[illegible], and in 18[illegible], notwithstanding the unfavorable season and the failure of two of his staple crops, to $1,[illegible], thus more than doubling its products by judicious management in three years. His expense during the last year, for [illegible] and freight, amounted to $[illegible], thus leaving him a nett profit on [illegible] of $[illegible], or more than $100 per acre per annum. We will quote Mr. Leonard's statement of the means he adopted to double the fertility of his land.

"My farm," says he, "was in so low a condition, that it would not produce more than ten bushels of rye, or twenty of corn per acre, and as I had no other income than what I could make upon this poor farm, I set about farming in earnest. I found it was in vain to attempt improvement without manure, so I contrived to get about 4[illegible] loads a year, 300 of which I made in the following manner. I have [illegible] [illegible] very inferior quality. I cart about 100 loads of this into my barn yard, and by yarding my cattle upon it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] continue to increase [illegible] [illegible] I also cart about 50 loads [illegible] [illegible] on which I keep my hogs [illegible] [illegible] which I keep my hogs the year [illegible] In this way I get 100 loads more, which [illegible] for potatoes, corn, &c., and [illegible] situated near the bay, I [illegible] from New York annually, from 50 [illegible] of the best stable dung at [illegible] per load on delivery, and by [illegible] with the earth [illegible] make up the [illegible] By this treatment, I find my land improve [illegible], and my income in [illegible] proportion. But I am sorry to say [illegible] among us who are [illegible] the [illegible] killing system, [illegible] [illegible] I might [illegible] the benefits [illegible] [illegible] of time as a [illegible]

These [illegible] a worthy [illegible] and good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a poor farm now is, [illegible]

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1837.

Country Bank Notes.—A statement not entirely accurate, of the descriptions of Country Bank paper received on deposite and in payment, by the several Banks in this city, has appeared in the papers.—We have made inquiries and are authorized to say that the following is a correct list.

All the Banks in Maryland, except the Mineral Bank at Cumberland.

The Bank of Virginia and its branches, except those at Lynchburg, Danville, Buchanan and Charleston on the Kanawha.

Bank of the Valley and its Branch.

Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Carlisle, York, Harrisburg and Columbia Bridge Banks in Pennsylvania.

The Cumberland Bank of Alleghany, we are glad to learn, has concluded an arrangement with one of our city institutions, for the redemption of its paper. So that the only Bank in Maryland which has not made this wholesome provision is the Mineral Bank.—*Balt. Chron.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS, May 28.

Our Banks.—A meeting of the Presidents of the twelve American Banks was held yesterday, at which we are happy to learn that great unanimity prevailed. We understand that it was agreed to increase the circulation of these institutions one million of dollars, that the interchange of notes was regulated, and the payment of balances not to be required until December next; the notes of customers to be renewed every sixty days, with a deduction of ten per cent.

It was further agreed that no other bank should be admitted into the compact, without the consent of a majority of the present twelve.

On Saturday an immense quantity of drafts amounting to 200,000 dollars, was returned from New York, protested. The Commercial, we believe, is deeply in for it.—*True American.*

Latest from Florida.—From a passenger arrived yesterday on board the steamboat John Stoney, Capt. Floyd, which left Black Creek on Monday last, we learn that intelligence had been received there that an expedition, under Lt. R. M. Peyton, of the Army, had been undertaken from Lake Monroe to the upper part of the St. John's river—that Lieut. Peyton had discovered a large lake, heretofore unknown to the whites—that the Indians were cultivating large fields of corn—that twelve negroes, (the property of Colonel Rees) having discovered the camp of Lt. H. had come in and given themselves up.

The negroes state, that the Indians did not intend to emigrate, but would recommence hostilities in a few weeks,—and that Powell, (who has been represented to the contrary by all the other Indians, who have come into Gen. Jesup's camp,) is a man without influence among his people. We understand that the fact is otherwise, and that Powell is a Chief of much influence with his tribe.

Charleston Cour. 1st inst.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.

The steamer Merchant arrived at Pensacola on Friday last, from Tampa Bay, via Apalachicola. The Merchant left Tampa on Tuesday week; on board are all the marines of the West India squadron, under the command of Lt. Waldron. About 150 of the mounted Alabama volunteers and 30 horses were landed at Apalachicola.

The news at Tampa corroborates previous accounts that the Indians are coming in. Oceola, or Philip, will be in with his warriors, it is stated, as early as it is desired. It is understood he will not come in until Cloud's party are off, which will be from the 10th to the 15th proximo. Gen. Jesup is still at Tampa, with several companies of the Marine Corps and artillery. The Vandalia, sloop of war, is to sail for Pensacola after the first shipment of Indians. The forces at Tampa are in the enjoyment of good health.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has been received in Kentucky with the greatest cordiality, and with the most flattering tokens of public respect. On the 24th ult. on the invitation of the committee of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette, he repaired to the Court House.

A short time after 11 o'clock (continues the Observer,) Mr. Webster made his appearance, accompanied by Mr. Clay, Gov. Poindexter and the Committee of Arrangements, who took their positions upon the platform. Mr. Robert Wickliffe then rose, and in behalf of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, in an address in which he touched upon the principal topics of the day in a very appropriate and happy manner, welcomed him to our city. After he concluded, Mr. Webster addressed the company in a speech of about an hour and a half, in which he took a review of the present condition of the country, the causes which have produced it and the remedy for it, which for sound, logical and convincing argument, deep research and truly happy expression could not have been surpassed.

After he concluded he was introduced to his fellow citizens by the Committee; and in a few minutes returned to the Hotel for the purpose of partaking of the entertainment to which he had been invited by the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county.

Mr. Webster left Lexington on the 25th for Frankfort.

GOLD AND HONESTY.

On the 8th of July 1836, Mr. R. M. Whitney wrote a letter to the Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank in Detroit, in which, referring to the probable want by the Government of a large am't of specie for the Indian department, he said—

"To meet this, it has occurred to me that you will have to send abroad for specie. I have, therefore, thought proper to inform you ☞that gold, in almost any quantity, can be had at the Bank of America, at New York, which has been received from France, and is under the control of the Treasury Department;☜ and I would recommend that the two deposite banks at Detroit unite together, and send to New York, and obtain ☞two or three hundred thousand dollars, with which to meet the wants of the Indian Department. It will be good policy for the Banks to do so, as it will be aiding in carrying out one of the permanent measures of the Administration,—that of circulating gold.

Mr. Whitney wrote another letter to Mr Willis, under date of July 26, 1836, from which the following is an extract:—

"Dear Sir,"—* * * There is about four millions dollars arrived, and to arrive, of the French indemnity money, which ☞the Government wish to have distributed throughout the country; and it is expected that the Deposite Banks will lend their aid in doing it."

Now, be it remembered, it was the boast of the administration that this very gold was imported expressly for the claimants, and as the importation was effected at a loss of from ten to twelve per cent. to them, with what pretence of honesty could the Government pack it off to Detroit, to circulate it—among the Indians? And when the claimants demand their own, at the Treasury, in the coin in which it was imported, instead of receiving it, they are told that the Administration has *circulated* it!—*Balt. Chron.*

Progress of Suspension.—We annex a schedule showing the dates of the suspension of specie payments by the banks in different places. It is worthy of remark that the suspension in Natchez and Montgomery was anterior to the suspension in New York, and that in New Orleans and Mobile the measure was adopted without a knowledge that the same thing had taken place in the Northern cities. So in the Northern cities it was adopted without a knowledge that it had taken place, or was about to take place in New Orleans and Mobile.

Planters and Agricultural Banks, Natchez,	May	4
State Bank at Montgomery, A. about	"	9
New York City Banks,	"	10
Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Philadelphia, Providence and Balt're,	"	11
Mobile and Boston,	"	12
New Orleans, six Banks,	"	13
Bank of Washington and Metropolis Bank,	"	15
Montreal,	"	16
Charleston, Cincinnati and Quebec,	"	17
State Bank of North Carolina and branches,	"	18
Savannah and Augusta,	"	19

MR. WEBSTER. We noticed yesterday the arrival of this distinguished statesman at Cincinnati. The "Whig" gives an animated account of his reception by the citizens of Madison, while on his way from Louisville to the "Queen of the West." Salutes were fired both from the shore and boat, and an immense concourse assembled to welcome him on landing. After partaking of refreshments at the hotel and receiving the salutations of the citizens, he was escorted to a handsome pavilion, erected for the purpose, and decorated with wreaths of flowers, the portraits of Washington and Lafayette, the Declaration of Independence, &c. &c. In front of the pavilion were printed on a piece of canvass, in large letters, the memorable words, "Liberty and Union, now and forever one and inseparable."

Here he was addressed by Joseph Marshall, Esq. on behalf of the citizens, and Mr. Webster spoke for an hour in reply with uncommon energy; his remarks being frequently interrupted by the most rapturous applause. After he had finished, he passed an hour or more in social intercourse with the people, enjoying their free and unceremonious hospitality, and then was again escorted to the boat, which pushed from the wharf amidst the cheers of the multitude. Mr. Webster declined to accept a public dinner or any formal entertainment of a public character in Cincinnati, but expressed a strong wish to cultivate a general acquaintance with the citizens. *Balt. Pat.*

It is gall and wormwood to the "party" to hear of the honors which the freemen of the West are every where bestowing on Mr. Webster. The old renegado at Richmond is furious,—calls the Massachusetts Senator, a number of ugly names, and winds up by telling the train-bands that they need not by any manner of means give him entertainment. "He has forfeited," quoth the Enquirer, "any claims which he might have had upon the courtesies of the Republicans of the West."

Unfortunate Mr. Webster! What he will suffer for the want of the courtesies of the party! [Balt. Pat.

GEN. JACKSON. We yesterday received a letter from Nashville dated on Friday last, which says—"We learn this morning that Gen. Jackson was thrown from his horse a day or two ago and so injured as to render him speechless."

Louisville Journal, May 21.

THE BERMUDA CASE.

Important Decision.—We learn from the Charleston Courier that the case of Oliver Simpson, of the District of Columbia, vs. The Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was determined on the 26th ult. in the Court of Common Pleas for that district. The Policy of Insurance, on which the suit was brought, was effected in February, 1835, on twenty eight slaves valued at $20,000, in the brig Enterprize, Elliott Smith, master, from Alexandria, D. C. to Charleston.—The brig was then on her voyage, and having been driven by severe gales, far to the eastward of the gulf stream, and become leaky and otherwise damaged, was compelled, on the seventh day out, to run for the Island of Bermuda, the nearest land. On her arrival at the port of Hamilton, a *Habeas Corpus* was served on the Captain to produce the slaves before the Chief Justice of the Island, who pronounced them at liberty to remain at Bermuda, emancipated from slavery. The action was brought to recover as for a total loss of all the slaves, (except one recovered,) under the clause of the policy against loss by perils of the sea, and the arrest and detention of princes and people. Judge O'Neall charged the jury in favor of the plaintiff's right to recover, and a verdict was rendered against the Company for the full amount claimed, viz; $18,985, with interest from June 2, 1835. The case was argued by G. B. Eckhard and J. L. Petigru, Esq'rs for the plaintiff and by Henry Grimke, Esq. for the defendants. There will, doubtless, says the Courier, be an appeal; and should the Court of Appeals sustain the verdict, the Insurance Company will prosecute, thro' the U. S. Government, their claim for indemnity against the British Government.

A case is pending, and will be tried in Augusta, next week, between the same plaintiff, and one of the Insurance Companies of that place, involving an amount nearly as large as that recovered here, on a policy of insurance for another set of slaves.—*Balt. Chron.*

Great Discovery in Surgery.—An article has appeared in one of the Wall street journals (the Express) by which it seems there is some hope that the Consumption *may* be cured by *surgical* means. The surgeon who makes this communication, proposes to cure the consumption (in any case where one of the lungs is affected) in the following manner:—An incision is made between the ribs, and an orifice opened to admit the air into the chest outside of the diseased lung—so that no air will be drawn into *that lung* through the wind pipe at all. The lung will collapse and remain perfectly quiescent, and in that state can be cured by the efforts of nature alone, or removed altogether. As there is a partition between the sides of the lungs, while one of them ceases its action, the other goes on with its ordinary functions. The operation is neither difficult nor painful, and may be performed upon a person in the last stage of consumption, without danger—as a person in that state would bear the operation better than one in robust health. The plan appears feasible, from the very fact that nature does sometimes effect a cure by the very same process (drying up one lung) it is the only method by which a cure is ever effected. If this plan succeeds, it will be the greatest discovery in the act of healing in modern times.—*N. Y. Sun.*

RIDGING.

Soils for root crops should always be rich, and deep enough to require no ridging; but when a soil is *fertile* and shallow, better crops are frequently raised by throwing it into ridges than leaving the surface flat, because in this ridge the fertility is accumulated. Hence, some have supposed that ridging should be performed in *all* cases.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The manner of cultivating Ruta Baga and Mangel Wurtzel in Europe, has familiarized those who have grown them in this country with *ridging* for either of these crops; but we confess we are not satisfied as to the propriety of that mode of culture, except under peculiar circumstances of locality. In England, where from the extreme humidity of the climate there is no danger to be apprehended from exposure to the rays of the sun, ridging may be of great service in concentrating the manure in the immediate vicinity of the growing plants; but in most parts of this country, we think the practice injurious, inasmuch as the plants from their elevated position are subject to suffer from drought. If a concentration of food for them be the great object to be attained by ridging, that can be equally as well effected by placing the manure in a furrow, covering it over, smoothing down the surface to a level, and planting on the top in the centre of the manure.

Most all the authorities prescribe the ridge form for the culture of these roots; but those who have done so in this country, have not, we apprehend, considered the difference in the climates of this country and those of Europe where they are grown. Last year, our Ruta Baga was grown on a fine rich loam, with southern inclination and exposure, and we do not know that they suffered from solar influence, and taking counsel from experience we shall give them this season a flat surface, believing it better adapted to our climate than the ridge form.

[Ed. Farmer and Gardener.

Bodily Strength.—A friend of ours says he is growing weaker and weaker every day. He has got so now that he can't *raise* five dollars.

[Barnstable Patriot.

THE REFRACTORY POST MASTER GENERAL.—The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia have issued their writ of mandamus, ordering this functionary to credit Messrs. Stockton & Stokes with the sum due to them from that department, according to the award of the Solicitor of the Treasury, or to appear on Saturday next, and show cause why it has not been done. Whether Kendall will in this case bow to the "supremacy of the laws" according to the motto adopted for the *nonce* by the Globe, or consider rebellion to the judicial authority one of those "duties paramount to the laws" of which he spoke on another occasion, remains to be seen. He has the audacity, however, to denounce through the Globe, the opinion of the Court as "an *ex parte* representation of the matter," and quarrels with the opposition papers for "pronouncing the Court *right*, and the Executive Officer wrong."

Ex-parte representation indeed!—Why the whole facts of the case have again and again been before the public. Congress, after a most candid and laborious investigation, passed an act referring the disputed matter to the Solicitor of the Treasury and expressly imposing on the Post Master General the obligation to carry into effect his award. He refused to obey that injunction. The Attorney General then gave his opinion that the award was in entire accordance with the law, and that the Post Master General's business was to credit the sum awarded. Kendall refused to submit to that opinion. The Senate's Judiciary Committee, after a minute examination of the case, then gave their approval to the Solicitor's award, and the Senate itself concurred in the approval. Still Kendall persisted in disobeying the injunction. These facts cannot be denied or got over. But independently of these, we "pronounce the Court right" in granting the rule on the Post Master General to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue; and we say it was wrong in the "Executive Officer," as the demagogue has the ridiculous vanity to call himself, though he is no more a part of the Executive than is the doorkeeper of the Senate; wholly and insolently wrong, in *refusing* to appear, on the ground that his official station exempted him from being amenable to any judicious process?

An exposition by Mr. Kendall himself is promised in the Globe. It will, no doubt, satisfactorily prove that the Solicitor, and the Judiciary Committee, and the Senate, and the Court, are all wrong, and that the Post Master General only is right. *Balt. Pat. 9th inst.*

"GLORY ENOUGH." It is stated in the Army and Navy Chronicle that Gen'l Jesup has asked to be relieved from his command in Florida; but has received for answer to this request, that his services cannot be dispensed with, until the Indians shall have been removed from the limits of the Territory. This request would be but a lame and impotent conclusion to the denunciatory and vaunting style of the letter to "*Dear Blair.*" There is a time honored maxim which should be ever present to the minds of our military chieftains, when engaged in making up their despatches or writing their letters: "Let not him that putteth on armor boast himself, as he that putteth it off."

The following from the N. O. True American would furnish an appropriate epitaph over the grave of the Perish Credit Party, as it explains the disease which has given them their death.

Suspension of Specie Payments
in the United States of
America,
caused by the wicked
war of the National Government
against the currency
of the country;
a war that carried in its train all the
evils of over-trading, over-banking, and
over-bank-making.

A slip from the New Orleans Bulletin of May 30, says—

The steamer John Linton from Natchitoches, brings a rumor that Col. Teal, of the Texan Army has been assassinated by some deluded wretch in his own marquee. It is also reported that Gen. Johnson has resigned his commission in consequence of the insubordination of the army under his command.

We understand that Doctor S. G. Baker of this city, was yesterday chosen by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, to deliver the annual oration before that association at its Convention in 1838. *Balt. Chron.*

Extension of Duty Bonds

It appears from a correspondence between the Solicitor of the Treasury and a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, that all bonds may now be extended to the 1st October, on giving additional security, instead of 30, 60, and 90 days, as before required; and that on payment of one fourth the amount in 60 days, additional security will be dispensed with.

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned on the 15th ult. The post note bill was the only measure passed which looked to relief from the present embarrassment.

An excellent thought.—The Wheeling Times suggests that Mr Van Buren can only fulfil his pledge of following in the footsteps of his predecessor, by taking the *back track* and crawling out at the same hole the General went in!

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

An additional supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases of petitions under the act to which this is a supplement, and the several supplements thereto, where the party petitioner has not or shall not appear before the county court, according to the tenor of his bond, to answer interrogatories and allegations, it shall be lawful for the county court before whom said petitioner has been or may be directed to appear, upon application of the petitioner, to inquire into the said failure to appear, and the causes thereof, and in their discretion to extend the time and appoint another day, for the appearance of said petitioner, before said court, upon his giving the notice now required by law to his creditors to appear and file interrogatories and allegations against him.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in all cases under the said act and supplements, where a failure has occurred or may hereafter occur, to give the notice now required by law to the creditors of the insolvent to appear against him, the court before whom the said petitioner has been or may be ordered to appear, may inquire into the causes of the said failure to publish notice as aforesaid, and in their discretion extend the time of the appearance of said petitioner to some certain day, upon his giving the notice to creditors, now required by law.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates' Courts in the several counties of this State, and prescribe their jurisdiction.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall and may be lawful for the several district courts, established by the original act to which this is a supplement, to issue summons for witnesses residing in different counties, to testify on trials to be had before such courts, which summons shall be directed to a constable residing in the district where such courts are held, and returned to the court before which the trial is to be had.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That all witnesses summoned as aforesaid shall, in case of non-attendance, be liable to attachment and fine in like manner as if such witnesses resided in the county where such trial is had.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That in all cases hereafter tried before single justices of the peace, either party shall be allowed an appeal to the county court or district court of the district in which any such cases may be tried, where they shall be tried *de novo*, and all such appeals shall be taken in such manner, and subject to the like provisions with cases of appeals to the county courts of this State, from judgments of justices of the peace.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That whenever an appeal shall be demanded from the judgment of the district court, the appeal may be refused if the party demanding the appeal does not first tender the costs to the court, which have accrued on the judgment from which an appeal is demanded.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That whenever from any cause any one of the associate justices shall preside at the holding of any district court, he shall be entitled to the per diem now allowed by law to the presiding justice of said court.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That in all cases pending before the said district courts, the parties may appear either in proper person, by attorney, or by agent, and the name of any person entered upon the docket of the presiding justice, at the request of either party, or who shall be named by either party in open court, or who shall exhibit a request in writing from either party for that purpose, shall entitle such person to appear to defend or prosecute any action pending in said court in the name of the party for whom he may so appear.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the chief justices of the several district courts of this State, in all and every case in which real estate may have heretofore been sold, or may hereafter be sold by virtue of any process issued by the said courts, to place in the hands of the clerks of the respective counties in which said real estate may be, the judgment, execution, and all the papers and proceedings in the case or cases in which said sale may be, or may have been made, within six months after the return of the officer making said sale and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several courts, to record said judgment, execution; and all the papers and proceedings and the same when recorded, to be evidence in all courts of justice in this State.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this supplement, where any two of the justices of any of said district courts, shall be interested in any matter of which the said court would have jurisdiction if said two justices did not form a part of said court, the remaining justice may and shall hold jurisdiction of said matter, and constitute the court for that purpose, and that any suit now pending before the said courts in which any two justices as aforesaid shall be therein interested, shall be heard, and determined by the remaining justice as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That if all three of the justices of any magistrate's court shall be interested in such matter as aforesaid, then the said matter may be investigated, and jurisdiction thereof entertained by any neighboring district court in the same county.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13 1837.

PRINCESS ANNE, }
June 12th 1837 }

To the Editor of the Village Herald

DEAR SIR—The annunciation of the name of the Honorable THOMAS KING CARROLL as a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, was made by you, at my instance, in accordance with what I then believed, and still believe to be the general wish of the people of the District. I learn from him to day that considerations relating to his private interests exclusively would preclude his acceptance of that trust, and he therefore desires his name to be withdrawn.

Respectfully &c.
I. D. JONES

We learn from a gentleman who left Annapolis on Friday morning, that the Executive Council had appointed Wednesday 26th July ensuing, as the period for holding the Congressional election in this State.

The following appointments for Somerset county, were made at the late meeting of the Executive Council.

LEVY COURT—Benj. Dashiell, Esq., of James, vice, Alex. Donoho, Esq., declined.

MAGISTRATES' COURT—*B. Creek District*—Robert D. Robertson, Esq., vice, J. Evans, Esq. dec'd.

Salisbury—John Rider, Esq. vice, W W. Maddux, Esq., declined.

Brinkley's—Maj. L. Tyler, vice, John S. Handy, Esq, resigned.

On Monday the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Salisbury.

Elijah Parsons,	Levin G. Irving,
Noah Rider,	Robert Stewart,
Hump'y Humphreys,	John Rider,
Ben. Parsons, (of Wm)	Purnell Toadvine,
Wm. W. Handy,	Wm. W. Johnston,
Dr. Wm. H. Wailes,	David Vance.

At the meeting of the board on the same day, John Parsons was unanimously re-elected President.

The Merchant.—A new daily paper of this title has just made its appearance in Baltimore, edited by General Duff Green and Richard K. Cralle, Esq.

John P. Kennedy, and Charles S Ridgely, Esqs., are the Whig candidates for Congress in the 4th District.

A Convention composed of delegates from the counties of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline, will be held at Centreville on the 24th inst., for the purpose of recommending to the Whig voters of the District a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress. We think it highly probable that the Hon. James A. Pearce, of Queen Anne's, will be selected. At a meeting of the Whigs of Talbot, for appointment of delegates to the Convention, a resolution was adopted expressive of the wishes of the meeting, "that the Hon. James A. Pearce, be continued as their Representative for the next Congressional term."

It is rumored that Mr Virgil Maxey, the Solicitor of the Treasury, is about to be appointed charge d'affaires to Brussels, and that his place is to be filled by Mr. Alfred Balch, of Nashville, Tennessee.

When General Jackson came into power in 1829, says the New Bedford Mercury, the currency of the United States was the best the world ever witnessed. It met the wants of the people—exchanges were uniform, and obtained with the greatest facility and at a trifling premium. He remained in office eight years, and what is our condition now—the government is itself *bankrupt*. It cannot pay a dollar. The merchants are bankrupt—we are without credit and without commerce—the mechanic is unemployed—ships are lying at the wharves rotting, all for the gratification of one man. He said by the *Eternal* the U. S. Bank should be crushed. His followers cried out 'Perish credit! Perish commerce!' Mark the result!

The New Jersey Assembly have passed a bill for a stay of execution on judgments wherever the prosecutor shall demand gold or silver in discharge of the sum. The stay to continue until he ceases to demand specie. A bill or rather two bills, for the protection of the suspended banks have passed to be engrossed in the House. The bill to suspend until the 1st of February next, the Act prohibiting the issue of small bills, was lost for lack of one vote. The Legislature will probably adjourn in the course of the week.

HAIL STORM.

The Lancaster (Pa) Union of Tuesday states that that city and vicinity were visited by a tremendous hail storm on the Sunday evening previous, which continued about fifteen minutes. From the noise made the Union supposes that the stones must have been large. No other damage was done in the city than the breaking a number of windows. The crops in the vicinity are said to have been prostrated by the storm, and may probably have sustained some injury. There was about the same time, if we mistake not, a slight fall of hail in Baltimore. The clouds wore a threatening aspect, and there was occasionally a few drops of rain with a small sprinkling of hail, of the size of a hazlenut, but the main body of the storm 'passed on.'—*Chron.*

The commander in chief, Gen. Macomb, in consequence of the aspect affairs are assuming, on our Mexican confines, has changed the line of the military divisions to the Mississippi river, taking that stream from its mouth to Cassville in Wisconsin Territory, and thence north to the line of demarcation between the United States and Canada. Gen. Gaines to command the Western division, and head quarters Jefferson Barracks; General Scott the Eastern, and head-quarters Elizabethtown.

The 1st and 4th regiments of artillery are ordered to garrison Forts Monroe, Washington, Macon, Johnston, Caswell, Moultrie, Mifflin, Castle Pinkney, and the forts at New York.

Commissioners have been appointed by the government of Texas to proceed to this country for the purpose of effecting a loan of $5 000 000. In these times of pressure and distress, this will be no easy matter.

The Texan army as reported by the Sam Houston at New Orleans, are in a discontented condition, and for want of provisions disposed to break up the encampment.

Westward Ho! Emigration with a vengeance.—Letters received in New York, dated Buffalo, 22d May state that six steam boats, and other numerous craft, left there that day, carrying four thousand emigrants into the lap of the fast growing Prairie States of the West.

The forwarding business of our State.—A passenger just arrived from the North states that almost the entire business now doing on the canal, and at Albany, and Buffalo, is transporting the emigrants from our own and the neighboring and Eastern States to the West. That the greater part of the usual commerce is suspended, and that a vast number of the passage and freight boats are lying idle. On the Hudson river we learn that the boats are doing but a losing business, and as an inducement to travellers we can state that all can now have berths, as the competition has slacked amazingly under the experiment.—(N Y Star.

Liabilities of Rail Road Companies. A verdict has been given in Charleston against the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, for $125, with interest from January 31, 1835, in favor of Jacob Burn, for the burning of a quantity of hay, blades and other provender for cattle, contained in a barn, near the junction of Meeting and King street roads, which took fire at the period above stated, from sparks issuing from one of the locomotives of the Rail Road.

Another steamboat lost.—The Madison arrived at New Orleans on the 24th May, from St. Louis, brings information of the loss of the steamboat Swan, captain Young bound from New Orleans to Louisville, on the morning of the 22d inst about five miles below Red River cut off. She struck a snag and in a few minutes sunk to her main deck leaving her hatches just above water. The principal part of her cargo it is thought, will be saved, though in a damaged state, together with her engine and furniture, but it is extremely doubtful whether her hull can ever be raised, as the river is nearly down to low water mark. We are glad to learn that no lives were lost.

Bicknell's (Philadelphia) Reporter of Tuesday says—

The Philadelphia banks, as we learn, discount little or no new paper, and hence money is exceedingly scarce in this city, although there being less demand for it than formerly, it can be obtained on good security at one per cent per month. Gold and silver are now articles of merchandise, and are bought and sold by some of the brokers. Silver is worth about 6 per cent, gold 7.—But these prices vary according to the demand; and in some instances we have known as high as ten per cent, given for both gold and silver.

Leagued Bandits.—About five years ago, says the Rochester Democrat, a league was entered into between eight young men, then loitering in that city, to enter upon a course of crime. Since that time six have been consigned to the State Prison for counterfeiting, one is dead, and another a fugitive from Justice.

MEXICO.

The following interesting item of intelligence is copied from the New Orleans Bee of the 29th May:

We learn with great pleasure, by the schr Mechanic from Matamoras, that all the American vessels with their passengers and crews, which had been captured and detained at that place, have been liberated by order of General Bustamente, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, for having captured these vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamente's character, and an omen of returning amity between the two nations.

General Santa Anna was still at his plantation, near Vera Cruz, and consequently the report of his having been taken to the city of Mexico is untrue.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN N. YORK.

A fire, involving the destruction of property to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, and the loss of one life, occurred in New York on Saturday morning, 3d inst.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Insurance on the property destroyed, $100,000.

Gratifying accounts of the crops continue to reach us from various directions, and the recent very favorable weather will do still more to confirm them. The York Republican says

We are happy to say that the prospect of a good harvest is now very favorable. In this vicinity, a most decided improvement has been wrought in the appearance of the grain fields by the late copious rains, and the farmers speak in very encouraging terms of their anticipated crops. We do not suppose that Wheat will be so abundant, as it has been in former or more auspicious seasons; but it will probably yield an average quantity, and will certainly do far better than was expected in the early days of spring. Our exchange papers from various parts of the state speak of similar prospects in their neighborhoods.

The Georgetown Metropolitan states that a break occurred in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on the 30th ult. in consequence of which the trade is at present interrupted. It was occasioned by a culvert on the level on this side of the Monocacy, about eighteen miles above Seneca, giving way, in consequence of the late heavy rains. It is expected to be repaired in about ten or twelve days. This culvert was noticed as being in a precarious state last winter.

The breach in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal having been repaired, the boats have resumed their trips as usual.

It is stated in the Pittsburg Intelligencer that two thousand mechanics have been thrown out of employment by the recent suspension of manufacturing operations in that city.

The Hon. J. Q. Adams has accepted an invitation of the citizens of Newburyport to deliver an oration there on the 4th of July next.

The Baltimore American says—"We learn from Harrisburg that in the Convention on the State Constitution, on Thursday last, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens offered an amendment to an article under consideration 'that neither of the branches of the government, nor all of them combined, shall have power to establish any bank or banks within the Commonwealth.' After a long discussion the amendment was lost, yeas 34, nays 79.

Efforts are making at Fredericksburg to raise the capital required for working a valuable copper mine in Amherst county, Va., which had been opened before the Revolutionary war. Explorations to some extent have been made, and the Arena states that the vein has proved to be on an average, more than five feet in width and the richness of the ore has increased in proportion to the depth. The company is now engaged in sinking the shaft still deeper, intending to strike the vein at the depth of 90 feet. More than a hundred tons of the ore have been raised already, some of which would yield at least 60 per cent. By an assay made by an eminent Professor, the poorest ores yielded 6 per cent.

Balt. American.

Tobacco an antidote to arsenic.—We have seen repeated notices of the efficacy of tobacco in counteracting this deadly poison. We had the curiosity to call on a lady who, at the age of 17, ate enough arsenic to kill three men, which had been left in a pantry to poison rats. Tobacco was given, the coarsest and strongest kind, to produce vomiting. She ate it freely and drank a decoction (in all about as much as a pound of common plug.) She felt no inconvenience afterwards either from tobacco or arsenic. Could we mention her name, no one would question her intelligence or credibility.—This remedy is so easily obtained that, if it is effectual, it invaluable in similar cases.

Troy Jour.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Editors of the N. Y. Commercial, have received by the Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, their files of English papers,—London dates to the 24th and Liverpool to the 25th April, both inclusive, were brought by this arrival.

The most important matter is the state of the money market in England. We annex a few paragraphs which will show the state of feeling which existed in London and Liverpool in regard to American difficulties. The news of the failures that occurred in New York and New Orleans up to the 3d April, only, had reached England. These were the Messrs Joseph and the Messrs. Herman, so that very little of our trouble was known. The U. S. Bank bonds issued for remittances, were in high credit at Liverpool. Their reception at London had not been ascertained.

The Liverpool Times has the following, on the subject—It would be a great error to suppose that the immediate consequences of this arrangement are the only beneficial ones likely to result from it. By saving the merchants of America from ruin, it will save thousands of the working classes of England from poverty and misery. Had the Bank of the United States allowed the most extensive market for English goods to go to ruin, and all the established commercial relations between the two countries to be broken up, the manufacturers of England would have received a blow from which they would not have recovered for several years. Under this arrangement the demand for British goods will continue steady if not brisk, and in a very moderate time will regain a considerable part of its former activity.

The London morning Herald of April 21 says—The greatest anxiety continues to prevail in the commercial interests connected with the United States, and the commercial advices received by the packet of the 20th ultimo, have not tended to relieve that feeling.

As we stated some days since, it is apprehended that the opening of the trade to China and the East Indies, which has been so freely entered into by the Americans, is likely to create disasters even greater than those which have already taken place. A very considerable portion of time must, therefore, elapse ere the trade between this country and the United States can be resolved into a healthy condition.

Accounts from the manufacturing district are any thing but favorable. The interruption of trade with America appears already seriously felt. Thousands of people have been thrown out of work, and placed, by the result of an artificial system of trade, upon the tender mercies of the new poor laws.

The money market was quite dull. Very little doing in cotton.

The merchants of New Orleans, at a meeting on the 22d ult, approved the resolutions of the Chambers of Commerce—declared the Treasury specie circular to the collectors oppressive, and determined not to pay their bonds except in current city notes, until the action of Congress is known. One of the resolutions points at *resistance*, if the government attempt to enforce their tyrannical edicts. All eyes are turned on Congress.

The Lynchburg Virginian states that the great Virginia improvement—the James River and Kanawha Canal—will not, in all probability, be checked by the embarrassment in the monied world.

The Consulting and Principal Engineers, (Judge Wright and Mr. Ellett,) and Col. Cabell, the President of the Company, passed through that place (having examined the condition of the line from Richmond to Lynchburg,) on their way to the West, with a view of examining the country between Covington and Kanawha.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

A slip from the office of the Norfolk Beacon, dated June 4th says The beautiful village of Suffolk has suffered from a most destructive conflagration. It broke out on Saturday morning at the lower part of the village, and gained in spite of every effort, consuming the Court House, Jail, and a number of stores and dwellings. The loss is very great, and but slightly insured—About *fifty dwelling houses consumed.*

The Baltimore Chronicle of Friday says; Among the passengers who sailed from N. York last week in the packet ship Columbus for Liverpool, was the Hon John Buchanan, Chief Judge of this State. Judge B goes out to England as one of the Commissioners empowered to negotiate the loan authorized by the General Assembly of Maryland to pay the State subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Companies, and two other works of Internal Improvement. Gen Emory, another of the Commissioners, will sail in about two weeks. Mr. Peabody, the other Commissioner, is already in England.

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, June 9.

Flour per bbl,	$8 25a[illegible]
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 [illegible]a1 70
do (American,)	1 [illegible]a1 65
Corn,	91 a 9[illegible]

A LIST OF CONSTABLES
Appointed by the Levy Court of Somerset on Monday, 5th inst.

Daniel Boston	John T. Adams
Robert V. Jones	Elijah S. Lawson
Daniel Benson	Arthur Lankford
John H. Adams	Isaac Leonard
Thomas Walter	William Layfield
Thos. W. Fletcher	Thomas W. Long
Levin Phillips	John Curtis
Thomas Marshall	Edward K. Horsey
John D. Robertson	Isaac H. Dryden
John V. Pinto	William Tant
Kendall B. Parsons	William H. Curtis
Lazarus Lankford	John Kirwan, Jun.
Henry S. Handy	Mat. H. Disharoon
Thos. Robertson, of Jno.	James S. Anderson
James Gibbons	Levin Conner.

Married;

In this county on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN WILLSON to Miss SALLY SOMERS.

On the same day, Mr. GEO. W. HOPKINS to Miss ELIZ: E. NELSON.

On the same day, Mr. JOHN W. ROTTEN, to Miss ZIPPORAH HUDSON.

On the same day, Mr. JAMES PARKS to Miss JANE McDANIEL, all of Somerset county.

Trustee's Sale.

Nancy Hopkins by John E. Harris, her Trustee, Matilda Crockett, Seth Dashiell & wife, John E. Harris, adm'r. of Lucretia Harris, Sarah Graham & Wm. H. Collier, adm'rs. of Charles E. M. Collier,
vs.
Eleanor Leatherbury, John F. Collier & Matilda his wife and Lucretia Harris.

} In Chancery in Somerset county Court.

By virtue of a decree passed by Somerset county court, in Chancery sittings, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door, in Princess Anne,

On Tuesday 4th of July next,
at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that part of the

REAL ESTATE

of William Hopkins, dec'd, which he devised to his sister Margaret, consisting of his dwelling plantation, and all his lands lying on the county road that leads from Quantico Mills to Rewastico Mills, containing

200 ACRES more or less,

called and known by the names of 'Chelsey,' 'Hard Fortune,' 'Monmouth' and 'Harris' Lot,' or by whatsoever other name or names the same may be known or called.

The terms of sale will be $100 cash, the residue of the purchase money to be paid in one and two years by even and equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the ratification by the Court of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, for the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants or defendants in the premises.

WM W HANDY, Trustee
June 13 4t

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Andrew W. Anderson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah L. Gosle[illegible], use of James M. Jones, against John Rencher, I have seized and taken in execution all said Rencher's right in and to a part of a Tract of land called King's Misfortune, containing eighty acres, more or less, formerly the lands of Ephraim Harriss, lying and being in Somerset county on Quantico creek, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale on MONDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Wm. H. Collier's Tavern in Quantico, for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

THOS. W. FLETCHER, Constable.
June 13 ts

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 6th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of Daniel Ballard, Executor of Nicholas Tull, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy, Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nicholas Tull late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Nov. 1837 they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of June, A D 1837.

DANIEL BALLARD, Ex'r
of Nicholas Tull, dec'd.

June 13, 1837

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
for sale at this office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by Geo. W. Price, and to me directed, one at the suit of Sarah B Dashed, and W. T. G. Polk, adm'rs of Geo. A. Dashiell dec'd, and the other at the suit of Jeptha Hayman, all against Gillias W. Hayman, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Hayman, of, in, and to the following tracts or parcels of Land, lying and being in Somerset county, to wit: Hog Quarter 50 acres Hap Hazard 66 acres, Heath's Chance, and Willson's First, containing 162 acres, more or less, formerly the property of Benjamin Simpson, dec'd, one Grey Mare, one bay do, two yoke oxen, one Waine cart, the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the said Hayman, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door in Princess Anne

On Tuesday, 27th June, (inst)

At the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writs and cost

J S CROCKETT, Sh'ff

June 6

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 30 h April last, an indented apprentice boy to the Farming business, who calls himself WILLIAM WALLACE, aged between 9 and 11 years. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no charges paid,

JAMES A LARMORE.

June 6 1837

Insolvents' Notice.

The creditors of JOHN LAYFIELD are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 6, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

may 30, 1837

Notice

The valuable Tavern Establishment now in possession of J W B Parsons, Esq. in Princess Anne, is now offered to the public for sale, or lease for a term of years. The improvements are valuable and daily progressing. Possession will be delivered the 1st of January next. Terms will be accommodating. Apply to

ZADOCK LONG,
or his Agent and Attorney,
EDWARD LONG.

may 16, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT

April 25 1837

(Seal) On application of John D. Adams Adm'r, of Robert James, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne

True copy test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of adm'n on the personal estate of Robert James, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct. 1837, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—taken under my hand this 25th day of April A D. 1837,

JOHN D ADAMS, Adm'r
of Robert James, dec'd.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

espectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Oils and Paints, Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices (at the store house recently occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq.) for cash, lumber grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers. The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

N. B Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note, J. H. STEWART.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 11th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of Stephen Riggin, Executor of Isaac Riggin late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Isaac Riggin, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Sept, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of April, A D 1837

STEPHEN RIGGIN, Ex'r
of Isaac Riggin, decd,

ap 19 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

May 23, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of William Riggin, Administrator of George Riggin, of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

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WILLIAM RIGGIN,
Adm'r of George Riggin, dec'd.

may 30, 1837

Notice.

The Levy Court of Somerset County will meet on the 2d and 3d Tuesdays of June, 1837, for the purpose of receiving accounts preparatory to declaring the County Levy Per order.

June 6 3t GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Wanted,

A boy about thirteen years old as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business.

JOHN H KING.

Princess-Anne, May 23, 1837.

Doctor W. L Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

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Association.

Drs. King and Benson

Having associated themselves, in the practice of medicine; would inform the public that they, or one of them, may at all times be found at the residence of the former, (at Kingston) unless attending to the duties of their profession.

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REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven, Eastern Shore She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years, half price All baggage at the risk of the owners,

N B The Steamboat Patuxent will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.

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For Sale.



A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess-Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made, the property will be sold cheap For Terms, apply to C. C. CARROLL.

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COACH, GIG,

AND

HARNESS MAKING

The subscriber takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,

Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern,

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess Anne, Jan 17, 1837

TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept. 23, 1834.

The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible, O. & S.

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We are authorised to announce

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as a candidate to represent the people o the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

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As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce

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As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

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John B. Slemons, Esq.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, or the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Smoersel.*
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

Attention



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F, OAKES.

ap 4 8wq

N. B, Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

New Goods.

STEPHEN DRURA

Has just received a splendid assortment of

Men's ready-made Clothing

together with a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCFRIES,

which he offers to his friends and the public on accommodating terms for cash.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS **for sale at this office.**

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md, in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st, leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'd't serv't,

BENJAMIN J. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and unfatigueing exertions, united to those of his son RUFUS M PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion o the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,

THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co.
January 3d, 1837.

N. B—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair T. G D

N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Kingston Hall, Somerset county Md
May 1st, 1837

Miss Carroll *has now in employment a French Lady, highly qualified to teach the French language, and to instruct in Music, instrumental and vocal, and also to give lessons in Drawing and Painting*

Her school is located in a pleasant part of Somerset county and is distant about ten miles from Princess Anne the county town. A steam boat from Baltimore arrives once a week near Princess Anne, where carriages can always be procured to convey persons to the school—Stages also from Delaware arrive twice or three a week at Princess Anne

The principal studies attended to in this school are as follows:—Reading, Writing, Composition, English Grammar, Geography with the drawing of Maps History natural and civil, Rhetoric, moral and natural Philosophy Astronomy Chemistry Logic Political Economy Geology Botany, Conchology, Mythology Geometry, Arithmetic, with Book keeping and Algebra.

TERMS

Board and tuition in all the English branches,	$25 00	*per quarter*
Washing,	3 00	" "
Bedding,	2 00	" "
Day Scholars,	5 00	" "

EXTRA CHARGES,

Music, with use of the Piano,	$13 00	*per qr.*
French,	6 00	" "
Drawing and Painting,	5 00	" "
Oriental Work,	2 00	" "

Books and stationary, can be had at cost. Payments to be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.

There will be a public examination in every session. The vacation will take place the last day of August, and continue until the first Monday in October

The Institution will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Carroll's father Thomas King Carroll.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by Geo. W. Price, and to me directed, one at the suit of Sarah B. Dashell, and W. T. G. Polk, adm'rs of Geo. A. Dashell dec'd, and the other at the suit of Jeptha Hayman, all against Gilliss W. Hayman, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Hayman, of, in, and to the following tracts or parcels of Land, lying and being in Somerset county, to-wit: Hog Quarter 80 acres Hap Hazard 66 acres, Heath's Chance, and Willson's First, containing 162 acres, more or less, formerly the property of Benjamin Simpson, dec'd, one Gray Mare, one bay do, two yoke oxen, one Waine cart, the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the said Hayman, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door in Princess Anne

On Tuesday, 27th June, (inst)

At the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writs and cost

J S CROCKETT, Sh'ff

June 6

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 30 h. April last, an indented apprentice boy to the Farming business, who calls himself WILLIAM WALLACE, aged between 9 and 11 years. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no charges paid.

JAMES A LARMORE.

June 6 1837

Insolvents' Notice.

The creditors of JOHN LAYFIELD are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 6, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

may 30, 1837

Notice

The valuable Tavern Establishment now in possession of J W B Parsons, Esq. in Princess Anne, is now offered to the public for sale, or lease for a term of years. The improvements are valuable and daily progressing. Possession will be delivered the 1st of January next. Terms will be accommodating. Apply to

ZADOCK LONG,
or his Agent and Attorney,
EDWARD LONG.

may 16, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT

April 25 1837

(Seal) On application of John D. Adams Adm'r. of Robert James, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert James, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Oct. 1837, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 25th day of April A D. 1837,

JOHN D ADAMS, Adm'r
of Robert James, dec'd

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Oils and Paints, Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices (at the store house recently occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq.) for cash, lumber grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers. The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

N. B Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note, J. H. STEWART.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 11th 1837

(Seal) On application of Stephen Riggin, Executor of Isaac Riggin late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

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JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Names	County
Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	*Smoerset.*
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	*Worcester.*
R. Bivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
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MAGISTRATES' BLANKS **for sale at this office.**

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md, in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'd't serv't.

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and unremitting exertions, united to those of his son RUFUS M PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants.

THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co.,
January 3d, 1837.

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G. D

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI.—Whole No. 535. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1837. Vol. 3 No. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Paris Sun Beam

GOING A FISHING.

[illegible] Fitzgig was a valiant bachelor;

Abide you yet, and abide you yet,
You little know wh[illegible]'ll betide you yet.

[illegible] Fitzgig made a Mrs. Fitzgig of [illegible] Serena Pump.

[illegible] marriage noose will make you fret,
[illegible] wayward wife will tame you yet.

[illegible] Fitzgig had seen manifestation of [illegible] Seraphina Serena Pump's energy [illegible] was present when she took a cat [illegible] which had scratched her, whi[illegible] three times round her head, [illegible] it, whizzing and crashing [illegible] the window into the street. The [illegible], however, nothing doubted of his [illegible] to make a good wife of Miss Sera[illegible].

But what is there by sea or land
That can a wayward woman stand?

[illegible] for Fitzgig! Every lady may be [illegible] so may a kicking poney but [illegible] them if you can.

[illegible] in two weeks, was metamor[illegible] into "only my husband." He [illegible] hard, but who can resist his [illegible]

"[illegible] going out of town a fishing to-[illegible], my dear," said Fitzgig, as he [illegible] his stock before the glass, [illegible] one morning, but I'll be back, my [illegible] the next day."

[illegible]

Now I can't tell it as well as Tom told it to me, but I will tell it as well as I can.

Tom, you see, was poor and had but a sorry education, but he was very quick to learn, and some said that Tom had the [illegible] head in the country. Tom lived on Poverty Plantation, as he called it, with old widow Towson, his mother, and the farm, which was small, was all they had between them. The fact is, Tom was a handsome fellow, in homespun or broadcloth. One cloudy afternoon Tom went down the [illegible] Valley to see old Ralph [illegible] Poverty Plantation.

A storm came on [illegible] Rudolph [illegible] report said that [illegible] "Nor have [illegible] several [illegible] there, [illegible] Tom, you know, could not think of her.

Well, the storm raged and in rides Tom [illegible] up the wide steps, and ends with a loud knock at the door. Jim Squirrel opened the door, an old negro, who had carried water to Tom's father when he [illegible] Tom's father enrolled in Ralph's' [illegible]

"The Colonel in?"

"Yes, sir, come in," was the ready response.

Tom was led into a large old fashioned [illegible], where he found the Colonel [illegible]

[illegible]

FARMERS LOOK HERE. A sensible writer in the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer, in compiling and examining the subject of the culture of Wheat, says, that wheat countries, by continued cultivation, becomes almost incapable of yielding wheat. It has been found that every soil is defective unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, to wit: clay, sand, and *lime*, and that lime in some of its combinations exists in wheat both in the kernel and straw. In some soils fertile in other respects lime may have no other existence, or found in minute portions, and be soon exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise it, it must be supplied by art, or wheat will not grow: or if native lime exists in the soil in very small quantities, the land may bear wheat until the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant until a fresh supply of lime, marl, or pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance is supplied." With a full knowledge of all these circumstances, it can be easily foreseen when an otherwise tolerably rich soil becomes worn out, and at last incapable of producing more than half a crop of wheat. It is a subject we hope the farmers will take under deep consideration.—*Lancaster Express.*

Turnips, Corn, Potatoes, &c.—Assuming that [illegible] bushels of Swedish turnips will grow upon an acre of land, which will produce [illegible] bushels of corn, and that six bushels of the Swedish will fatten as much as one bushel of corn, it will be [illegible]



AGRICULTURAL.

VILLAGE.

[illegible]

WORMS ON FRUIT TREES.

[illegible]

Farmers' Cabinet.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

Foreign.

From the N. Y. Daily Express, June 18.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

By the Independence, Capt. Nye, which arrived this morning from Liverpool, we have received our English files to the above dates. The intelligence they bring us is gloomy enough—presenting a sensible decline in Cotton, the failures, of several mercantile houses, the refusal of the Bank of England to extend further aid to American merchants, and an unhappy aspect of the Money market. Accounts from the manufacturing districts are very gloomy.

Among the failures at Liverpool, are mentioned Waddington, Holt & Co., Malcomer, Belt & Co., and Phelps James & Co.

Under date of the 20th, the London Times says: "It has been stated with considerable confidence that the consultations in the Bank of England have been directed to the policy and prudence of granting further assistance to the American houses, should it be applied for, and it is understood that for the present, at any rate, the Bank direction will decline to make any further advance.

The Sylvie d'Grasse arrived from Havre, the 15th May, brings no important news.

LONDON, May 23.—The letters from Liverpool having brought accounts of several failures have induced a rather gloomy feelings in the city generally. Such a combination of circumstances is at work, both here and in the United States, to prevent the merchants from obtaining proper returns of the sums due to them, that some apprehension begins to prevail whether the Bank can continue much longer to afford that support which they have hitherto done to the houses concerned. No incident, however has occurred in the city which could be said to bear upon directly, or to justify, this feeling. The houses which are stated in the Liverpool letters to have stopped payment are those of Waddington, Holt, & Co., Malcolmer, Bell & Co., and Phelps, James & Co. None of these are believed to be for very large sums, but the collective amount is considerable.—They have been followed by a paralyzing effect in the manufacturing districts.

The statements which we advanced at the close of the last week, respecting the determination of the United States Bank to decline the proposals of the Bank of England, have been fully confirmed, for the reasons which we then stated; and on Change to-day we find that our remarks upon the policy of the Bank having made advances to the American houses, are fully supported by the opinions of the most experienced men, and the determination of the back parlour not to extend any further advances to the American and East India houses at present been fully confirmed. In fact, during the existence of the treasury circular in the United States, it cannot be expected that the banks will openly remit specie to this country.

It could not have been otherwise anticipated than that prices of all grain must advance as long as the cold inclement weather prevailed, and as the season progressed, speculators would become more excited, and farmers less anxious to quit their stocks: facts which during the past week have been strongly exemplified. The country markets average nearly advance of 2s. per quarter on wheat, and 1s. on all other articles, and instances 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter on oats. The improvement, especially in wheat, farmers have it more than usually in their power to maintain, as the stocks of free grain in granaries have greatly decreased within the last few months, owing to an unusually large consumption of bread stuff, created by the high price of potatoes and the scarcity of vegetables: not that we believe the currencies are likely to be supported from a dearth of wheat, but from the casualties incidental to a late harvest, and the consequent extended demand on the old stocks to meet to consumption, until the new produce is fit for manufacture.

In Scotland the same character of weather is prevalent as in England, and farmers holding on speculation, especially oats, looking forward to higher prices from the want of stock, particularly as the demand for oatmeal continues considerable for the Highlands. The exports to those districts within the last ten days from the two principal northern ports alone, having amounted to upwards of £16,000 in value.

The reports, however, from Ireland prove much more satisfactory as to the state of the weather, representing it to be advantageous for vegetation, rain sunshine and bristly winds succeeding each other; crops advancing in their growth, and potatoe planting and flax-seed sowing going on under favorable circumstances.

Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, transacted business at the Foreign Office on the 20th May!

From the London Constitutional of May 23d.

City intelligence, Monday Evening.—Consols have been currently done to-day at 91½ for money, the price being evidently supported by the accumulating masses of unemployed capital in the metropolis. This state of things existing contemporaneously with thousands upon thousands of the productive classes being out of employment in the manufacturing districts, however anomalous it may appear, is the necessary consequence of the shock given to credit, and precisely the result which we several months ago pointed out as inevitable if the current of disorganization could not be arrested.

The manufacturing districts, are now paying the penalty of a derangement which they had but little or no hand in producing, and which, we confess, we for a considerable time were of opinion might have been averted.

Bank Stoppage.—We are sorry to inform our readers that intelligence has been received in this town, by a printed circular, that the bank of Mr G. Thompson, of Appleby, has suspended its payments. Mr. Thompson has nearly for 40 years carried on the business of Banking, and also that of a grocer, in our county town, and as his credit for many years has been high, we are fearful that the good people of Appleby may have suffered from his failure.—*Westmoreland Gaz.*

Spanish Intelligence.—Interesting intelligence has been received from Spain during the week. It will be seen that the different fortresses of Herna ni, Irun, and Fontarabia, have fallen into the hands of the Queen's troops.—From various quarters of that distracted country the intelligence received is far from partaking of the same pleasing character. It must not be understood, however, that the insurrectionary movements they detail betray any favorable feeling towards Don Carlos, on the contrary, they are produced by the republican spirit which has been imbibed in Catalonia. The following extracts from letters will show the position of affairs in that province.

Barcelona, May 11.—We are living in the utmost anxiety. The Place d' Armes, the Alarasanas, the Citadel, the Montgony, the Rambla—all are threatened with artillery. At the corner of each street, a cannon is placed. Yesterday, Xandero was executed. To sacrifice one single man a display of 14,000 bayonets was necessary, and yet it was feared that the victim would be rescued. Tarreno, in fact, has his alarms; he knows that the people of Barcelona will not allow the slaughter of upwards of 360 citizens without vengeance; either the city will remain encumbered with cannon, or at the least change will produce a terrible result. In the meantime the town is deserted; nearly 10,000 persons have quitted it; and all the shops and manufactories are shut.

Letters from Perpignan of the 14th current, states that the Republics of Censa, Tarragona, and other cities, still hold firm. On the 18th they displayed considerable activity, and sent a force of 2500 men to Montblane, to watch the movements of Baron de Meer.

London, May 23.

Reports were rife at Paris, and the contents of the telegraphic despatch tend somewhat to confirm them, that Don Sebastian had beaten the army of Irribarren, and was marching upon Arragon to effect his junction with Cabrera. He had left Espartero upon the French frontier, and with him the only army which can at all times compete with the pretender's forces. In Catalonia the rebellion of the Liberals singularly favor him, and there seems to be little serious obstacles in the way to prevent the dash upon Madrid which we mentioned yesterday to be so probable.

He may enter Madrid, and be prisoner within its walls, but the fears and the interests of the constitutional party are too strong to allow him long to retain possession. The nobles, the merchants, and the landed gentry of Spain are alike leagued against Don Carlos; they cannot allow his establishment at Madrid, for they seal their own ruin with it.

The holders of convent lands throughout the kingdom fall with his success. An army ill-fed and ill-disciplined, perhaps, but still thrice as strong as his own, will be opposed to him, and opposed, to him in a country where he has not the aid of France, or the natural defences of his Navarrese mountains. Don Carlos for a while may be King of Madrid or King of Biscay, but he can never be King of Spain.

In the mean time the movement of the Republicans of Catalonia seems daily to gather in strength. Besides Reus Tarragona, which still held firm against the Queen, the Republican force from the neighboring towns had concentrated in those two cities, and Carthagena had on the 5th followed their example, and declared their independence.

PLAGUE IN THE BARBARY STATES.

We learn by the ship Empress, from Gibralter, whence she sailed on May 11th that the Plague was making great ravages in the Barbary States, with the exception of the Tunis, which had caused great alarm in Spain, Italy and the other European States bordering on the Mediterranean. A cordon of three thousand men, had been ordered to Tunis to prevent all communication with Tripoli, where the pestilence was raging with the greatest severity. The authorities of Gibraltar had prohibited entrance into the Bay of Vessels from Tunis.

LATER.

The N. Y. Daily Express of June 21st says, Private letters from some of the American bankers in London, secure their correspondents in America, that notwithstanding the great disappointment they have experienced in not receiving remittances, yet they shall go through and pay promptly all their acceptances. This has given great relief to all their friends here.

Illinois—It is stated in a St. Louis paper that there will be a called session of the Legislature of Illinois, to take into consideration the situation of the monetary affairs of the State.

MR. STEVENSON.

Of all the paltry contemptible equivocating exhibitions that a distinguished man ever made of himself, that made by Mr. Minister Stevenson, the successor of Martin Van Buren at the Court of St. James, in his recently published letters home; certainly caps the climax. It is no way gratifying to publish an exposure in which as Americans we cannot otherwise than feel mortified and humiliated, and therefore we shall not publish his letters. True—and happy for us it is so—this is but a personal degradation—an affair in which the character of Mr. Stevenson only is at stake, and the country suffers only in the circumstance that he is our accredited representative. Would that we had one more to our credit.—But we are spared in this transaction so far at least, the national degredation and stigma which Martin Van Buren became the pliant instrument of plastering upon our character, by sinking our diplomatic character abroad, so palpably and flagrantly as he condescended to do, to serve *dirty party purposes.* It is true, he had his instruction—instructions for writing which the secretary ought to have been impeached, and for obeying which the Senate of the United States very properly refused to recognise Mr. Van Buren's appointment as minister; for which in short—and we are proud of it—he was recalled from Europe *in disgrace.*

A CORDON OF BANKS—A resolution has been offered in the House of Delegates of Virginia for the appointment of a Committe to inquire into the expediency of incorporating a bank of large capital, provided that not less than five of the States incorporate Branches thereof, to be located within their respective limits, and that the Bank shall pay a bonus, to be apportioned between the several states according to amount of capital located in each; and that the Legislature of each State in which such Branch shall be located shall appoint Directors thereof; and that each of the states of the Union be respectfully requested to incorporate a Branch of the Bank aforesaid, in order to restore the currency and carry on the exchange of these United States.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—A bill has been passed through all its sections in the House of Delegates for the temporary relief of the Banks of the State. The first section suspends for one year the operation of the law which forfeits the charters of the Banks for failing to redeem their notes in specie. The second section authorizes the Tresurer to make his deposites in the Bank of Virginia and the Farmer's Bank, and makes the notes of such Banks as have been heretofore receivable in payment of taxes, still receivable for that purpose. The third section prohibits the banks from increasing their loans and discounts and to refrain from making any dividend exceeding six per centum per annum until such bank shall have *bona fide* resumed specie payment.

There appears to be no doubt that a law of the above kind will pass.

The question of authorising the issue of small notes has been decided in the negative.

Rumor of more Indian Wars.—A letter received by the Express, dated Tampa Bay, June 5, is published in the Gazette of last evening, which says "Our hopes are all blasted. We have war again. On the night of the 3d Micanopy and Jumper with all the Indians who were then encamped near here, and who had come ostensibly with the intention of emigrating, decamped and fled to their coverts. A body of about 200 Miccosukies came to their aid and covered their retreat. It is thought by many here that Micanopy and Jumper went reluctantly, and that they, the two, were honest in their professions, but the main body never had any intention of removing, and that the whole of their solemn engagements which have so completely and effectually deceived the whole army and the whole world was a stratagem—a faithless perfidious scheme to gain time, recruit their strength and means for further bloodshed and murder."

Confirmation of the renewal of hostilities.—A slip from the office of the Savannah Georgian of June 15, contains an extract of a letter from Garey's Ferry, of date June 8, which says "Hostilities are about to be re-commenced, I think, from all we can learn—Micanopy and all the Indians have left Tampa Bay, so say private letters from there. Gen. Jesup has directed Major Whiting at Micanopy, to send word to the people in the neighborhood to leave their plantations and go into safe places."

A letter, however, had been received at Charleston from Garey's Ferry—date not given—which states that all the Indians have left Tampa Bay. Old Micanopy had sent in a horse borrowed from Gen. Jesup, and $30 borrowed from Capt. Page. He also sent word to Gen. Jesup that his men might now ride through the country without molestation.

To destroy Ticks on Lambs.—Boil tobacco in a large kettle, then put some of the liquor in a tub, adding water to it, and after wetting a Lamb, let a boy hold him, standing on his feet in the tub; then squeeze out all the liquor you can. A man and boy can wash thirty, after the liquor is prepared, in two hours.

[A decoction of Penny-royal will answer equally well—[Ed. Farm. & Gard.]

[From the Maryland Republican.]

The following Table is so useful that I submit it to your better judgment whether you would not confer a public favor by increasing its publicity through the columns of your paper. It is applicable to the wants, not only of the Farmer and the Planter, but also of all those who are engaged in the propagation of Trees, Plants or Roots.

The number of Plants, Trees or Roots on an acre, at the distance of one foot from each other, is. 43,560

At 1½ feet,	19,360
2	10,890
2½	6,969
3	4,840
3½	3,556
4	2,722
4½	2,151
4	1,742
5	1,210
7	889
8	680
9	437
10	435
11	360
12	302
13	275
14	222
15	193
16	170
17	150
18	134
19	120
20	108
25	69
30	48
35	35
40	41

The calculations in the Table, are limited, as you will perceive, to 40 feet square, and many of the intermediate numbers are omitted.

To supply these deficiencies, would it not be advisable to annex the following general rule, which I have deduced from the Table.

To find the number of Trees, Plants or Roots, contained in an Acre at any given distance, take the product of the two numbers which denote the respective distance, divide it into 43,560. (the number at one foot a part each way,) and the quotient will be the number required.

A YOUNG FARMER.

TO CURE THE SCAB

Sir Joseph Bangs gave the following prescription to the Society for the encouragement of arts; take 1 lb. of quicksilver, half pound Venice of turpentine, and 4 lbs. hog's lard; rub them in a mortar till they are well incorporated. Then begin at the head of the sheep, proceed from between the ears along the back, to the end of the tail, the wool is to be divided in a furrow till the skin can be touched, and as the furrow is made, the finger slightly dipped in the ointment, is to draw along the bottom of it, where it will leave a blue stain on the skin and adjoining wool. From this, make similar furrows down the shoulders and thighs to the legs, and if the animal is much infected, two should be drawn along each side, and the ointment applied in all.

A GOOD ONE.—The St. Louis Republican gives in the following paragraph, a very pretty sample of what may be termed poetical justice, as lately meted out by a steamboat captain to the great "*Ball roller.*" Certainly it was right that he should be made to profit by his agency in the great humbug experiment upon the currency:

"SOLITARY AND ALONE!"—The Chief of Humbuggers sometimes finds his peculiar doctrine in regard to *hard money* a very uncomfortable one. A few days since, being about to take his departure for Washington or some other place, with his family, he went on board the Loyal Hanna, one of the Ohio steam boats, to secure his passage. The Captain knew his man; and when the Humbugger proffered the passage money in Illinois paper, he demurred. He could not think of taking any thing but "gold and silver." The Expunger looked as black as a thunder gust at this application of his own doctrine to his particular case; but finally, he was constrained to put off in search of his "yellow boys." Some time was spent by this notable statesman in trying to "raise the wind" in which at last he was successful. Forthwith he hied to the wharf, but again he was doomed to disappointment, as the shrewd Captain had, in the mean time, got up steam and put out—leaving the Knight of the Expunging quill "the bag to hold," and with full leisure to drive a more successful bargain with the captain of some other craft.

The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst. says "Among the *on dits* of the day is one, which we believe to be entitled to full credit, that the Representatives in Congress from Illinois have declared themselves in favor of a *National Bank.* They have heretofore opposed the incorporation of such an institution, but experience has taught at least one of them that such a regulator of the currency is absolutely necessary."

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.—A very important amendment to the constitution of the State, was agreed upon by the convention on the 15th inst. Under the present constitution the appointment of the Judges of the State was confined to the Governor alone—the amendment requires the assent of the Senate to such appointments, and also prohibits the Senate from sitting with closed doors when considering the nominations of the Governor.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

An act relating to Riots.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That from and after the passage of this act, if any county or incorporated town or city of this State, any church, chapel or convent, any dwelling house, any house used or designed by any person, or any body politic or corporate, as a place for the transaction of business or deposite of property, any ship, ship yard or lumber yard, any barn, stable or other out house, or any articles of personal property, shall be injured or destroyed, or if any property therein or thereon shall be taken away, injured or destroyed, by any riotous or tumultuous assemblage of people, the full amount of the damage so done shall be recoverable by the suffer or suffers, by suit at law against the county, town or city, within whose jurisdiction such riot (or tumult occurred; *Provided however,* that no such liability shall be incurred by such county, incorporated town, or city, unless the authorities thereof shall have had good reason to believe that such riot or tumultuous assemblage was about to take place, or having taking place, should have had notice of the same in time to prevent said injury or destruction, either by their own police, or with the aid of the citizens of such county, town, or city, it oweing the intention of this act, that no such liability shall be devoled on such county town, or city, unless the authorities thereof having notice, have also the ability of themselves or with their own citizens, to pervent said injury; *Provided further,* that in no case shall indemnity be received where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the civil authorities and citizens of said county, town or city, when called on by the civil authorities thereof, have used all reasonable diligence, and all the powers entrusted to them for the prevention or suppression of such riotous or unlawful assemblages.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in any suit instituted under this act, the plaintiff or plaintiffs may declare generally, and give the special matter in evidence.

An act, entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish State Warehouses, for the Inspection of Tobacco, in the City of Baltimore.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons employed as clerks or labourers in the States Tobacco Inspection Warehouses in the city of Baltimore, to purchase or sell, or in any manner whatever to deal in the article of Tobacco.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several Inspectors of the State Warehouses to take care of all unpacked scrap Tobacco, which the owners may neglect or refuse to take away or dispose of, and to hold the same subject to the orders of the States Wharfinger; who is hereby directed to sell the same, and to place the nett proceeds in the hands of the Inspectors for the purpose of defraying in part the expenses of said Warehouse.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all deeds or instruments of writing which have been taken executed and acknowledged within this State since the seventeenth day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which may not have been signed and sealed by any feme convert, intitled to dower, as required by the act of December session eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter one hundred and sixty-four, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and made valid to all intents and purposes, *Provided,* that in all other respects, the act entitled, an act for quieting possessions and enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of puschasers and the several supplements thereto have been complied with.

From the N. Y Commercial.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW!—Just as our paper was going to press, we learned that the collector had received orders from the Treasury Department, to require all the goods at present deposited in the public stores, to be bonded, and the duties on all subject to cash duties, to be paid immediately.

It is estimated that the merchants will thus be compelled to pay a million forthwith, contrary to the usages that have hitherto prevailed.

The collector has also received orders to ascertain from manifests, bills of lading, &c. the ownership and amount of goods in the public store, which were destroyed by fire a few weeks since, AND EXACT DUTIES THEREON.

"Hail Columbia! happy land!"

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE—*or a cud for the friends of a specie payment administration to chew.*

A few days ago a gentleman paid $50 in specie, into the patent office at Washington, for a patent—but concluding not to take that patent, but to take another he received a check for $40 of the money back—$10 being retained as fees &c. The next day he put ten more silver dollars with the check and handed it to the proper officer or clerk, for another patent but the check was refused, and the silver for the whole required by the individual who gave the check and who had received the silver! ! !—

Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27 1837.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We are glad to perceive that the great body of the opposition throughout the Union are rapidly coming to the conclusion that it is an easy matter to overthrow the party now in power—that, to do this, the opposition must unite upon one man—and that to unite, they must meet together in a National Convention. The business of this Convention must be to harmonise upon those points of difference in which the Whig party do differ—to compromise where a conformity of sentiment cannot be brought about—and then to NOMINATE *for the votes of the Great WHIG PARTY of the Union,* a candidate for the Presidency, who, while he is at once a true representative of the great principles that distinguish the opposition, will unite in his person and by his relation to all the parties of the country, the essential attributes of a popular candidate.

Upon such a man—thus nominated—the whole Whig party—the whole opposition party—would rally.

Whilst upon this subject, we regret that we find it our duty to protest, at the outset, against any attempt, on the part of our own friends, to introduce into the preliminary discussions of the question the ingredient—sure to lead to discord—of sectional prejudice. The Whig party—the opposition party—of the South—is powerless, unless aided by the North. The North is not, perhaps, less dependant, for its strength, upon the South—Why, then, taunt the one or the other with a disposition to dictate? Why insist that there is a natural hostility between the two sections? Why ask, before we have met to confer; or even agreed to confer, that this principle or that concession is necessary to be granted, before the hand of alliance or friendship is to be extended? It is such claims as these, on the one side or the other, that always end in division in our councils, and the defeat of our efforts. Unless they be abandoned, the contest must be hopeless, and the present rulers of our destinies, though sustained by but a minority of the people, must continue to reap all the advantages of their superior temper, common sense and discipline.

(Balt. Chron.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—After the Governor's message was received on Monday, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Garland, in the House, which was adopted, and concurred in by the Senate.

Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses on oath, inquire into the condition of the Banks of this Commonwealth, and to take into consideration the penalties and forfeitures incurred by said banks, in consequence of their suspension of specie payments; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

During the evening session an important resolution was adopted. In substance it directed the Select Joint Committee appointed under Mr. Garland's resolution, to inquire and report to the House how many debts over the sum of $10,000 are due the Bank—when contracted—the amount of each debt over that sum—the names of those who owe the same—who are bound for the same—and what kind of paper it is due on. That they further inquire how much of the debts due the Banks were loaned by the Directors, and how much by the President and Cashier, or the committee appointed to purchase bills. And that they further inquire and report whether there are any instances of bills having been paid by a draft or bill or drawer or seller of the said bills; and if so, how frequently, and the name of the individuals whose bills have been thus paid. *Balt Chron.*

Connecticut Legislature.—This body adjourned on Saturday. Among the bills passed at the past session were the following: A law legalizing the suspension of specie payments, by the banks until the 1st July 1838. Suspending for the same time, the law prohibiting the issue and circulation of bills under $4, providing the banks shall at all times redeem their small bills with specie, under the penalty of forfeiting their charter. A general incorporation law authorizing three or more persons, with a capital of $4000 or more, to take the form and enjoy the privileges of a corporation. To abolish imprisonment for debt, excepting in certain cases.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR MILITARY SERVICES RENDERED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Treasury Department,
June 15, 1837.

The holders of land warrants granted by the United States to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, are hereby notified, that by a late decision of the Attorney General of the United States, Scrip will be issued in satisfaction of all such warrants remaining unsatisfied in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and for all such as may be hereafter surrendered to that office; which Scrip will be received in payment for public lands subject to private entry in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FACTS.—Since the establishment of the government of the United States, we have had two National Banks. The charter of the first expired in the year 1811—that of the second in 1836. In the first case, there was a general suspension of specie payments in less than two years after the expiration of the charter. A similar event has taken place in the short space of fourteen months after the termination of the charter of the second. The same causes have produced the same effects. The administration in the latter case, was faithfully warned of the consequences which would result from tampering with the currency. The currency supplied by the United States Bank was acknowledged, every where to be good—the administration would have it "better," and we have it now, of the *most improved stamp.* (Maysville Eagle.

Virginia Copper.—The Fredericksburg Arena states that the workmen at the Phoenix Copper Mine, in Fauquier county, have just struck upon a vein of considerable size and regular formation, yielding the genuine copper pyrites, from which by far the greatest quantity of the copper derived from Cornwall is obtained. This discovery is important, as it establishes the fact, hitherto doubted, of the existence in this country, or this State at least, of regular veins of productive copper-ore.

New Voyage round the World.—Captain Dumont d'Urville has just arrived in Paris by order of the Minister of the Marine, to receive his instructions, and prepare the necessary materials for his voyage round the world. The King himself has wished to add to the plan submitted to the Minister of Marine an exploration of the seas about the South Pole. The Astrolabe will then have to pass between the islands of Sandwich and New Shetland, and penetrate the Polar ices beyond the limits of the known world. This exploration will be but the commencement of a voyage that will occupy more than three years.

"Who is that ragged, forlorn critter, yonder Jack, said a countryman. "Why, that's the Printer, who is returning from a dunning expedition—pennyless."

It is estimated that in the city of N. York there are 70,000 unmarried females and that 40,000 of them are over sixteen years of age.

James C. Booth, of Pennsylvania, has been selected by the proper authority to make a geological survey of Delaware.

Very Proper. The editor of the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph, announces his marriage, and in the same paper tells his subscribers that the amount they owe him would be very acceptable at the present time.' We hope they will consider the probable responsibilities of his new engagement, and fork over.

Revenge. A medical Doctor, having a marble mason engaged about his steps, &c. became quite troublesome to the artizan, by finding fault with the work; saying this is a bad job, and this is a bad job, and this, and this too. The stone cutter losing all patience, at last said, 'Doctor I have often covered your bad jobs, and remember one good turn deserves another.'

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, June 19.

Flour per bbl.	$7 7a00
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 50a1 52
do (American,)	1 45a1 55
Corn,	88 a 98
Rye	85a0 90
Oats,	50 a 51

Married

In Baltimore on Tuesday morning last, JAMES C. HYLAND, Esq. of Princess Anne to Miss MARY ATKINSON of Baltimore, formerly of White-Haven, in this county.

On Tuesday last, in Princess-Anne, Mr. EDWARD DYMOCK to Miss ANNE SMITH, both of Snow-Hill.

On Thursday last Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS to Miss JANE MADDUX, both of this county.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLONIZATION MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Somerset county was held at the Court House in Princess Anne, on Tuesday, the 20th June, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of Colonizing the Free People of Color in the Maryland Colony, at Cape Palmas, on the coast of Africa.

On motion of Mr. I. D. Jones,

Col. George Handy was called to the chair, and Robert L. Miles, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Kennard, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, setting forth in a very animated and appropriate style the object of the meeting.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that a County Society be formed, auxiliary to the Maryland Colonization Society.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of seven gentlemen be appointed by the Chair, to draft a Constitution and submit a list of officers of the Society. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen, viz:

Isaac D Jones, John W Crisfield, Chs. C. Carroll, Robert I Henry, John S. Zieber, John Waters, and Joseph Burkley, Esq'rs: who, after retiring returned, and reported the following Constitution and list of Officers, which were unanimously adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of Somerset county.

The object of this Society shall be the Colonization of the Free People of Color of this State in Maryland in Liberia; and its funds and influence may be exerted to promote that object in any mode the Society shall deem proper. The officers of the Society shall be elected annually on the first Tuesday of November, and shall consist of a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and six Managers in each election district. The President and Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer shall, *ex officio,* be managers of the county; any five of whom shall constitute a quorum. The President or in his absence, either of the Vice Presidents shall preside at all meetings of this Society and the Board and in their absence their place shall be supplied by one of the members of the Board of Managers. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep and preserve a record of the doings of the Society, and furnish the Treasurer with a list of the members of this Society; and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep a record of the names of the members, and of the amount paid by each respectively, and also of all donations, with the names of the donors. He shall pay over the funds only on the order of the President of the Society. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying an annual subscription of twenty five cents or upwards; and a life member, by paying at any one time the sum of ten dollars.

The following list of officers was submitted to the meeting for their adoption, viz:—

Col. George Handy, President;

Dr. Samuel Ker, Gov. T. K. Carroll, Rev. S. Townsend, Rev. F. Jacobs, Isaac D. Jones, John B. Steamons, Littleton Long, and Dr. Cathell Humphreys, Vice Presidents,

Roter H. Wender, Recording Secretary.
John W. Crisfield, Corresponding Sec'y.
William W. Johnston, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Princess Anne District

Dr. Saml. K. Handy	John S. Zieber
Saml. W. Jones	Arnold E. Jones
Saml. S. Miles	Dr. James Stewart.

Dames' Quarter district.

Robert Patterson	Henry Newman
Severn Mistey	Capt. James Phœbus
Samuel Ford	Saml. G. Holbrook.

Dublin District.

Isaac M. Adams	Col. Levin Pollitt
Wm Coston, sen.	John A. Lankford
Morris H. Adams	Lazarus Gattman.

Brinkley's District

Col. Robt. I. Henry	Henry Lankford
Dr. Wm Williams	James Lawson
Daniel Ballard	Levin Tyler

Trap District.

Capt. Jo. Burkley	Noah Rider
Isaac Anderson	Col. A. B. Bennett
Wm. Whaylard	Isaac Denson

Tyaskin District.

Col. R. Stewart	Jesse Hughes
Alex Donoho	Dr. C. Dashiell
Tho B. Robertson	John Dougherty

Quantico District.

Dr. John Austin	Benj L. Dashiell
James Bounds	James Rider
George Waller	John McDaniel

Salisbury District

S. J. K. Handy	John Parsons
John Rider	George Todd
David Vance	Robert Dashiell

Barren Creek District.

Joshua Bratten	Samuel Gordon
Jesse Waller	Isaac Nicols
Matthew Marine	John S. Crockett

Hungary Neck District

W. T. G. Polk	Alexander Jones
John Leatherbury	Thomas Baron
Littleton Harris	Levin Ross

Smith's Island

Wm Evans	Solomon Evans
John M. White	Thomas Tyler
John Tyler	Nathan Bradshaw

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Peoples' Press and Village Herald of this county; and that the Editor of the Press be requested to forward a paper containing the same to the office of the State Colonization Society.

Resolved, That the list of contributors to the amount of one dollar be furnished to the State Colonization Society by the corresponding Secretary.

Resolved, That the constitution and list of officers be struck off on a separate sheet and distributed to each officer by the corresponding Secretary, and that each officer be requested to obtain subscribers.

GEO HANDY, Prest.

R. L. Miles, Sec'y.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir,—It seems to be the general opinion in this county, that under existing circumstances a convention ought to be held in this district for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for the next Congress. From good authority it is believed that a like opinion prevails in the other counties of the district, and as Worcester has no candidate in the field, it would seem to be peculiarly fitting that she should first move in the matter. In conformity then to what we believe to be the wishes of the Whig party in this County we suggest to our friends in Somerset and Dorchester, and recommend that a Convention composed of seven Delegates from each of the counties of the district be holden at Salisbury on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next for that purpose.

Many Voters of Worcester.

Snow Hill, Saturday morning,
June 13, 1837.

NOTICE.

In compliance with a suggestion contained in the foregoing communication, a meeting of the Whig voters of Somerset County, will be held in the Court House in Princess Anne, on Tuesday 4th July, for the purpose of appointing delegates to said convention. A full attendance is particularly desired.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir,—I have seen in the *Village Herald* a notice, requesting the "Whig voters of Somerset county to meet at the Court House at Princes Anne, on Tuesday, the 4th of July—(*a day of Liberty*) for the purpose of selecting seven persons to meet, in convention, at Salisbury, on Saturday, the 8th of July—a like number from the counties of Worcester and Dorchester."

Now, Sir, I am well acquainted with the *five* political jugglers who originated the whole scheme—and all I ask of them is, whether they would have been willing to have had a meeting in Tyaskin district, where I am known—and I also ask why fix the day, when it is well known we farmers are compelled to be at home—and of course I could not have a fair representation? I must, therefore, enter my solemn protest against the whole proceeding, and as an American citizen, shall claim the privilege of still being a Candidate for Congress.

A. DONOHO.

☞ The different Editors in the District will insert the above in their respective papers until the day of election. A. D

We are authorized to announce

BENJAMIN I. JONES, ESQ.

As a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. June 27

We are authorized to announce

NOAH R DER, ESQ.

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorized to announce

ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. je 27 tf

We are authorised to announce

Rob't. L. Miles, Esq.

as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

je 20

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Yours &c.

C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

Election Notice.

ON *WEDNESDAY,* 26th day of July next, there will be an ELECTION held in the several Election Districts of Somerset county to elect a Representative to the Congress of the United States.

J. S. CROCKETT,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

July 27

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next. Provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 14 1 2.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Can.*

Bridge Notice.

There will be offered at Pusey's Store in Somerset county, on Saturday, the 22d of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.—A CONTRACT for the purpose of building a *Public Bridge* over Dividing creek, at a place called "Denston's Dams," on the public road from Princess Anne to Snow Hill. The Contract will be offered at Public Sale to the lowest and best bidder. The contractor will be required to give bond with security, to be approved by the Commissioners on the day of sale.

JONES BOUNDS,
LEVIN ATKINSON,
WM. MILES, (of Saml)
TUBMAN LANKFORD, } Com'rs.

June 27

Commissioners Sale OF LAND.

By virtue of an order of Somerset county Court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer for public sale, at the Court House door, on TUESDAY, the 25th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the

Real Estate

Of Jacob Kerwan, late of Somerset county, deceased, being part of a Tract of Land called "COVINGTON'S MEADOW and COMFORT'S ADVENTURE," being the same Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Richard Ingersoll, by deed, bearing date the 11th February, 1808, and containing 63 3 4 ACRES, more or less. Also, another part of a Tract of Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Robert Leatherbury, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Rencher, by deed, bearing date 24th February, 1824, called "Covington's Meadows," and containing 28 3 4 ACRES more or less. This property lies on the road leading down Hungary Neck, in Somerset county, and will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

The terms of sale are, $50 cash on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase money in two equal instalments of one and two years, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners to the respective heirs for their respective shares of the purchase money, upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before the commissioners will convey, by good and sufficient deed or deeds all the Right and Estate that the said Jacob Kerwan had to the said Real Estate, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their heirs or assigns.

☞ The widow's dower will not be sold by the commissioners.

W. T. G. Polk,
Joseph Cantwell,
John Leatherbury
Benjamin Baily,
Thos. D. Jones, } Commissioners.

June 27

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED... That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 3t

KINGSTON HALL SCHOOL.

The annual examination in this Institution, will take place on Wednesday the 28th inst.,

Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of literature generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

From the variety of subjects upon which the Pupils will be examined, it will be necessary that the exercises shall commence at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Capt. Dashiell will be prepared to furnish refreshments on the occasion.

june 20

Notice

The valuable Tavern Establishment now in possession of J. W. B. Parsons, Esq., in Princess Anne, is now offered to the public for sale, or lease for a term of years. The improvements are valuable and daily progressing. Possession will be delivered the 1st of January next. Terms will be accommodating. Apply to

ZADOCK LONG,
or his Agent and Attorney,
EDWARD LONG.

may 16, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

April 25, 1837

On application of John D. Adams (Seal) Adm'r, of Robert James, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert James, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of Oct. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April A. D. 1837,

JOHN D. ADAMS, Adm'r
of Robert James, decd.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Oils and Paints, Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices (at the store house recently occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq.) for cash, lumber, grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers. The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note. J. H. STEWART.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

May 23, 1837.

[SEAL] ON application of William Riggin, Administrator of George Riggin, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of George Riggin, late of said county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Nov, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 23d day of May, A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM RIGGIN,
Adm'r of George Riggin, dec'd.

may 30, 1837

Insolvents' Notice.

The creditors of JOHN LAYFIELD are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 6, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

may 30, 1837

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS W. VEAZEY,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this State, &c on the first Monday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the State, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c.; *And whereas,* the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election,

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION appoint the fourth Wednesday of July next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the U. States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,
Tho. Culbreth, Clerk of the Council.

June 20 6t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by Geo. W. Price, and to me directed, one at the suit of Sarah B. Dashiell, and W. T. G. Polk, adm'rs of Geo. A. Dashiell, dec'd. and the other at the suit of Jeptha Hayman, all against Gillis W. Hayman, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Hayman, of, in, and to the following tracts or parcels of Land, lying and being in Somerset county, to wit: Hog Quarter 50acres. Hap Hazard 66 acres, Heath's Chance, and Willson's First, containing 162 acres, more or less, formerly the property of Benjamin Simpson, dec'd, one Gray Mare, one bay do, two yoke oxen, one Waine cart, the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the said Hayman, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door in Princess Anne

On *Tuesday, 27th June, (inst)*

At the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writs and cost.

J S CROCKETT, Sh'ff

June 6

Trustee's Sale.

Nancy Hopkins by John E. Harris, her Trustee, Matilda Crockett, Seth Dashiell & wife, John E. Harris, adm'r. of Lucretia Harris, Sarah Graham & Wm. H. Collier, adm'r's. of Charles E. M. Collier, vs. Eleanor Leatherbury, John F. Collier & Matilda his wife and Lucretia Harris.	In Chancery in Somerset county Court.

By virtue of a decree passed by Somerset county court, in Chancery sitting, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door, in Princess Anne,

On Tuesday 4th of July next,

at 2 o'clock, P M all that part of the

REAL ESTATE

of William Hopkins, dec'd, which he devised to his sister Margaret, consisting of his dwelling plantation, and all his lands lying on the county road that leads from Quantico Mills to Rewastico Mills, containing

200 ACRES more or less, called and known by the names of 'Chelsey,' Hard Fortune,' 'Monmouth' and 'Harris' Lot,' or by whatsoever other name or names the same may be known or called.

The terms of sale will be $100 cash, the residue of the purchase money to be paid in one and two years by even and equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the ratification by the Court of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, for the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants or defendants in the premises.

WM W HANDY, Trustee

june 13 4t

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Andrew W. Anderson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah L. Gosten, use of James M. Jones, against John Rencher, I have seized and taken in execution all said Rencher's right in and to a part of a Tract of Land called King's Misfortune, containing eighty acres, more or less, formerly the lands of Ephraim Harriss, lying and being in Somerset county on Quantico creek, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale on MONDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Wm. H. Colliers' Tavern in Quantico, for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

THOS. W. FLETCHER, Constable

June 13 ts

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 6th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of Daniel Ballard, Executor of Nicholas Tull, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nicholas Tull, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Nov. 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 6th day of June, A D 1837

DANIEL BALLARD, Ex'r
of Nicholas Tull, decd.

June 13, 1837

Wanted,

A boy about thirteen years old as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business.

JOHN H. KING.

Princess-Anne, May 25, 1837.

Doctor W. L. Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

Association.

Drs. King and Benson

Having associated themselves, in the practice of medicine; would inform the public that they, or one of them, may at all times be found at the residence of the former, (at Kingston) unless attending to the duties of their profession.

ap 18

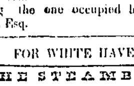
REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT;

Capt. Geo. Weems:

Will commence her regular route between Baltimore and White Haven, Eastern Shore. She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in Baltimore, for White Haven, on Friday evening the 17th March, at 4 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Friday evening. Returning, she will leave White Haven for Baltimore, on Saturday morning the 18th March, at 6 o'clock, and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday morning.

Passage and fare to or from White Haven, $5 children under ten years, half price. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

N B. The Steamboat Patuxent will touch at Fair-Haven, Herring Bay, both going and returning.

mar 28

For Sale.



A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess-Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made the property will be sold cheap. For Terms, apply to C. C. CARROLL,

may 2

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court, for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board

ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

COACH, GIG,

AND

HARNESS MAKING

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now provided himself with a large and carefully selected

Stock of Materials;

Such as well seasoned

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

As also, the necessary workmen, and is now prepared, and will thankfully receive any orders for work which his friends may be pleased to give him

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE

Saddler's Business,



And will REPAIR and keep on hand

SADDLES,

Bridles, Girts;

And every article belonging to the business.

His terms will be moderate, and his work well done.

His shop is in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

E. Wm. Briding.

Princess-Anne, Jan. 17, 1837.

☞TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 24

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 18,

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, or the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well to pat ronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Col. B. Stewart, Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yales, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

Attention



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

New Goods.

STEPHEN DRURA

Has just received a splendid assortment of

Men's ready-made Clothing

together with a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers to his friends and the public on accommodating terms for cash.

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 30th April last, an indented apprentice boy to the Farming business, who calls himself WILLIAM WALLACE, aged between 9 and 11 years. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no charges paid.

JAMES A LARMORE.

June 6, 1837

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has rented the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar,* and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md, in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st, leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He tenders his occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and undefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 30, 1837 }

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G D.

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 536. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1837. Vol. 3—No. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNTIMELY JEST.

* * * * * *

Mordaunt Ormesby had been the acknowledged lover of Cecilia Davenant, for some months, and their union was only deferred until he should have taken orders. His fortune was considerable, and her's was very great, so that pecuniary considerations were of no weight with them. One evening I accidentally overheard a conversation between them, which gave me some painful doubts as to their future happiness. They had just returned from a walk, and as they seated themselves in the piazza, near the window, where I was reading, Cecilia exclaimed in a half petulent tone,

'Really, Mordaunt, you have grown so moped and dull lately, that you are absolutely tiresome—what is the matter with you?'

'Tiresome,' returned he, in a tone of melancholy sweetness which thrilled my very heart, 'tiresome even to you Cecilia?'

'Oh! well, I didn't mean tiresome exactly, but what is the reason you are always so dull? I wished you loved mirth as well as I do.'

'I am sorry you even indulge such a wish as that,' said he, gravely, 'as you well know it is one which can never be gratified. I love to see *you* gay, but certainly never expect to possess such a foolsome spirit myself.'

'I declare I am absolutely afraid to talk to you, you take every thing so seriously,' returned she, 'I once heard you called the knight of the rueful countenance, and I really believe you deserve that title.'

This was touching Mordaunt in the tenderest point. His dread of ridicule rendered him tremblingly alive to such a remark.

'Pray who was witty enough to bestow such an appellation upon me?' inquired he in a tone of pique.

'There,' said she, laughing, 'did'nt I tell you that you took every thing too seriously; now you are vexed about that harmless jest.'

'Will you be so kind as to inform me the name of the person?' asked he, in the same tone of vexation.

'Oh, I forget,' answered the heedless girl. 'Ned Willoughby, I believe.'

I was about to start forward and repel the false accusation, when Mordaunt replied,

'No, Cecilia, that I cannot credit; whoever it might be, I know it was not Edward. He has too much regard for me to wound my feelings by unmerited ridicule. I can easily believe that woman's affections are governed by caprice, but with man's nature I am better acquainted. *You* may be amused by a senseless jest even when I am the subject of it; but Edward Willoughby would never heap ridicule upon his friend.'

He spoke this in a tone of the deepest mortification, but she only laughed still more heartily! He rose hastily.

'Cecilia,' said he, 'I am not just now in the humour for merriment. If you will trouble yourself to recollect that on the coming Sabbath I am to preach my *first* sermon, you will probably understand the reason of my gravity. Allow me also to remind you that you have in your possession a manuscript which I wish to make use of on that occasion. As you probably have been too much occupied to peruse it, will you be kind enough to return it to me?'

'Oh, I cannot go for it now,' said she, carelessly 'I suppose it will be time enough to-morrow. I dare say you know it by heart already.'

'I know somewhat too much by heart,' muttered he. 'I will send for it to-morrow.' And before she could reply, he bade her good day and departed.

As soon as she was out of sight, I issued from my retreat.

'For Heaven's sake, Cecilia,' said I, take care what you are doing. I have overheard all your conversation; and, believe me, you are trifling with Mordaunt in a manner which you will repent.'

She burst into an immoderate fit of laughter.

'Why, really, sir, I thank you for advice, but I have seen him in such a humor fifty times. He will come to-morrow and beg pardon for his ill humour. I will pout for a while and then forgive him, and we shall be as good friends as ever.'

In vain he remonstrated with her. The thoughtless girl had too often seen the power of her charms to doubt it now, and left her with a painful presentiment of ill upon my mind.

The next day was Saturday, and Mordaunt, who was deeply impressed with the importance of the task he had undertaken, shut himself up in his room, and begged I would not interrupt him.

'Shall we go to Mr. Wilson's this evening?' said I.

'No, replied he, hastily; 'Cecilia's gaiety is too oppressive sometimes. I have reflected upon the duty which I have to perform to-morrow until I am unfit even for your society. My feelings are not in unison with her light and cheerful spirit.'

In the evening I was admited to his apartment and found him despatching a note to Cecilia, requesting the return of his manuscript. The messenger was delayed a long time, and finally returned without it, saying 'Miss Davenant was engaged with company, but would send the manuscript in the morning.' Mordaunt bit his lip, and the flush of anger passed over his pale cheek as he dismissed the servant.

'Edward,' he said, 'I sometimes do not know what to think of Cecilia. She is so incorrigibly volatile that I frequently fancy we never can be happy together. Last week I gave her the sermon which I intend preaching to-morrow, with a request that she would read it and give me her opinion of it. Perhaps I asked too much from a gay and giddy girl; but she might at least have tried to comply with my wishes. I have in vain endeavored to obtain possession of it since, and I dare not trust myself in the pulpit without it; for although I am perfectly familiar with every line, yet I know my self-possession will fail me when I am compelled to address a large audience.'

I saw that Mordaunt's feelings were deeply wounded, and I in vain endeavored to sooth them. Though it was rather late, I went to Mr. Wilson's house in the hope of getting the manuscript, but Miss Davenant had retired to her apartment, and returned unsuccessful.

The next morning, as soon as I thought Mordaunt would admit me, I sought his chamber. He was exceeding pale, and I could easily discover that he was very much excited. About an hour before church service the manuscript arrived. Mordaunt opened it, and after reading the first few pages, said,

'I have no time to overlook it now. I believe I must trust my memory.'

We went to the church together. An unusually large audience was assembled; and, seated in the front pew directly below the pulpit, was the gaily attired and beautiful Cecilia. Mordaunt read the psalm in a low sweet voice, which, like the air, rather felt than heard, seemed to pervade every part of the building. The prayer which followed was one of the most affecting appeals to heaven that ever issued from the lips of mortal. When it was finished he sat with his face bent down between his hands, as if to recover strength for the more important task which now awaited him—At length he rose. His voice was exceedingly tremulous as he repeated the text which he had chosen, but in a few minutes his self possession seemed to return, and his manner, so firm, so dignified, and so impressive, gave new force to the truths which his eloquence had adorned. The attention of the audience was intently fixed upon the preacher as he proceeded to explain the disputed points of his subject, and he was gradually approaching that part of his discourse which is usually designated the practical application, when he suddenly paused. A deep silence and almost breathless attention denoted the interest of his hearers. Still the pause was unbroken. I looked at Mordaunt—his face was crimsoned with emotion. He appeared busily turning over the leaves of his manuscript as if in search of some connecting link which had been wanting. His search seemed in vain. His brow grew almost black with suppressed agitation. A slight titter began to be heard among the younger part of the audience. Mordaunt was still silent. At length a laugh was distinctly heard from the pew which Cecilia occupied. Mordaunt bent over the pulpit and for a moment fixed a stern and wild gaze upon her. He in vain endeavored to speak. The words seemed to rattle in his throat, but he could form no articulate sound. He sat down. The more serious part of the audience remained in mute amazement, while the laugh had become almost universal among the young people. After the lapse of several minutes Mordaunt again rose, and in a low and hurried voice, muttered something about the loss of a part of his sermon, and hastily apologizing to the audience, abruptly left the church. The confusion which followed can scarcely be conceived. I made my way to Cecilia as soon as possible. Her immoderate mirth convinced me that she knew more than any one else of the mystery. But I could get no information from her, and, disgusted at her heartlessness, I left her and hastened to Mordaunt. In vain I knocked at his door and implored to be admitted. He refused to allow me to see him. I could hear him pacing his apartment with steps which betrayed his agitation. But it was not until some hours had passed that I was allowed entrance. His face was dreadfully pale, his eyes blood shot, and his whole appearance was that of a man just recovering from an attack of epilepsy. The mystery was soon explained. In the anticipation of a frolic, Cecilia had cut out a leaf of the sermon.—Taken completely by surprise, Mordaunt entirely lost his self-possession. In vain he endeavored to regain the thread of his discourse. Overwhelmed by mortification and anguish (for he well knew that it could be ascribed to no hand but Cecilia's) he was unable to frame a connecting link for his ideas, and the consequence was utter humiliation.

After a long and agitating conversation between us, he rose to seek Cecilia.

'Shall I accompany you?' said I.

'If you choose,' was the reply; 'but remember I must see her alone.'

When we arrived at the house I took a seat on the piazza with Mary, while he, having requested a private interview with Miss Davenant, retired to the drawing room.

What passed during the time they remained together I never heard. Mary and myself were completely engrossed in discussion of the painful circumstances in which a thoughtless jest had placed both. I remarked with some surprise that Mary seemed much agitated, and spoke of her cousin with a degree of severity very foreign to her usual sweetness and gentleness. For a moment a suspicion that Mordaunt might have found a more congenial spirit in her, crossed my mind, but the recollection of her uniform tranquility during the progress of his love affair with Cecilia, entirely destroyed the probability of it.

In a few minutes we heard a confused murmur from the room. The low and tremulous tones of Mordaunt's voice were distinctly heard, followed by the accents of deprecation, and entreaty from the lips of Cecilia. By degrees the voices were raised. We heard Mordaunt utter these words:

'I have loved you as few men can love, as few women deserve to be loved; but in proportion to the strength of my affection, is now my hatred. I know that christian charity would condemn me for this, but I cannot help it. You have humbled me to the very dust, trampled upon my feelings, ruined my prospects, and crushed my spirit beneath a weight of humiliation which can never be shaken off, and at this moment the poisoned adder is less loathsome to my sight than the vain and senseless being who could sacrifice her best affections to a senseless jest. Farewell.'

In an instant he issued from the room, and hastening down the steps of the piazza, scarcely allowed me time to overtake him before he arrived at his own apartment. The next morning a note was handed me from Mordaunt, stating that he had quitted the country forever. I hastened to his lodgings, but he left them at day break, taking with him all his baggage, and none knew his destination. What were the feelings of Cecilia at this unforeseen event, I never knew. She loved Mordaunt as well as such a gossamer spirit could love, but she probably soon forgot his loss and her folly. She immediately left Princeton, and a few months afterwards I heard of her marriage with a southern planter.

Fifteen years passed away, during which time, being deeply engaged in professional duties, I heard nothing of my early friends. One afternoon conversing with a gentleman from England, the discourse turned upon the popular preachers of the day. He mentioned one who had for some years, he said, attracted the largest audience in London.

'One of your countrymen, too,' added he, 'educated, I believe, at Princeton.'

Feeling a vague sort of interest in his account, I asked the name of the popular preacher.

'His name is Ormesby.'

Scarcely believing my own ears, I eagerly questioned him concerning his private history, and was told that he had taken up his abode in London about ten years since, had soon become very popular, had accepted a valuable gift of a nobleman who was very much attached to him, and through whose means he had risen to the highest dignities of the church; that he had been married about five years to an American lady whom he had met with in London, and finally, that he was living in great splendor, as much beloved for his virtues as honored for his talents.

As I was upon the point of visiting England myself, I obtained Ormesby's address, and my first visit after my arrival in London was to him. He received me with the utmost affection, and introduced me with a smile to his wife, the identical Mary Wilson whom I had once known at Princeton. I learned from his own lips the particulars of his history. After he had been for some time established in London, he accidentally encountered Mary Wilson, who, with her father, was travelling in search of that health which a hopeless love for Mordaunt had destroyed. He had by that time learned more of her own nature, and he could not long have remained blind to Mary's partial regard. He offered his hand, and never had cause for one moment to repent his generosity. Though not warmly attached to her when he married, her sweetness of temper and tenderness had won his most devoted affections, and they were now completely happy. I ventured to ask about Cecilia. He smiled sadly.

'She is a widow, the mother of two destitute children,' said he. 'Her husband squandered away her fortune, treated her with the utmost harshness, and finally died of intemperance, leaving her without a friend or a shilling in the world. She is now an inmate of my house. Mary sent for her as soon as she heard of her misfortunes, and for the last two years she and her children have been members of my family.'

The next day I dined with him and saw Cecilia. Her sunken eye and pallid cheek told a melancholy tale. Her spirits were entirely gone, and when I contrasted the blooming appearance of the happy Mary with the faded and wretched countenance of her once brilliant cousin, I could not but feel that Cecilia had paid dearly for *an untimely jest.*

EVENINGS WITH PRINCE CAMBACERES.

The second volume of this interesting work has the following characteristic story on

LOVE, REVENGE, AND ROYALTY.

The Duke of Parma said to us:

"Napoleon's brothers were fond of the fair sex. One of them had visited, incognito, the wife of a captain of the imperial guard; the husband unexpectedly came in. The earnestness of the conversation prevented their hearing or seeing him.—He surprised the guilty pair, and jealousy overcoming his prudence, he without more ado, drew his sword, and was on the point of running them both through the body. The thoughtless waiting maid who had given him admission, but was close at his heels, placed herself between the irritated husband and his victims, and not knowing how to parry the mortal blow: 'Wretch,' she exclaimed, 'this is the Emperor's brother!'

"This announcement, confirmed by perceiving the physiognomy of ——, who turned round, and was recognised, terrified the captain. He hesitated, his wife screamed out, people came to their rescue; —— escaped, and shut himself up in another room. The new Vulcan rushed towards the door, and roared out to the embryo god of war—'You shall not quit this place until you have pledged your word of honor that you will give me satisfaction for this injury.' The brother gallantly accepted the challenge; preliminaries were arranged for the meeting, which was to take place the next morning.

"The report of this adventure was transmitted an hour afterwards, to the private cabinet of the minister of police. His excellency ordered horses to be put to a carriage, and reached the Tuileries in all haste, obtained admittance to his Imperial Majesty, and requested his orders.

"Why! whosoever has drawn this wine must drink it. To insult a captain of my old guard, a surly fellow, too—I know the whole story; he is a very brave man!'

"But, Sire, a brother of the Emperor cannot accept a challenge!'

"'Very true! but, by all that is bad, why did he not address himself to the wife of one of our Generals. Ninety out of a hundred would have said to him:—Many thanks to you, Prince; when will your Imperial Highness condescend to return? But an obscure Captain does not understand matters in the same way as a courtier. Men of their class are supporters of the throne, but not the Prince's friends.—Let the injured husband be ordered to attend me.'

"Then, as if regretting that he had indulged in so severe a sarcasm, he laid hold of the minister's button hole, and said to him, in a bantering tone of voice—'When I spoke of those who would ask no better than to re-enact the part of the Sour Bureau, of happy memory, I was wrong in only alluding to military men; I ought to have included my civil household, even to the council of state, and the ministers to boot.'

"The minister of police proceeded to execute his order. The captain presented himself with a pale and dejected countenance, bearing, however, the impress of inflexible severity.

"'Captain, said Napoleon, 'I sent for you to beseech you would grant to your old General the pardon of his guilty brother.'

"'Ah, Sire, those words harrow up my soul.'

"'I can well understand that blood only can wipe away so deep an injury; but you would have to slay the brother of Napoleon—of your sovereign! This would not be allowed; neither would you go through the jugglery of cork balls in short, you have been made to suffer what you formerly inflicted on some one else! The law of reprisals—bear with it.'

"'But, Sire!'

"'How, Captain, have you understood me? I forbid the duel, and I, myself, demand the pardon of my brother—if this does not satisfy you—Zounds! you will have to deal with me; let us draw, and settle the matter between us!'

"The officer burst into tears like a child and fell at the feet of the Emperor, who hastened to raise him from the ground,

"'Ah! Sire,' said he, 'though you do not repair my injured honor, you distinguish me above all earthly monarchs. I release your brother from his pledge! the minister of war will be pleased to accept my resignation!'

"'Assuredly not, Captain; he shall do no such thing; heroes, such as you, should only die on the field of battle.'

"Immediately after this conversation, the captain departed to join his regiment. No mark of favor was granted him at the moment, but care was taken to promote him as soon as his right of seniority gave him a title to advancement. The Emperor was so solicitous on this subject that the Captain was, in 1814, a Colonel, and a commander of the legion of honor.

"Napoleon then sent for his brother, whom he reprimanded, and at last said to him, with a smile:

"Men in our position should only court a woman with the previous consent of her husband.'"

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF INFECTED AIR IN A SLEEPING ROOM.

M. P——, an architect of Vienna, went on business to the country seat of Baron de ——. One of the most beautiful chambers of the chateau was assigned him for his lodging apartment. Scarcely had he laid himself down before he seemed to feel as if he was taken up from his bed and carried about the chamber hither and thither; at one time he found himself upon the bed; at another, beneath it, now he was near the door or the windows;—now in the midst of an enormous fire chimney; at the same time there was not light enough to enable M. P—— to distinguish clearly every object in the room. It was not an illusion, he felt the movement, he recognized every place in the chamber. The next morning he appeared at the breakfast table, pale and wan after a night without sleep; but from a natural delicacy he gave only evasive answers to the questions of his host.

The second night brought the same apparitions, and the next day he was more pale and cast down than before, but still came to no explanation.

The third night was like the first; and his livid cheeks and sunken eyes excited the next morning uneasiness in the family. The Baron took M. P—— aside, and urged him to tell him frankly if he had not experienced something disagreeable in his sleeping chamber. Then the latter related all that had occurred, and the Baron confessed that for a long time this chamber had been closed, that no one would occupy it, and that the domestics dared not go there.

After this explanation, M. P—— requested permission to examine the house. He found that the chimney of the house was closed up from within, so that all air was excluded; the windows beside were always kept shut, and the doors were scarcely ever open; he remarked also that the chamber was situated in a wing of the building, and surmounted by a roof through which there was no perceptible opening. He concluded that the mephitic gas inclosed within the garret had penetrated into the room through some old wainscotting; there the air became corrupted, and with nothing to renovate it, the brain was affected by it in such a way as to excite a momentary delirium which presented to the imagination these nocturnal views.

Mr. P—— made a report upon his observations, and set himself to work to remedy the evil. The windows were opened, a current of air was established between the room and the chimney way; an opening made through the roof—The air which came through this aperture was of a quality so mephitic, that one of the workmen was taken sick, and would have fallen had it not been for the aid of his companion.

The same night, Mr. P—— slept in the chamber. As he had been without rest for three days, he slept better than ever, and nothing more was heard about apparitions.

Chicago.—The growth of Chicago has been rapid almost beyond credibility; Five years ago it had only two log huts beside the rude accomodation of an advanced military out post it now numbers a population of eight thousand inhabitants. Its income was then seven hundred and fifty, now it has grown to fifty thousand ton. In 1834 its postage were [illegible] in 1836, they were $5495.

We have the authority of the Eastern Clarion for saying, that the crop of cotton [illegible] in East Mississippi will be [illegible] cultivation of planters having [illegible] directed to [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and other [illegible] of life.

Bachelor's Nest.—There is at present [illegible] the vicinity of Lyons, in France, a family of fifteen brothers, they [illegible] under the same roof and are all unmarried.

PRINCESS-ANNE.
TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Office of the Savannah Georgian, June 19.

INTERESTING AND AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from Capt. D'Lagnel, of the Ordnance Corps, who arrived from Carey's Ferry yesterday evening in the steamer Charleston Capt. Bonnell, that an express arrived at Garey's Ferry on Friday last from Tampa, which place he left on the 4th; that it is true that Micanopy, Jumper, and others had left Tampa previous to the 14th inst. but their departure has not induced a suspicion on the part of the officers of the Army that they intended to be insincere.

Their reasons for leaving are, as detailed in several letters, that they became alarmed from the appearance of the measles at Tampa, which the Indians mistook for small pox. Abraham, the negro chief and interpreter, is still at Tampa Bay, as Capt. D'L. has been informed.

Micanopy sent word to Gen. Jesup, that "he had a straight tongue"–implying that he would fulfil his engagements.

Philip and other chiefs had been in the camp at Lake Monroe, (Fort Mellon)—Philip looking emaciated. They had appeared owing to a message of Col. Harney that he would issue no rations unless the Chiefs came in *propria persona.*

The report that several men had been murdered (near Big Spring,) is declared to be totally unfounded.

Gen. Jesup has not advised the inhabitants to abandon their crops or retire upon the posts, having merely ordered Major Whiting to direct the inhabitants to be on the alert in case any partial aggression should be offered by straggling Indians!

Fort Mellon which Col. Harney has been ordered by Gen. J. to abandon as soon as requisite to insure the health of the troops, Col. H. has not yet abandoned, but in a recent letter (dated about a week since) states that the situation was so healthy that he saw no occasion for immediately abandoning it.

The garrisons, to be continued during the summer, will probably be, besides that at Tampa, those at Micanopy, Fort King, Fort Dade, Fort Harllee on the Santaffee, Thluonotosassee, Picolata, and St. Augustine.

From the N. Y. Commercial.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—By the Ship Leonidas, from Buenos Ayres, we have late advices from various parts of South America.

From Peru and Chili we learn that hostilities were still deferred, although there was little prospect of an amicable adjustment. Santa Cruz still adhered to his project of incorporating the republics of Peru and Bolivia into one body politic, and constituting himself ruler thereof, under the title of protector, and Chili was still determined to oppose him, seeking for that of El Elcuados.

An expedition against Peru was in preparation at Valpariso. Santa Cruz had levied a contribution of $100,000 on the inhabitants of Lima. The Chilian Congress had determinated its session, having granted to the president extraordinary powers during the continuance of the war with Santa Cruz.—The latter was anxious for peace, but would not give up his protectorate. He had proposed to refer the question between himself and Chili to the charges d' affaires of France and the United States, and the British consul at Lima, or to either of their governments. This Chili refused. There were very many in Peru who only waited an opportunity to declare and exert themselves against Santa Cruz.

From Brazil we learn that the insurgents were gaining ground in Rio Grande. Bento Manuel is said to have joined their ranks, and it is reported that one of the Imperialist generals has been defeated by the enemy. The probability is that Rio Grande will be severed from the crown of Brazil.

The inaugural address of Senor Marquez the new president of New Granada, contains nothing worth translating. It abounds with excellent promises, put forth with such unction that we are strongly inclined to suspect their sincerity. He says that he will maintain all sorts of freedom, of the press, of religion and in short of every thing—that he will enforce the laws, and obey them himself with the most perfect obedience—and in short that he will be one of the best presidents that the world ever saw. So General Jackson promised, when he began his reign. One thing Senor Marquez declares most unequivocally-that New Granada's share of the debt originally contracted by the Columbian republic, before its division, shall be paid to the uttermost farthing; which will be good news on the London stock exchange.

A PRETTY STRONG COMMITTEE—The "Washington Globe" positively asserts, that the Committee which recommended calling Congress together, came back to New York, and finished matters in their own way–thus–viz:

Broke the Government.
Broke the United States Bank.
Broke the State Banks from Maine to Georgia.
Repealed the Specie Circular.
Extended the payment of bonds.
Shipped all the Specie to England.
Compelled the President to call Congress together.
Recommended foreigners to be paid their honest dues, &c. &c.–[N. Y. Star.

Mr. Editor:—As the Anniversary of the American Independence is a matter of deep interest to every lover of human liberty, every incident connected with those great men "who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" in its accomplishment must be interesting, I herewith subjoin, as near as can now be ascertained, the time of the birth and death of each of them.

		BIRN.		DIED.
John Morton		1724		1777
Button Gwinnett		1732	17th May	1777
Philip Livingston	15th Jan.	1716	12th June	1778
George Ross		1730	July	1779
Joseph Hewes		1730	10th Nov.	1779
Thomas Lynch, jr.	5th Aug.	1749		1779
John Hart		1715		1780
George Taylor		1716	23d Feb.	1781
Richard Stockton,	1st Oct.	1730	28th Feb.	1781
Francis Lightfoot Lee,	14th Oct.	1734	about	1783
Cæsar Rodney		1730		1783
Stephen Hopkins	7th March.	1707	13th July	1785
William Whipple		1730	28th Nov.	1785
Arthur Middleton		1743	1st Jan.	1787
Thomas Stone		1743	5th Oct.	1787
John Penn	17th May.	1741	Sept.	1788
Thomas Nelson	26th Dec.	1738	4th Jan.	1789
William Hooper	17th June.	1742	October	1790
Benjamin Franklin	17th Jan.	1706	17th April	1790
Francis Hopkinson		1737	9th May	1791
Lyman Hall		1731		1791
Roger Sherman	19th April.	1721	23d July	1793
John Hancock		1737	8th Oct.	1793
John Witherspoon	5th Feb.	1722	15th Nov.	1794
Abram Clark	15th Feb.	1726		1794
Richard Henry Lee	20th Jan.	1732	19th June	1794
Josiah Bartlett	Nov.	1726	19th May	1795
Samuel Huntington	3d July	1732	5th Jan.	1796
Oliver Woolcott	24th Nov.	1726	1st Dec.	1797
Carter Braxton	10th Sept.	1736	10th Oct.	1797
George Reid		1734		1798
James Wilson		1742	28th Aug.	1798
Lewis Morris		1726	January	1798
William Paca	31st Oct.	1740		1799
Benjamin Harrison		——		1799
Edward Rutledge	Nov.	1749	23d Jan.	1800
Francis Lewis	March.	1713	30th Dec.	1803
Samuel Adams	22d Sept.	1722	3d Oct.	1803
Matthew Thornton		1714	24th June	1803
George Walton		1740	2d Feb.	1804
George Wythe		1726	8th June	1806
James Smith		1713	11th July	1806
Robert Morris	Jan.	1734	8th May	1806
Thomas Heyward, jun.		1746	9th May	1809
William Williams	8th April.	1731	2d August	1811
Samuel Chase	17th April.	1741	19th June	1811
Benjamin Rush	24th Dec.	1745	17th April	1813
George Clymer		1739	23d Jan	1813
Robert Treate Paine		1731	11th May	1814
Elbridge Gerry		1744	25th Nov.	1814
Thomas McKean	19th March.	1736	24th June	1817
William Ellery	22d Dec.	1727	15th Feb.	1820
William Floyd	17th Dec.	1734	1st August	1821
John Adams	19th Oct.	1735	4th July	1826
Thomas Jefferson	2d April.	1743	4th July	1826
Charles Carroll (of Carrolton,)	20th Sept	1737		1832

These great men, with three exceptions, died natural deaths; George Wythe (it is believed) died of poison; Button Gwinnett was killed in a duel, and Thos. Lynch, jr. was lost at sea, and their average ages, leaving out the last two named, were about 66 years. They were examples worthy of imitation, not only for their virtue, their patriotism and wisdom, but for their sobriety and temperance—for upon no other reason can we account for their great ages than their temperance.

W.

OHIO BANKS.—A convention of the Ohio Banks was held in Columbus on [illegible]

It is significant of the distrust pervading the community generally, touching the [illegible]



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 4 1837.

☞ We have noticed, for some time past, a strong disposition manifested in certain quarters, to prejudice the minds of the people against the United States' Bank by giving publicity to statements as false as they are malicious, respecting both the Institution and its head. To remove any false impressions which these statements may have created, we have been induced to transfer to our columns the following articles from the most respectable journals in the country, which will present to the reader "*the true state of the case.*"

It has been alleged that U. States' Bank Notes are *ten per cent. below par!* in the city of Baltimore, and elsewhere. The Baltimore Chronicle of the 26th contains the following upon this subject:—

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—We see it stated that silver is at a premium in this city, and the notes of the U. S. Bank below par. Both statements are not true, if those who make it have any standard of value, as those who make the assertion may well assure themselves by application to any of our banks. If the standard of value be *coin,* then U. S Bank notes, like the notes of our own city Banks, are below par, and at the same rate—if there be any difference it is in favor of the former. If on the other hand the notes of our city Banks be the standard, the notes of the U. States' Bank are at par, and gold and silver at a premium. Such is a plain statement of "facts" as they exist here.

As you go farther South, the Notes of the Bank of the United States, which are wanted for remittances, increase in value above the notes of the local banks until you get into Mississippi. Here, they are as good as silver or gold; and in Vicksburg, according to the Sentinel, published in that city on the 6th ult, they command a premium, over the local banks, of 45 per cent., and *are five per cent. better than silver!*

(Baltimore Chron.

U. STATES' BANK NOTES.—The Rutherford, N. C. Gazette says, the notes of the old United States' Bank are now selling in that place for ten per cent, and in Nashville, Tennessee, at 15 per cent, and adds, "This is the monster with which the country was cursed; and now, when its notes have been almost entirely withdrawn from circulation, it is ascertained that we can find no other circulating medium half so good, and are willing to pay a handsome premium for all the bills of this bank that can be found. But they are like "angel's visits, few and far between." We imagine that by the time our Van Buren neighbors are shaved a few times more, they would be glad to see a o her monster."

The Cincinnati Whig states that a few days ago a one hundred dollar bill of the Monster was sold at Memphis, Ten. at auction, and brought two hundred and fifty dollars in Mississippi paper! What is the reason the notes of this Pennsylvania Monster command such a premium? Do not the people of Memphis know that the Globe has declared the Bank insolvent—or do they want faith in that mouth-piece of the Cabinet?

Another fact, which should not escape the reader's attention, is that sometime since Mr. Secretary Woodbury wrote to Mr. Biddle requesting an accommodation, on governments' account, at *his* Bank which was promptly responded to by Mr. Biddle. We give below the reply of Mr. B to Mr. Secretary Woodbury's letter:—

BANK U. STATES, May 1837.
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of Treasury.

Sir,—Your application has been received—say when, where, and to what amount, and it shall be ready for you.

Respectfully,
N. BIDDLE.
President Bank U. S.

So it seems the Government, through its Secretary, has very recently made application for, and obtained, an accommodation at the counter of the identical Institution which the whole party, through their polluted presses have so long and so strenuously endeavored to crush—yet they cannot cease vilifying the Bank and all those connected with it.

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."—The burden of the song of the great Official, and its co laborers, continues to be "the odious United States Bank."—"Biddle's Bank bought aristocracy," &c. &c. &c. Pity it is they have no other theme on which they might ring the changes.—This has been sounded so often, that like the famous "bargain, intrigue and corruption" story, it has chimed its own requiem, and become more disgusting than a "thrice told tale." Speaking of "bank-bought," a recent transaction of the government brings to our recollection some of the stereotyped taunts of the Globe. It has been and still is customary for that print to stigmatize as "bank bought," all who borrow money from the United States' Bank. The Government lately borrowed a large sum from the "Monster"—how much did *it* sell itself for, Mr. Official? or are we to recognize *this alone* as a "fair business transaction?" For ourselves, we will not believe that *the* government has actually been bought! Mr. Biddle has too much sense, of John Randolph's "uncommon kind," to purchase that which would be a bad bargain at any price.

Balt. Chron.

(Communicated.)

"KINGSTON HALL SCHOOL."

I had, on yesterday, the pleasure of attending the annual examination of the pupils in this excellent Female Seminary, and a more rich and delightful intellectual feast than was afforded on that occasion, I have never enjoyed. I deem it due to the cause of education, and *to* the extraordinary merit of the Institution itself, which I consider a great blessing and a bright ornament to our country, to notice the exercises of yesterday, beyond even the strongest expressions of mere general approbation.

The subjects upon which the pupils were examined, comprised almost the whole circle of the Sciences, embracing, as I recollect, *Reading, Grammatical Analysis, Composition, Geography, Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Civil History, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Chymistry, Botany Conchology, Mythology, Geometry,* and *Algebra;* and upon all these sciences, long as the list is, and abstruse as some of them are, the knowledge of the pupils, (and some of them were examined, I believe, upon them all,) as elicited during an *eight hour's* examination, struck me with a surprise bordering upon *astonishment.*

The examination upon all the subjects was much more full and extensive than I have ever witnessed in any Academy, and upon the more useful and necessary branches of science, was most full and comprehensive. I will mention a few of the remarkable particulars, which struck me most forcibly, as evincing the patience, perseverance, and extraordinary tact in communicating knowledge, as well as the undoubted talents and acquirements of the instructress, *Miss Ann E. Carroll.*

The *reading* by the pupils, from the youngest to the eldest, was not the rapid, monotonous mode of reading, frequently heard in schools, showing that the pupil understands not what is read, but was deliberate, clear, and distinct; no hesitation at a word, or miscalling it; but the modulations of the voice, the emphasis, pauses, cadence, all manifested that the reader had been taught to understand what she read, and entered into the spirit and sentiment of the author.

In the Grammatical Analysis of sentences, even very young girls manifested an unusual acquaintance with the principles and application of the rules of English Grammar. To read the English language well, and to understand accurately its Grammatical Analysis, form the basis of a good education, and this foundation *Miss Carroll* lays deep and broad in the minds of her pupils.

In the knowledge and practical illustration of the rules and principles of Arithmetic, the pupils manifested great quickness and accuracy. And in *Geometry* and *Algebra* this proficiency was remarkably well sustained; although these abstruse sciences so admirably calculated to exercise, expand, and strengthen the intellectual faculties, particularly the reasoning powers, are, I believe, seldom introduced into female education. In *Algebra* some of the pupils had progressed beyond *Quadratic Equations;* and in demonstrating the problems from several of the books of Euclid, upon the *number* of the problem and book being given, the memory of the pupil immediately suggested the proposition to be demonstrated; whereupon the pupil announced the proposition, drew the figure or programme, upon the black-board, from memory; and substituting the figures of Arithmetic for the letters of the Alphabet, (used in the book to denote the points and angles,) proceeded to its demonstration;—evidencing a maturity of intellect and strength of memory in pupils so young, that had I not witnessed the fact, I should scarcely have deemed it credible.

With Geography, (a branch of education so useful as to be almost indispensably necessary to the reading of even the newspapers of the day with satisfaction,) the pupils manifested a thorough acquaintance. They defined the terms used in the Science, as continent, mountain, island, ocean, river, bay, lake, &c. &c., with readiness and accuracy. They drew, from memory, upon the black board, the outlines of any country called for, exhibiting the general position of the country, and the indentations in the coasts, by bays, gulfs, &c. They would then tell you the names, and show the location of the oceans which wash the shore, of the bays, gulfs, and sounds which indent it, and the positions of the islands adjacent. Going upon the main land, they would point out to you the capes and promontories; the position of the different ranges of mountains; and delineate the lakes and rivers.—They would show you the civil divisions of the country:—for instance, in North America, they would mark off the Russian possessions, the British possessions, the United States, Mexico, and Guatimala. Different countries were thus most accurately delineated and described, by several of the pupils, and among others by two little daughters of Gov. Carroll, the one *five,* the other *seven* years old. This mode of teaching Geography originated, I believe, with Miss Carroll, and is certainly a most happy improvement.

The examination upon the other sciences above enumerated, was entirely satisfactory; and the proficiency of the pupils excited the higher admiration in the visitors, from their knowledge of the fact that the School has been but recently established, and that many of the pupils, who were examined upon so many and such abstruse subjects, had been but comparatively a short time connected with it.

The examination was conducted in the presence of nearly one hundred persons, with many of whom I have conversed, and heard their hearty concurrence in the high praise I have bestowed upon it. The reputation which the School has acquired, and the advantages it offers, must ensure it a success, commensurate with the fondest hopes of those who have it in charge. Miss Carroll has, in employment, a lady, who is a proficient in French and Music; and the School will be not only under the general superintendence of her father, the *Hon Thomas King Carroll,* but will also receive the benefits of his personal instruction. He is well known throughout the State, and is *distinguished* for his classical attainments and his proficiency in the Sciences. And in the qualities which adorn and dignify the *gentleman;* in elevated feeling and sentiment; in exalted moral worth; in a word, in whatever is peculiarly fit for the station he occupies, he is, in my opinion, unsurpassed by any man living.

"Kingston Hall" is a retired country seat, about ten miles distant from Princess Ann, in Somerset county, Maryland; and is one of the most delightful and healthy residences on the peninsula. It has extensive and well shaded pleasure grounds, affording a most delightful resort for recreation, study, or amusement. It is a resort worthy of the *Genius* of *Taste* and *Literature.* Parents, guardians, and friends of young ladies, who shall be thoroughly educated there, may enjoy happy anticipation, as they may feel the fullest assurance that their daughters and wards will come to the bosom of society from that seat of Learning and Science, with manners refined, intellects matured and highly cultivated, imaginations filled with all the elegancies and rich treasures of literature and moral improvement, and thus be, what *woman* was designed to be, "*Heaven's last, best gift to man.*"

June 29th, 1837. I. D. J.

The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, on Friday was unanimously elected President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, to supply the place of Mr. McLane.

We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that a State loan of $200,000, authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania of 1835 '36, has been taken by the Bank of the United States, at an interest of four per cent, the loan to be paid in monthly instalments of $50,000. This sum, in addition to the means already at the command of the Governor and Canal Commissioners, will enable them to continue without interruption the prosecution of the two extensive Canals.

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, June 25.

Flour per bbl.	$9 a9 50
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 60a1 70
do (American,)	1 45a1 55
Corn,	95 a 98
Rye	80 a 85
Oats,	61 a 00

Died

In this county on Sunday last, Mr. ANDREW K. SANDERS, in the 24th year of his age, formerly of Washington County Virginia.

In this county on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN LANKFORD

At Salisbury on Monday the 26th ult., THOMAS SUMMERFIELD, son of William Wood and Julianna, his wife, aged 3 months and 18 days.

As the paternity of the following communication has excited considerable speculation, we have deemed it advisable to publish the names of the highly respectable gentlemen whose signatures were attached to it, and at whose request it was published. They remark in a subsequent letter that if it were necessary more than five hundred signatures might have been obtained to the communication; nay, every Whig voter in the county. This explanation will, it is hoped, be perfectly satisfactory.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

SIR,—It seems to be the general opinion in this county, that under existing circumstances a convention ought to be held in this district for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for the next Congress. From good authority it is believed that a like opinion prevails in the other counties of the district, and as Worcester has no candidate in the field, it would seem to be peculiarly fitting that she should first move in the matter. In conformity then to what we believe to be the wishes of the Whig party in this County we suggest to our friends in Somerset and Dorchester, and recommend that a Convention composed of seven Delegates from each of the counties of the district be holden at Salisbury on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next for that purpose.

Many Voters of Worcester.

Snow Hill, Saturday morning, June 13, 1837.

The Editor of the Village Herald will be pleased to insert the above notice in his next paper, and oblige

JAMES POWELL	DAV K. HOPKINS
JOHN S. MARTIN	SAM. D HARPER
GOR. M. HANDY	WM. BELL, Jno.
TH. R P SPENCE	EDW. DYMOCK,

June 17, 1837

NOTICE.

In compliance with a suggestion contained in the foregoing communication a meeting of the Whig voters of Somerset County, will be held in the Court House in Princess Anne, on Tuesday 4th July, for the purpose of appointing delegates to said convention. A full attendance is particularly desired.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir,—I have seen in the *Village Herald* a notice, requesting the "Whig voters of Somerset county to meet at the Court House at Princes Anne, on Tuesday, the 4th of July—(*a day of Liberty*) for the purpose of selecting seven persons to meet, in convention, at Salisbury, on Saturday, the 8th of July—a like number from the counties of Worcester and Dorchester."

Now, Sir, I am well acquainted with the *five* political jugglers who originated the whole scheme—and all I ask of them is, whether they would have been willing to have had a meeting in Tyaskin district, where I am known—and I also ask why fix the day, when it is well known we farmers are compelled to be at home—and of course I could not have a fair representation? I must, therefore, enter my solemn protest against the whole proceeding, and as an American citizen, shall claim the privilege of still being a Candidate for Congress.

A DONOHO.

☞ The different Editors in the District will insert the above in their respective papers until the day of election. A D

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

June 27, 1837

On application of Biddy Willin, (Seal) Adm'x. c w a of Tubman Willin, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admx' give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once aweek for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n. on the personal estate of Tubman Willin, late of said county, deceased' All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate–Given under my hand this 27th day of June A. D. 1837,

BIDDY WILLIN, Adm'r
c w a of Tubman Willin decd.

July 4

Commissioners Sale OF LAND.

By virtue of an order of Somerset county Court the undersigned Commissioners will offer for public sale, at the Court House door, on TUESDAY, the 25th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the

Real Estate

Of Jacob Kerwan, late of Somerset county, deceased, being part of a Tract of Land called "COVINGTON'S MEADOW and COMFORT'S ADVENTURE," being the same Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Richard Ingersoll, by deed, bearing date the 11th February, 1808, and containing 69 3 4 ACRES, more or less. Also, another part of a Tract of Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Robert Leatherbury, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Rencher, by deed, bearing date 24th February, 1821, called "Covington's Meadows," and containing 28 3 4 ACRES more or less. This property lies on the road leading down Hungary Neck, in Somerset county, and will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

The terms of sale are, $50 cash on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase money in two equal instalments of one and two years, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners to the respective heirs for their respective shares of the purchase money, upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before the commissioners will convey, by good and sufficient deed or deeds all the Right and Estate the the said Jacob Kerwan had to the said Real Estate, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their heirs or assigns.

☞ The widow's dower will not be sold by the commissioners.

W. T. G. Polk,
Joseph Cantwell,
John Leatherbury
Benjamin Baily,
Thos. D. Jones,
Commissioners.

June 27

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED, That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 1tt

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Oils and Paints, Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

J. H. STEWART.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

Notice is hereby given

WILLIAM RIGGIN, Adm'r of George Riggin, dec'd.

Insolvents' Notice.

June 6, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

may 30, 1837

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS W. VEAZEY, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

Election Notice.

J. S. CROCKETT, Sheriff of Somerset county.

In Chancery,

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur Can.

Trustee's Sale.

Nancy Hopkins by John E. Harris, her Trustee, Matilda Crockett, Seth Dashiell & wife, John E. Harris, adm'r. of Lucretia Harris, Sarah Graham & Wm. H. Collier, adm'r's. of Charles E. M. Collier,

vs.

Eleanor Leatherbury, John F. Collier & Matilda his wife and Lucretia Harris.

In Chancery in Somerset county Court.

REAL ESTATE

200 ACRES

WM. W. HANDY, Trustee

Bridge Notice.

JONES BOUNDS, LEVIN AIRINGTON, WM. MILES, TUBMAN LANKFORD,

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

Notice is hereby given.

DANIEL BALLARD, Ex'r

Wanted,

JOHN H. KING.

Princess-Anne, May 23, 1837.

Doctor W. L. Jones

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Association.

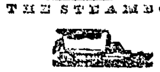
Drs. King and Benson

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

FOR WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

Capt. Geo. Weems:

For Sale.



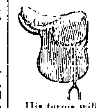
NOTICE.

ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

COACH, GIG, AND *Harness Making.*

Timber, Mountings, Trimmings, &c. &c.

HE WILL ALSO CARRY ON THE Saddler's Business,



SADDLES, *Bridles, Girts,*

E. Wm. Briding.

TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. E. W. B.

Cash for Negroes.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GROCERY And Commission Business,

JOHN J. DASHIELL, & JNO. R. DASHIELL.

Six Cents Reward,

WILLIAM WALLACE

JAMES A LARMORE.

June 6, 1837

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

George Dashiell

New Establishment.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

NOTICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMERSET HOTEL:

THEODORE G DASHIELL.

N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 537. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1837. Vol. 3—No. 7:

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASSAGES FROM MISS MARTINEAU

Negro imitations.—The Americans possess an advantage in regard to the teaching of manners which they do not yet appreciate. They have before their eyes, in the manners of the colored race, a perpetual caricature of their own follies—a mirror of conventionalism from which they never can escape. The negroes are the most imitative people living. While they are in a degraded condition, with little principle, little knowledge, little independence, they copy the most successfully those things in their superiors which involve the least principle, knowledge and independence, viz: their conventionalisms. They carry their mimicry far beyond any which is seen among the menials of the rich in Europe. The black footmen of the United States have tiptoe graces, stiff cravats, and eye-catching flourishes, like the footmen in London; but the imitation extends into more important matters. As the slaves of the South assume their masters' names and military titles, they assume their methods of conducting the courtesies and gayeties of life. I have in my possession a note of invitation to a ball, written on pink paper with gilt edges.* When the lady invited came to her mistress for the ticket which was necessary to authorise her being out after nine at night, she was dressed in ... with muslin over it, satin shoes, and white kid gloves; but the satin was faded, the muslin torn; the shoes were tied upon the extremities of her splay feet, and the white gloves dropping in tatters from her dark fingers. She was a caricature, instead of a fine lady. A friend of mine walked a mile or two in the dusk behind two black men and a woman whom they were courting. He told me that nothing could be more admirable than the coyness of the lady and the compliments of the gallant and his friend. It could not be very amusing to those who reflect that holy and constant love, free preference, and all that makes marriage a blessing instead of a curse, were here out of the question; but the resemblance in the mode of courtship to that adopted by the whites, when meditating marriage of a not dissimilar virtue, a marriage of barter, ... ling self-defence the moment you come near, the cool pushing to get the best place, every thing said and done without the least trace of trust or cheerfulness—those are the disagreeable consequences of the ladies being petted and humored as they are. The New England ladies, who are compelled, by their superior numbers, to depend less upon the care of others, are far happier and pleasanter companions in a journey than those of the rest of the country.

The Real Vulgarity of America.—The manners of the wealthy classes depend, of course, upon the character of their objects and interests; but they are not, on the whole, so agreeable as those of their less opulent neighbors. The restless ostentation of such as live for grandeur and show is vulgar, as I have said, the only vulgarity to be seen in the country. Nothing can exceed the display of it at watering places. At Rockaway, on Long Island, I saw in one large room, while the company was waiting for dinner, a number of groups which would have made a good year's income for a clever caricaturist. If any lady, with an eye and a pencil adequate to the occasion, would sketch the phenomena of affectation that might be seen in one day in the piazza and drawing room at Rockaway, she might be a useful censor of manners. But the task would be too full of sorrow and shame for any one with the true Republican spirit. For my own part I felt bewildered in such company. It was as if I had been set down on a kind of debatable land between the wholly imaginary society of the so-called fashionable novels of late years, and the broad sketches of citizen life given by Madame D'Arblay. It was like nothing real—When I saw the young ladies trickled out in the most expensive finery, flitting over the backgammon board, tripping affectedly across the room, languishing with a seventy dollar cambrick handkerchief, starting up in ecstacy at the entrance of a baby; the mothers as busy with affectations of another kind, and the brothers sideling hither and thither, now with assiduity and now with nonchalance, and no one imparting the refreshment of a natural countenance, movement, or tone, I almost doubted whether I was awake—The village scenes that I had witnessed ...



AGRICULTURAL.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

... stock; I have grown 100 bushels to the acre on sandy loam by carting on the sward, six cords manure, and spreading even, then ploughing five inches deep, turning the sward as smooth as possible, and laying on the furrows. If the soil is quite wet ridge by turning two furrows together with a horseplough, which will bring the rows a good distance from each other. The practice of ridging on a dry soil, is a bad one in this climate. I prefer spreading the manure, because the fibrous roots run all over the ground in search of food, and if it is given the plant, they will not find so much, as if evenly distributed in the soil.

Sowing Seed.—Every cultivator, in a large way, should have a drill, which may be made by a joiner, for two or three dollars, and with which a man will ... cover and roll an acre in 2 hours. 2½ feet is a good distance for the rows apart in this climate. If sown far ... that the plants do not wholly cover the ground, when grown, the roots are not ... large. The roots do best in moist ... with shade. My general practice has been to sow the seed in the drills where they are to grow. Some prefer transplanting, and I am not quite sure it is not as good a way. It saves one hoeing, which is as much work nearly, as to transplant, and the roots are more uniform in size. A ... one pound of seed is the right quantity to the acre—this will allow the insects a general supply and a chance to transplant into vacancies.

Subsequent Culture.—When the weeds begin to annoy the plants, which will be the case when they are 6 or 8 inches high, give the first hoeing, avoid wounding the plants, or hiding them up.—Examine the field—and when you find the cut-worm has run his race, thin the plants, so that they may stand from 9 to 12 inches apart, and fill vacancies by transplanting, twisting off all the large leaves from the plant. Not one in a hundred will fail. When the weeds appear again, hoe. In general, two hoeings are sufficient.

Harvesting.—About the first of November, get all things in order, and on a pleasant and dry day, have a hoe sharpened for a man to go forward, and cut off the tops, another to follow with a hook, which may be made of a pitchfork, with a shank turned to a right angle, with which ...

EXPERIMENTS IN RAISING LUCERN.

THE COAL LOTTERY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

An act relating to the several Schools, Academies and Colleges, receiving donations in this State.

An act relating to Lotteries, in the State of Maryland.

WEBSTER MEETING IN NEW YORK

At the meeting held on Wednesday evening an Address was reported by Mr. Fessenden, setting forth the present peculiar position of the country and the services of Mr. Webster.

S. G. Raymond, Esq. then proposed the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we do heartily approve the address now read, and warmly recommend it to the perusal of the American people.

2. Resolved, That in the judgement of this meeting, it is the duty of Congress to provide a remedy for the existing embarrassments in the currency of the country, and that we trust that the approaching session will not close, until they shall have prepared a way for a return to specie payments, in place of the present unnatural and dangerous experiment.

3. Resolved, That we approve of the following sentiments of Mr Webster. "I profess to be a bullionist, in the usual and accepted sense of that word. I am for a solid specie basis for our circulation, and for specie as a part of the circulation, so far as it may be practicable and convenient. I am for giving no value to paper merely as paper. I abhor paper, that is to say, irredeemable paper, paper that may not be converted into gold and silver at the will of the holder."

4. Resolved, That we approve the determination expressed by Mr. Webster in his place in the Senate, not to go for a National Bank until the public voice should clearly demand it.

5. Resolved, That as a tree is known by its fruits, so have the policy, measures, and principles of the late and present administration of the General Government been completely tested by their results. The Nation lies paralysed and prostrated before them.

6. Resolved, That the experience of the last few years has demonstrated that under our Government, as under all others of which history has furnished examples, the Executive Department is that branch most liable to corruption and abuse—that branch which in its own nature possesses latent energies most difficult to control by express written provision—and that therefore the people cannot exercise too much caution in their selection of their chief Magistrate.

7. Resolved, That the only constitutional remedy in the hands of the people for the evils which prevail, consists in the sound exercise of the right of voting; the Ballot Box being the great instrument by which a peaceful, yet efficient stop may be put to the flood, of calamity which is sweeping over the length and breadth of the land.

8. Resolved, That in the band of illustrious citizens who in despite of obloquy and proscription, and executive tyranny, have so nobly and firmly arrayed themselves in defence of the Constitution and of sound American principles, the name of none is more conspicuous than that of Daniel Webster—a name which owes its lustre, not to family—not to wealth—not to mean truckling to power—not to time-serving expedients—but to an honest application by its possessor, of transcendent abilities, in the cause of popular government—to an eloquence unsurpassed in power—to a wisdom as practical as it is comprehensive—to a moderation in counsel equalled only by its firmness of purpose—and to a steady, undeviating and enlightened devotion to the preservation of the Constitution in its purity and of the rights and best interests of the whole country.

9. Resolved, That in view of the place occupied by Mr. Webster in the confidence and affection of the American People we deem it right, respectfully to call the attention of the Nation to him as a fit candidate for our suffrages at the next Presidential election; sincerely believing that by his election to the Presidency we should afford at once a proof and a pledge to the country and to the world, that the dominion of irresponsible power among us was at an end—that the rein of law and sound principles was triumphantly established, and that the American people are sound to the core in their devotion to Constitutional liberty.

10. Resolved, That we hold it morally and politically right and expedient, and that it is due to the open and manly confidence which should characterize our citizens in their communications on political subjects with each other, that we should thus declare our preference under existing circumstances for the distinguished Statesman just named—a man whom the country respects as one of its chiefest ornaments, and one of its shining lights, a worthy son of liberty who, side by side with the illustrious Clay, has stood foremost in the ranks of the Whigs, and given himself up to the exposition and defence of their principles; and that we pledge ourselves, in case the whigs should adopt him as their candidate, to do every thing to promote his election, that is consistent with the character of honest freemen contending for their rights.

11. Resolved, That while we thus express our preference, in the existing state of things, for Mr. Webster, we mean not to separate ourselves from our political friends here or elsewhere, but hereby announce our determination to abide the result of a National Convention on that question, or to adopt any other course which a majority of the Whigs in Congress may recommend their political friends to pursue, in order to produce a fair expression of the sentiments of the Whig party on this subject.

On motion of Matthew B. Edgar, Esq. a committee was then appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

The meeting then adjourned.

Charleston June 29.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By the steam packet Cincinnati, Capt. Curry, we have received the St. Augustine Herald of the 22d inst., from which we copy the subjoined intelligence.

A report having prevailed in St. Augustine that the Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance extensively at Fort Mellon, a correspondence took place between the Mayor of St. Augustine and Brig. Gen. Armistead, the U. S. commanding officer at that post, in relation to the subject. The Assistant Surgeon at Fort Mellon reported that a disease had appeared in that vicinity, which he had been induced to designate *Cholera*, of purely local origin, generated from miasmata in the neighborhood; but that it was not of that character which distinguishes *Asiatic Cholera*, and had disappeared.

St. Augustine, June 22.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.—We have but little to communicate in relation to our Indian affairs this week.—Fort Mellon has been abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the post. Col. Harney who commanded there has arrived here with his command of about 400 dragoons who are stationed at Fort Marion.

LATER.—*Report of the murder of Micanopy.*—Since the above was in type, an express has arrived bringing information from the interior of considerable importance. A letter from Fort King states that information had reached that post, that the Seminoles, after obtaining possession of Micanopy had murdered him and cut him in pieces. It is supposed that the cause for this act was his friendly disposition towards the whites, his continued aversion to the war, and his good faith in attempting to fulfill the late treaty.

The garrison at Fort King are represented to be very healthy. Out of six companies, there were but seven men on the sick report at the last advices.

The troops at Micanopy are also in good health.

Two Companies of Dragoons have been ordered to take post at Picolata. They will sail to-day in the steamboat Camden.

From the Savannah Georgian, June 20.

FROM FLORIDA.—We learn from a gentlemen who left Jacksonville on Sunday last that, a report prevailed there that Sam Jones and Powell, who, it is said, are now at the head of the Micasukies held a Council recently near Lake Monroe, and condemned Micanopy to death, for having signed the treaty with Gen. Jesup.

Micanopy was, pursuant to the sentence, hewed to pieces by the savages.

The sub-chiefs, Cloud, Alligator, Tiger-tail and Wild Cat, had all been deprived of their rank, for signing the Treaty, and reduced to common Warriors.

We learn also that a party of seven Indians had visited the plantations of Messrs. Clark and Rollins, within seven miles of Newnansville and commenced cutting down the crops of those gentlemen, who, being there alone, (their families being fortunately absent) immediately proceeded to Newnansville.

We fear that this is but the prelude to another disastrous summer to be encountered by the inhabitants of bleeding Florida.

FROM TEXAS.—By the schr. Byron, at New Orleans from Galveston Bay, we learn that the Texian Congress adjourned the evening of the 17th of June. The publication of the Texas Telegraph is suspended for want of money.

It is reported that the town of Nashville, Texas, has been taken and sacked by the Camanche Indians. Their warriors are computed at the enormous number of 15,000. Of whom 5000 are now occupied in devastating the Texas frontiers, led on by *painted white men*, dissatisfied with the Texian government. President Houston has granted furloughs to nearly all the efficient men of the army until the middle of September.—In case they should not then return they are to forfeit their lands privileges, &c. The disbanding of the army has produced dissatisfaction among the people, who are thus exposed to Indian incursions. They are also, it is said, dissatisfied with President Houston, for not permitting them to march on Matamoras.

New Orleans.—The increased importation of specie at New Orleans from Mexico, and the total stagnation of trade and exchanges, has, it is said, as might be expected, diminished somewhat the premium on the metallic currency. In a wholesome condition of things there never would be but a slight fluctuation or difference in the relative prices of gold and paper. Nothing but the wicked measures of an insane Government have brought about the late extravagant price for specie, which after all is nominal, as there is no demand for it. It is still 10 to 12 per cent. at New Orleans, where it abounds most. *N. Y. Star.*

THE CROPS.—A gentleman exhibited to us yesterday several stalks of fine Rye, with full and perfect heads, as the sample of the growth of a field in the vicinity of this city which the proprietor, Mr. John P. Pierce, considered so unpromising at an early period of the season that he was on the point of ploughing it up. The recovery of the grain crops under the influence of the late favorable weather has been indeed extraordinary, and, with thanks to a gracious Providence be it said, a few days of clear and dry weather will enable the farmers of Maryland to realize a harvest in many cases amounting to a full average crop.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report we published a day or two since, stating that it was in contemplation by the Bank of the United States to resume specie payments, has given the Globe editors more than ordinary concern. In their paper of Wednesday night, they publish the same report under the ominous caption of "*Mr. Biddle's designs*" and after claiming the origination of it for themselves, announce that their information is from gentlemen having the best opportunities to know "and is entirely to be relied on." They then go on to assume that the Bank is not going to redeem the notes of the old National Bank, but only its own issue and argue from that fact that it is one design of the Pennsylvania Bank to commit a double fraud by thus paying off its own notes, in hopes to save its charter from forfeiture! It is a pity that this denunciation of the Globe should turn out to be unmerited, and that neither Mr. Biddle nor the Bank has any "design" of doing what the Globe charges would be a fraud if done! Such, however, is the fact—the Bank has no "design" at present of resuming specie payments in part or in whole, on old notes or on new notes, until the government places its deposite Banks in a situation also to resume.

At this time, it is engaged in fortifying itself at all points and, it may be, in a few months it will take its stand above the government and by resuming specie payments drive the pets of the kitchen to the wall. Already it has more than one dollar in specie in its vaults for every dollar it has in circulation, and is fast redeeming the latter and increasing the former. Those who control its affairs are not so mad, as the Globe supposes them, as to make the Bank resume, even with its present strength—for they know that a run would be immediately commenced upon it by every moneyed institution and individual holding its notes, by which its circulation would be destroyed and its coin all abstracted. In such a game the government would be delighted to play a hand. They are not to be gratified. The Bank will retain all its coin, amounting at present to about five millions of dollars, which will form a basis that will allow it to resume with safety and strength within the event of Congress taking any measures to a general resumption on the part of the Banks, or in case the Banks should be warranted in that course independent of any action of Congress. With its credit unimpaired among our own citizens and the capitalists of Europe, it may well defy the petty malevolence of the kitchen and laugh at the impotent efforts of the Globe to do it prejudice.

What we have here stated we know will give satisfaction to all who are not bent on the destruction of the little that is left amid the general wreck of our currency. It will be a further source of consolation for them to learn from the highest authority that no contingency can arise which would authorize the Executive or Legislature of Pennsylvania to annul its charter—against all such contingencies effectual measures have been adopted.

Whilst we are giving this consoling information to the Globe, we may as well also advise the editors that the Bank, after having made a dividend of four per cent. for the last half year, covering all known losses, has increased its surplus fund to *six millions!* and now carries to the credit of profit and loss out of the last six month's earnings $435,000 to which may be added the dividend $240,000 on 60,000 shares of stock purchased of government! What a pity this institution is so insolvent! *Balt Chron.*

The Pensacola Gazette states that the Mexican brig of war Gen. Urrea sailed from that port on the 16ult. in company with the Vandalia. Orders had been received there, by the commander of the squadron, to pay all her expenses, and to place her in the same situation as that in which she was when the capture was made. Lieut. Moore, U. S. Navy, went out in the Gen. *Urrea*, but no other person from the squadron was on board of her. It is added that the commander of the Gen. *Urrea* declined hoisting the flag of Mexico until he could communicate with his government. The brig, therefore, presents the singular anomaly of a vessel of war, sailing upon the high seas, without any distinctive mark or characteristic to show that she belongs to any nation. From what we can gather from the course of our government in relation to the capture of the *Gen. Urrea*, it would seem that the act itself is to be disavowed by the Government, but no positive censure is to fall on Capt. Mervine."

HISTORY OF MARYLAND

We noticed briefly in a late paper, the *History of Maryland by John Leeds Bozman*, from the year 1633 to 1660, with an Introductory volume containing a history of the Continent of America, from its discovery by Columbus in the year 1494, to the grant made by Charles 1st to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, of the Province of Maryland, in 1632, with copious notes and illustrations to the whole.

The first volume of this work containing the Introduction has already passed through one edition, the author having given it to the world in the year 1811, in anticipation of the publication of the remaining portion of his work, after which he continued the prosecution of the task which he had marked out for himself, until the rapid decline of his health caused him to bring his labours to a conclusion at the latest period contained in the volumes now before us. After his death, and in the year 1834, the manuscript of the present work was offered to the State Legislature, by his friend and relative John Leeds Kerr, Esq., in order that it might be published under the sanction of the State Government; it was accepted, and the two neat volumes fresh from the press, sufficiently attest the estimation which the work held in the opinion of the committee appointed by the Legislature to consider the propriety of its publication.

Balt. Amer.

The author in his preface to the first edition of the Introduction remarks, "the citizen of Maryland has hitherto in vain inquired for some information relative to the past transactions of his individual state. While almost every other state in the Union has had its historian, Maryland, though one of the earliest British Colonies, has never yet had even its first provincial transactions developed to the enquiring reader." Though the void of which he thus complains, has since been filled up by the publication of a History of Maryland by one of her most distinguished jurists, the present volumes are not on that account the less acceptable. Confined by the rapid decline of his health, to a much shorter period than that contemplated by the author, for the completion of his task, they nevertheless bear evidence of what might have been accomplished by the ardent zeal and untiring industry which is stamped upon every page. The detail of the struggles of the colony under the Proprietary Government, of the vexations and obstinate resistance of Claiborne and his friends to the grant made to Lord Baltimore, of the harassing contentions between the colonists and the natives, and between the Proprietary Government and that of the Commissioners, are made to assume an interest to the mind of the cursory reader excelled only by the accounts of the firm but spirited resistance made by the successive Assemblies of the Province, to the attempted encroachments of the Lord Proprietary upon the Legislative rights.

Of the accuracy of the detail of the present history, there can be no doubt, the author having had access to all the Records in the possession of the State, as is evidenced by his constant reference to them in the body of his work, and the publication of all those which tend to throw any light upon the early history of the colony, in the appendix to the second volume.

The History of Maryland may now be considered complete, the present publication comprising the early history of the settlement and progress of the Province until the restoration of the Proprietary Government. Mr. Mahon's History of Maryland, traversing the same field, tho' with less minuteness of detail, and continuing the history of the feeble and destitute colony, planted in the wilderness at the mercy of the savage," until it has become a populous and flourishing Province and the history of that Province until, in the author's own language "it has become the prosperous, powerful and independent State, where peace, plenty, and cultivation are on every border, and where there is scarcely a trace or tradition to tell that it was once the red man's soil." To these we may add, as another link in the chain, the proceedings of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, during the years 1774, '75, '76 (but lately re-published under the sanction and by the authority of the State Government,) by which conventions the Province was declared a free and independent State, and enrolled under the banner of the "Old thirteen" in the struggle between the Colonies and the Crown of England.

The typographical execution of the present work is Lucas & Drever of this city; to whom the state intrusted the fulfilment of the wishes of the donor of the manuscript, and is not even excelled in neatness and accuracy by the efforts of the English press—*Gazette.*

Office of the Mobile Register,
June 21, 1837.

We have another terrible steamboat accident to record, with a dreadful loss of life. The steamboat Crusader, which plies between Pascagoula and N. Orleans, burst her boiler on Monday morning—killed one man instantly, and scalded 11 others, nearly all fatally. She was found at anchor near Rabbit Island, by the U. S. Mail Boat Mobile, Capt. Sheridan. The Captain of the Mobile abandoned his voyage, and returned to New Orleans towing the Crusader. Three of the scalded died before the Landing, and a number more were not expected to survive. We cannot learn any particulars of the cause of this disaster, nor the names of the sufferers. One was a passenger, a Frenchman—the others were mostly boat hands.

We find the following note to one of the Editorials of the Globe.

"King James, during his successful campaign in Ireland, in order to pay his forces, had recourse to the *desperate expedient of debasing the coin, the last resource of a sinking Government.*"

If the above note is official, it is the first instance of the admission of the precarious condition of the Government, we have seen. Our own gold coin was debased by order of Gen. Jackson. The eagles of the present coinage are worth six per cent less than those of the previous coinage. Yet this "*desperate expedient of debasing the coin, the last resource of a sinking Government,*" was adopted by Gen. Jackson, and applauded by the Globe. Has the country been benefitted?

In the well constituted mind what a crowd of hallowed affections are roused into activity by the bare mention of that simple little word *home*. The centre where all ideas of happiness unite, whether it be a palace or a hovel, it is regarded as the starting point and termination of all human wishes. Whilst engaged in the turmoils of busy life to that point do we look for rest when the day's labor is done, and it is there we expect a reward for the anxiety and annoyance to which this world's workings subject us. The threshold may be humble, and the fare coarse, but still it is at home where we find welcome and sympathy—where we feel the proud consciousness of being surrounded by those who care for us, and with whom our existence is connected by ties that nothing but death can sever.—Whatever may be our fortune, wherever we may roam, to whatever scenes we may be surrounded, the single point on the great globe's surface from which the good heart cannot and will not be estranged, and towards which its emotions rush with a force that may not be stayed, has but one name, and that name is *home*. How often have we heard the weary wanderer in search of wealth, sigh for the endearments which awaited him, as he hoped, when his roaming should cease, at the fire-side where, though absent, he was remembered and prayed for, and where true hearts still throbbed at the mention of his name. The gallant soldier whilst winning laurels in his country's cause, and rewarded with distinctions and honors, values them only in proportion as they may serve to gladden the domestic circle, when *at home* he may relate his hair breadth escapes, and tell of battles won. Let the tempest rage and the ocean heave high its crested billows, the sea boy heeds them not so that they bear him onward to the land where those for whom he toils await his coming, and will rush to meet him with their smiles of welcome. In a word, home is the key that guards our social affections and the object of our ambitious aspirations.

Balt. Amer.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS

It is more easy to forgive the *weak*, who have injured *us*, than the *powerful* whom we have injured. That conduct will be continued by our *fears*, which commenced in our resentment. He that is gone so far as to cut the claws of the lion, will not feel himself quite secure, until he has also drawn his teeth. The greater the power of him that is injured, the more inexpiable and persevering must be the efforts of those who have begun to injure him. Therefore a monarch, who submits to a single insult, is half dethroned. When the conspirators were deliberating on the murder of Paul Petrowitz, emperor of Russia, a voice was heard in the anti-chamber, saying "*you have broken the egg, you had better make the omelet.*"

There is but *one* pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow, and of all to attain. It is subject to no disappointments, since he that perseveres, makes every difficulty an advancement, and every contest a victory; and this is the pursuit of virtue. Sincerely to aspire after virtue, is to gain her; and zealously to labour after her wages, is to receive them. Those that seek her early, will find her before it is late: her reward also is with her, and she will come quickly. For the best of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth; where the Deus sits enthroned with unrivalled influence: every safety from danger, resource from sterility, and subjugated passion, like the wind and storm fulfilling his word.

The New York Evening Chronicle of Saturday says—"large quantities of goods imported from England have been re-shipped in the Liverpool packets that left today. This fact exhibits, in an eminent degree, the true state of our commercial difficulties."

New Wheat. We saw on Saturday evening a sample of very beautiful wheat of the new crop, which had been sent from Virginia to Messrs. W. M. Donald & Co. Its quality was remarkably fine, and reminded us of what we had been accustomed to see in past years of full crops. We hope we may not be mistaken in regarding this sample as an earnest of the excellent quality of the crop of the present year, the yield of which, taking the country at large, promises to be but little short of a fair average. *Balt. American.*

Clement C. Clay has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years, from the State of Alabama, in the place of John McKinley, who, it appears, has resigned his seat. Mr. Clay is now Governor of the State, and was formerly for several years a Representative in Congress.

The Hon. Louis McLane has vacated his seat as President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and assumed the duties of President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, to which he was elected last January. Mr. McLane in our opinion, would fill respectably and honorably any Presidential chair in the Union, the highest included. *N. Y. Gaz.*

The Mormon Prophet. The trial of the individual, on a charge of inducing two of his followers to destroy the life of a Mr. Newell, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 11 1837.

The proceedings of the Convention which [met] at Salisbury, on Saturday, have not [been] forwarded to us for publication. We [und]erstand that Samuel J. K. Handy, Esq. [was] selected as a Candidate for Congress [in th]is District.

[Th]e Convention was composed of the [foll]owing gentlemen.

[W]orcester.—— Ridden, Levin Atkinson, Gordon M Handy, Franklin Caulk, Jacob Riggin, W. H. Selby, and John Purnell, Esq'rs.

[S]omerset.—S. W. Jones, W. Miles, (of Saml) M. H. Adams, Wm. Williams, Jr., [J.] Jones, Thos. Robertson, and S. J. S. [...] Esq'rs.

Dorchester—Nicholas Goldsborough, Jos Muse, —— Stiplefoot, Wm. R. Lake, [...]n M Tall, Wm. Vance Edmondson, Thomas H. Hicks, Esq'rs.

Philadelphia Election: The election held [in] Philadelphia county on Thursday, for a [mem]ber of Congress in the place of Harper, deceased, resulted in the choice of Mr. [Nay]lor, the Whig candidate. His majority [ov]er Mr. Charles Ingersoll is between three [an]d four hundred votes.

The Whig Convention which assembled [at] Centreville on the 24th ult nominated as [thei]r candidate for Congress Hon. James Pearce.

The Van Buren Convention held at the [sa]me place on the 20th, nominated Gen'l. [...], who has since declined, and a [...]t. Evans has been chosen in his stead.

The money market in New York is becoming easier, capitalists finding it difficult [to] find employment for their means in the [a]ccount of business paper, the quantity of [w]hich has diminished.

The amount of specie sent to Europe by the 1st of July packets is said not to be as [la]rge as usual.

Gen. Santander, the late President of New Grenada, has been succeeded by Senor Marquez who entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st April.

Egypt against the World We have been informed that Mrs. Elizabeth Koobs, wife of Mr. Ephraim Koobs, living in Egypt settlement, in this (Ross) county on Monday last, was delivered of *four living children* all of whom are females. They are all doing well. *Chillicothe Adv.*

Wisconsin against Egypt. Mrs. Ont, near Plattsville, Ioway county, was delivered of four children at one birth, two sons and two daughters.

The Merchants' Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months.

The Western Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of three per cent, for the last six months.

The Albany Journal of Tuesday evening mentions the fact that the British Government have purchased 120 000 silver dollars in New York, for the payment of the troops in Canada.

Celeste's Farewell.—On Monday evening one of the most brilliant and crowded audiences ever assembled within a Theatre, attended Celeste's Farewell Benefit at the Bowery Theatre. At the conclusion of the performances she delivered a very beautiful and touching address.

We remember Celeste's first appearance—we have seen her last. What associations and events are crowded into that brief space of time. Her allusion to the late Mr. Gilfert was most happy. "You are welcome to America," said he; with his peculiar look over his spectacles, and taking the young, timid, and beautiful girl, by both hands, shaking them as a friend and parent. "You are welcome to America." Now she leaves us, as the great Malibran, under similar circumstances; left us to win more laurels in another clime, and to contend for the prize of art with Taglioni herself. Celeste is a greater genius than she herself is yet aware. She is only in the beginning of a brilliant career. May success always attend grace, beauty, genius, art, and a private reputation of the purest kind.—*N Y Herald*

Hail stones fell at Indianapolis, (In.) on the 7th ult. measuring nine inches in circumference, and weighing from 2 to three ounces.

"*The All ..y General Republican Committee,*"—This Committee has spoken and the new creed now solemnly commended to all the faithful, has been duly ushered forth in the *Albany Argus*, the mouth-piece of Martin Van Buren. The importance of this manifesto will be better understood by a little attention to its imposing exordium, which is as follows—*Balt Chron.*

"It was a favorite measure with General Jackson, and we doubt not it also is with Mr. Van Buren, to suppress small notes and infuse a larger amount of specie into our circulating medium—but they never entertained the visionary project of an exclusive metalic currency. The thing is absolutely impracticable from the want of a sufficient amount of the precious metals, to say nothing of the inconvenience, expense, and hazard of transporting specie from one part of the country to another in making large payments. And as for abolishing credits it must not only annihilate trade and commerce but uncivilize the people and destroy all confidence between man and man."

The Van Buranites in Rhode Island are in a bad box. William Sprague, who was nominated by them for re-election to Congress, has contumaciously refused to serve them, and in a public letter expresses surprise that he should have been nominated, as he had informed several members of the convention both verbally and in writing, that he would not accept the nomination.—The plain English of which is that Mr Sprague is tired with the Experiment. His declension leaves Mr Dutee J. Pearce alone, and the difficulty of getting a candidate to run with him is greater than it might be if he stood any chance of being elected.

(Balt. Chron.

"*The Experiment.*" The condition of Pittsburg, the Birmingham of America, and in the very heart of the rich west, is represented as truly deplorable; two thousand poor females utterly destitute—nearly all the operatives of the manufactories discharged—drafts which manufacturers had drawn for their sales, coming back protested from the west—journeymen carpenters carrying the hod of bricklayers, and, indeed, ruin and misery stalking abroad in every direction.—*Poulson's Adv.*

Third District. The Van Buren Congressional Convention of the third District, on Saturday last, nominated John T. H. Worthington, Esq. as their candidate for Congress, we learn, by a majority of one vote. Col. Hugh Ely, Dr J. C. Orrick and James Turner, Esq'rs, have been announced in the same district.—*Balt. Chron.*

Fifth Congressional District. We learn that the Whig Convention which met at New Market, on Saturday, 1st July, nominated Col Anthony Kimmell a candidate for Congress from that District.—*ib.*

Sixth Congressional District.—The Whigs of this District, it is understood, will unite on Joseph J. Merrick, Esq. or William Price, Esq as their candidate for Congress. Francis Thomas is the Van Buren candidate. The enthusiasm felt in this District, particularly in the upper part of it, is beyond example. A letter from Washington County says Mr. Thomas will certainly be beaten three hundred votes in that county.

ib

University of Maryland The appointment of Dr. H. Willis Baxley to the Professorship of Anatomy, has been announced in the American in terms of faint praise. The article was copied into the Patriot and Gazette. It is proper that the public should know, that this appointment was followed immediately by the resignation of all the remaining professors of medicine, including the venerable Dr. Potter, the only survivor of the founders of the university. The very intelligent and respectable students of the Baltimore Infirmary resigned as soon as the news reached them. And several Trustees withdrew from the Board on the announcement of the result. *Balt. Chron.*

Decision as to Jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals of this State have recently decided that the Magistrates Courts established by a late act of Assembly in the several counties of this state, have not exclusive jurisdiction of prosecutions for assault and battery, but only concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts. *Balt Gaz.*

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, July 7.

Flour per bbl.	$9	a9 50
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 60	a1 70
do (American,)	1 45	a1 55
Corn,	94	a 96
Rye	85	a 90
Oats,	10	a 00

Died

In this county on Monday Evening 3d instant, WARE C. POLLITT, Esq. His death was occasioned by lightning.

TO THE WHIG VOTERS OF THE *First* CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

The present crisis in the affairs of the nation is truly alarming. In the midst of profound peace, universal distress pervades this whole country. Instead of the bright and glorious results of the experiment predicted by its author, and insisted on by its advocates, a suspension of specie payments by all of the banks of the country has followed. Instead of the gold which the people were told would fill and jingle in every man's pocket, small checks have been brought forth, and what silver was in circulation is now fast finding its way out.

The people who were tantalized by the false hope of a hard money system, by the operation of the ruinous experiment, and the acts of the last and present administrations of the General Government, are now by bitter experience, realizing the predictions of those who patriotically and manfully opposed the strides to absolute power in defiance of laws, and constitutional barriers.

The next Congress of the United States is looked forward to with intense anxiety by the National Republicans of the whole country; hoping that the calm, wise, firm and unyielding deliberations of the Peoples' Representatives, may cause the Administration to change its course; and that the gloom and distress, both commercial and private, which now overspread the land, may be dispelled by prudent and judicious legislation. It is, therefore, all-important that the Whigs of this Congressional District should continue to preserve union and harmony, and present themselves undivided at the ballot box, on the 26th July (inst.), and give their votes for that Candidate who will maintain their views and principles, the principles of the Whig party throughout the country.

The Convention of Delegates convened at Salisbury on the 8th instant from Somerset, Worcester and Dorchester counties, to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional district, in the next House of Representatives of the United States, have selected SAMUEL J. K. HANDY, Esq. of Somerset county, as a fit person to represent the Whig party of the District, who has accepted the nomination.

Mr Handy is known to the people of the district and the whole State as a firm and unyielding Whig, and one of the Twenty-one Electors who sustained the Constitution of this State, when the perfidious *nineteen* meditated and attempted its overthrow. The scenes of the fall are still fresh in your recollections, and those who are friendly to good order and good government, and opposed to anarchy and confusion, will never forget what they owe to the "*Twenty-one Electors*," who supported the Constitution and supremacy of the Laws when they were attacked by ruthless hands.

We, the undersigned, appointed a committee to address a circular to this district, on behalf of the Convention and ourselves, frankly and freely state to the voters of the district, that in passing by the claims of other individuals by the selection of Mr. Handy, they were actuated by the purest motives, hoping that by this selection, union and concord would prevail throughout the whole Whig party in the district, and the Van Buren party thereby be prevented from gaining the ascendancy.

We therefore earnestly entreat the whole Whig party to unite on Mr. Handy, as the candidate of the party in this district, remembering that "united we stand, divided we fall."

HOLLIDAY HICKS,
GORDON M. HANDY,
JOS. E. MUSE,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
BENJAMIN I. JONES.

10th July, 1837

To the Freemen of the first Congressional District.

We, the undersigned, a majority of the delegates appointed to represent the views of the people, of Somerset County, enter our solemn protest against the proceedings of the Convention at Salisbury, on Saturday, the 8th July.—The object of the Convention was to decide between the candidates before the people, after a careful investigation of their respective claims and qualifications. It was never expected that a fifth man would be brought out. We, therefore protest against the whole proceeding as fraudulent, and in derogation of their rights. We shall never believe until they so decide by their votes on the 26th July, that the freemen of our District will submit to so gross an infraction of their rights, and so palpable a violation of their will; and yield themselves up as submissive slaves into the hands of a faction.

SAMUEL W. JONES
WM. MILES, (of Samuel)
MORRIS H. ADAMS,
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

July 10 1837.

We were told immediately upon our arrival in Salisbury, that there had been a Caucus the night before, and the candidate fixed upon, and bets of high-fal odds were offered that a man who had never been a candidate, and who had not been contemplated by the people would be selected. The result of the mock Convention proved the fact.

S. W. JONES
T. B. ROBERTSON.

AN APPEAL.

TO A MAGNANIMOUS PUBLIC.

When you, my fellow countrymen, sent Delegates to the Convention in Salisbury, you clothed them with authority solely to decide between the candidates then before you. You never, for a moment, dreamed that a *Cabal* regardless of your wishes would have had the hardihood to impose upon you, a candidate whose claims had never been canvassed by yourselves. When the proposition to hold a convention was first started, the author of it, avowed *his object* to be *my exclusion*. He put it into the hands of the Editor—my friends hearing of the plot remonstrated with him, and asked for his authority. He referred them to three members of the bar. One gave his prompt disclaimer, another said he knew nothing of it, and the third, who, it is said and believed, has acted a conspicuous part in this transaction assured me upon *his honour* that he had entertained no such purpose, but that his understanding of it, was to decide between the candidates then before you. I appeal to you, my countrymen, who delight in per secution, injustice, and oppression, shall calmly await your judgement through the ballot box on the 26th of July.

JOHN DENNIS.

July 10 1837.

P. S. Since writing the above I have had a conversation with Mr. W. W. Handy, and he has satisfied me that he has had no agency in this matter, by which dishonor may be imputed to him. J. D.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir,—I have seen in the *Village Herald* a notice, requesting the "Whig voters of Somerset county to meet at the Court House at Princess Anne, on Tuesday, the 4th of July—(*a day of Liberty*) for the purpose of selecting seven persons to meet, in convention, at Salisbury, on Saturday, the 8th of July—a like number from the counties at Worcester and Dorchester."

Now, Sir, I am well acquainted with the *few* political jugglers who originated the whole scheme—and all I ask of them is, whether they would have been willing to have had a meeting at Tyaskin district, where I am known—and I also ask why fix the day, when it is well known we farmers are compelled to be at home—and of course could not have a fair representation? I must, therefore, enter my solemn protest against the whole proceeding, and as an American citizen, shall claim the privilege of still being a Candidate for Congress.

A. DONOHO.

The different Editors in the District will insert the above in their respective papers until the day of election. A. D

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 18, 1837.

ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W. R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan. 1837; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs of W. R. Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837.

John Mitchell Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell,
vs.
Levin Jones, surviving Ex'or of Francis D. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and others; children, heirs at law, and devisees of Francis D. Nelson.

MAY TERM, 1837
In Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered, that the sales as made and reported by Wm. W. Handy, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Tuesday in August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the Town of Princess Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said day. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $5,014 75

ASA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE,
BRICE I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 11 3t

Notice.

The Subscriber is compelled, through necessity, to request most respectfully his friends and customers who have store accounts with him to come forward and pay the same on or before the 30 h inst.

WILLIAM EVANS.

July 11 3t

The subscriber is very thankful for the liberal patronage he has received from the public, and invites a continuance of the same. W. E.

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show [...] county, in the month of November, 1836, at which premiums will be offered and given for the best [...] of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

Wood and Timber LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain if it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of it, both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing; the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are of less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also at what precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a time for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per Acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the smallest tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIRHAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changed.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season, for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS

July 11 7

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Dirharoon's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an *excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will, also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

His prices will be moderate.

July 4 5m

Look at This.

As I wish to remove to the West, I offer my FARM for sale, where I now reside, in Somerset county, three miles east of Princess Anne. There are 500 Acres in the tract, 140 Acres cleared and under a good fence, and well timbered and well watered. Fruits of all kinds; also, a good Brick House, and other necessary buildings complete. The title is indisputable, for which I will take a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and judge for themselves. I will make the payments easy to the purchaser, or I will rent the land for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire of the proprietor, living on the farm.

DANIEL W. GRIFFITH.

July 4 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed at the suit of Henry Kennerly, against Elliott Kirwan, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of said Kirwan, in and to the following property, viz:—two beds and furniture, six Chairs, one large Cupboard, one Cow and Calf, one steer yearling, one yoke of oxen, two Canoes and sail, one pair of Oyster Rakes, one Plough, one harrow, the crop of corn, growing, crop of potatoes, and crop of Oats, now on the ground where said Kirwan lives, the goods and chattles of the said Kirwan. Which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Princess Anne,

On Tuesday 25th July (inst.)

At the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., to satisfy the above writ and cost.

J S CROCKETT Sh'ff

July 4

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Oils and Paints. Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices (at the store house recently occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq.) for cash, lumber grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers. The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note. J. H. STEWART.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

May 23, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of William Riggin, Administrator of George Riggin, of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of George Riggin, late of said county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of Nov, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 23d day of May, A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM RIGGIN,
Adm'r of George Riggin, dec'd.

may 30, 1837

Insolvents' Notice.

The creditors of JOHN LAYFIELD are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 6, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

may 30, 1837

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS W. VEAZEY,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this State, &c on the first Monday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the State, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c.; *And whereas*, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the U. States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor.
Tho. Culbreth, Clerk
of the Council.

June 20 6t

Election Notice.

ON *WEDNESDAY*, 26th day of July next, there will be an ELECTION held in the several Election Districts of Somerset county to elect a Representative to the Congress of the United States.

J. S. CROCKETT,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

June 27

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1 2.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Can.*

Commissioners Sale OF LAND.

By virtue of an order of Somerset county Court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer for public sale, at the Court House door, on TUESDAY, the 25th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the

Real Estate

Of Jacob Kerwan, late of Somerset county, deceased, being part of a Tract of Land called "COVINGTON'S MEADOW and COMFORT'S ADVENTURE," being the same Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Richard Ingersoll, by deed, bearing date the 11th February, 1808, and containing 69 3 4 ACRES, more or less. Also, another part of a Tract of Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Robert Leatherbury, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Rencher, by deed, bearing date 24th February, 1821, called "Covington's Meadows," and containing 28 3 4 ACRES more or less. This property lies on the road leading down Hungary Neck, in Somerset county, and will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

The terms of sale are, $50 cash on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase money in two equal instalments of one and two years, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners to the respective heirs for their respective shares of the purchase money, upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before the commissioners will convey, by good and sufficient deed or deeds all the Right and Estate that the said Jacob Kerwan had to the said Real Estate, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their heirs or assigns.

☞ The widow's dower will not be sold by the commissioners.

W. T. G. Polk,
Joseph Cantwell,
John Leatherbury,
Benjamin Baily,
Thos. D. Jones, } *Commissioners.*

June 27

Bridge Notice.

There will be offered at Puzey's Store in Somerset county, on Saturday, the 22d of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.—A CONTRACT for the purpose of building a *Public Bridge* over Dividing creek, at a place called "Denston's Dams," on the public road from Princess Anne to Snow Hill. The Contract will be offered at Public Sale to the lowest and best bidder. The contractor will be required to give bond with security, to be approved by the Commissioners on the day of sale.

JONES BOUNDS,
LEVIN ATKINSON,
WM. MILES, (of Saml)
TUBMAN LANKFORD, } Com'rs

June 27

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 6th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of Daniel Ballard, Executor of Nicholas Tull, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate o the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nicholas Tull, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Nov, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 6th day of June, A D 1837

DANIEL BALLARD, Ex'r
of Nicholas Tull, decd.

June 13, 1837

Wanted,

A boy about thirteen years old as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business.

JOHN H. KING.

Princess-Anne, May 23, 1837.

Doctor W. L. Jones

Has recommenced the Practice of Medicine—His office may be found in the yard adjoining his residence.

mar 28

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

Association.

Drs. King and Benson

Having associated themselves, in the practice of medicine; would inform the public that they, or one of them, may at all times be found at the residence of the former, (at Kingston) unless attending to the duties of their profession.

ap 18

REMOVAL.

DR. HANDY

Has removed his Office to the room adjoining the one occupied by Edward Long, Esq.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

June 27, 1837

On application of Biddy Willin, (Seal) Adm'x. c w a of Tubman Willin, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admx' give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of adm'n. on the personal estate of Tubman Willin, late of said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 27th day of June A D. 1837,

BIDDY WILLIN, Adm'r
c w a of Tubman Willin deed.

July 4

Attention

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

an 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

For Sale.

A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess-Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made the property will be sold cheap. For Terms apply to C. C. CARROLL.

may 2

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit in their office at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th instant, and every Tuesday thereafter until the sitting of the county court in May next, and every day during the first week of said court, for the purpose of noting changes and transfers of property, and no change will be made after that time.

By order of the Board

ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

Jan 21 O. & S.

Notice

The valuable Tavern Establishment now in possession of J W B Parsons, Esq., in Princess Anne, is now offered to the public for sale, or lease for a term of years. The improvements are valuable and daily progressing. Possession will be delivered the 1st of January next. Terms will be accommodating. Apply to

ZADOCK LONG,
or his Agent and Attorney,
EDWARD LONG.

may 16, 1837

Mr. Callahan,—

You will please announce

CAPT ALEXANDER DONOHO

as a candidate to represent the people of the District composed of Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the U States,

The Cambridge Chronicle and Snow-hill Sentinel will please copy the above.

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

NOAH RIDER, ESQ.

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorized to announce

ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, je 27 tf

We are authorized to announce

LAMBERT W. HYLAND, ESQ.

as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 27

We are authorised to announce

Rob't. L. Miles, Esq.

as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

je 20

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Your's &c.

C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY

And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well to patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. } *Somerset.*

Col. R. Stewart,
Teagle Townsend,
R. Bivans,
Dr. Gillis, } *Worcester.*

Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.
Dr. Wm. Jackson,
Wm. H. Yates,
Mr. Alfred Lewis, } *Dorchester.*

Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.
Jno. Polk,
C. Ross, } *Sussex county, Delaware.*

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED,...That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 13t

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites for good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern-stand.

He tankes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at this

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞ Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't,
BENJAMIN J. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,
THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 30, 1837. }

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair. T. G D.

☞ N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from he Steamboat.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 537. **TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1837.** **Vol. 3—No. 8.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summary Hints to those who use Copper Vessels for culinary Purposes.—In domestic economy, the necessity of keeping copper vessels always clean is generally acknowledged; but it may not perhaps be so generally known, that fat and oily substances, and vegetable acids, do not attack copper while *hot*; and, therefore, that if no liquid be ever suffered to grow *cold* in copper vessels, those utensils may be used for every culinary purpose, with perfect safety.

Dr. Johnston relates the shocking case of three men who died, after excruciating sufferings, in consequence of eating some victuals prepared in an unclean copper vessel. Thirty-three other men became ill, and were put upon the sick list, at the same time, and from the same cause.

Dr. Percival gives an account of a young lady who amused herself, while her hair was dressing, with eating samphire pickle impregnated with copper. She soon complained of pain in the stomach, and in five days vomiting commenced, which was incessant for two days. After this her stomach became prodigiously distended; and in nine days after eating the pickle, death relieved her from her sufferings.

To prevent Lamps from being pernicious to Asthmatic Persons, or others, liable to Complaints of the Chest.—Let a sponge, three or four inches in diameter, be moistened with pure water, and in that state be suspended by a string or wire, exactly over the flame of the lamp, at the distance of a few inches; this substance will absorb all the smoke emitted during the evening, or night, after which it should be rinsed in warm water, by which means it will be again rendered fit for use.

To make economical Wicks for Lamps.—When using a lamp with a flat wick, if you take a piece of clean cotton stocking, it will answer the purpose as well as the cotton wicks which are sold in the shops.

To make Portable Balls for removing Spots from Clothes in general.—Take fuller's-earth perfectly dried, so that it crumbles into powder, moisten it with the clear juice of lemons, and add a small quantity of pure pearl ashes; then work and knead the whole carefully together, till it acquires the consistence of a thick elastic paste; form it into convenient small balls, and expose them to the heat of the sun, in which they ought to be completely dried. In this state they are fit for use in the manner following:—First, moisten the spot on your clothes with water, then rub it with the ball just described, and suffer it again to dry in the sun, after having washed the spot with pure water, it will entirely disappear.

The fumes of Brimstone useful in removing Spots or Stains in Linen, &c.—If a red rose be held in the fumes of a brimstone-match, the colour will soon begin to change, and, at length, the flower will become white. By the same process, fruit-stains or iron-moulds may be removed from linen or cotton cloths, if the spots be previously moistened with water. With iron-moulds, weak muriatic acid is preferable, assisted by heat; as by laying the cloth on a tea-pot or kettle, filled with boiling water.

To remove Spots of Grease from paper.—Take an equal quantity of roach alum, burnt, and flour of brimstone, finely powdered together; wet the paper a little and put a small quantity of the powder on the place, rubbing, it gently with your finger, and the spot will disappear.

Expeditious Method of taking out Stains from Scarlet, or Velvet of any other Colour.—Take soap wort, bruise it, strain out its juices, and add to it a small quantity of black soap. Wash the stain with this liquor, suffering it to dry between whiles, and by this method the spots will in a day or two entirely disappear.

To take Spots effectually out of Silk, Linen, or Woollen.—Spirits of Turpentine, twelve drops, and the same quantity of spirits of wine; grind these with an ounce of pipe-maker's clay, and rub the spots therewith. You are to wet the composition when you do either silk, linen, or woollen with it; let it remain till dry, then rub it off, and the spot or spots will disappear.

True spirits of salts, diluted with water, will remove iron-moulds from linen; and sal-amoniac, with lime, will take out the stains of wine.

To take the Stains or Grease from Woollen or Silk.—Three ounces of spirits of wine, three ounces of French chalk, powdered, and five ounces of pipe-clay. Mix the above ingredients, and make them up in rolls about the length of a finger, and you will find a never-failing remedy for removing grease from woollen or silken goods.

N. B.—It is to be applied by rubbing on the spot either dry or wet, and afterwards brushing the place

Easy and safe Method of discharging Grease Spots from Woollen Cloths.—Fullers earth, or tobacco pipe-clay, being put wet on an oil spot, absorbs the oil as the water evaporates, and leaves the vegetable or animal fibres of cloth clean, on being beaten or brushed out. When the spot is occasioned by tallow or wax it is necessary to heat the part cautiously by an iron or the fire, while the cloth is drying. In some kinds of goods, blotting paper, bran, or raw starch, may be used with advantage.

To take out Spots of Ink.—As soon as the accident happens, wet the place with juice of sorrel or lemon, or with vinegar, and the best hard white soap.

To make and presere Yeast.—*To make it.*—Boil a handful of hops in three pints of water, three or four minutes. The water must boil when the hops are put in. Strain the liquor, and then thicken it with flour to the consistence of starch. Let it stand till it is about milk warm, and put it to rise; then add about a teacupful of yeast, and let it work.

To preserve it.—After the yeast has risen sufficiently, add as much of white Indian corn (yellow will do) as will make it stiff enough to be rolled thin. Then, immediately, and before it rises a second time, roll it, and with a teacup or wine glass, cut it into cakes, and dry them in the shade, in an airy room, or in any other good place. Turn them three or four times a day. After they are quite dry put them into a basket or bag, and keep them aired, and free them from moisture. One of these cakes soaked about fifteen minutes in cold water, will be sufficient for two good sized loaves.

HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILDS.

In these times, when mighty merchants can be brought for sixpence, and Banks are, as Young says of another subject, but mere

Broken reeds on whose sharp points
The people BLEED, and their hopes expire,

it is refreshing to contemplate any instance of pecuniary stability in the world, or even out of it.

That wonderful brotherhood known as the House of Rothschilds, have been purse bearers to all Europe for the fifth of a century, and are now considered absolutely beyond the reach of any untoward tide in human affairs; having a foundation at least as secure as the dynasties which they may be said to sustain. As an instance of what can be achieved by genius and industry, they are as extraordinary in their career, as Napoleon was in his.

The father of the present firm was born in Frankfort, Germany, about 1740, and was early left a pennyless orphan. His activity, talents and amiability, however, secured to him many friends, through whose means he was enabled to acquire a respectable education, and, at a proper age, a clerkship in a celebrated banking house in Hanover. It was by his assiduity and economy while in this situation that he laid the foundation of his subsequent splendid fortune, and the present monetary potency of his sons.

His introduction to the favor of princes was through the influence of the Landgrave of Hesse; having in 1810 performed the very important service of rescuing the entire fortune of that prince from the rapacity of the French soldiery. About the same time he furnished ten millions of florins to the king of Denmark, he being the first crowned head that vouched to become his debtor in the way of a heavy loan.

About 1820 the elder Rothschild died, leaving his five sons, Amshel, Solomon Nathan, Charles, and Jacob, to prosecute the stupendous operation upon which he in connection with them had entered.

From that time to the present, it is supposed the amount which has passed through their hands, is fully equal to the whole specie circulation in the known world. The magnitude of the disbursements may be conjectured from the following memoranda of their loans during a comparatively short period. One million of francs to England, 240 millions to Naples, 400 millions to France, 500 millions to Austria, 220 millions to Prussia, 120 to Brazil, together with an immense amount in smaller sums to the inferior courts of Germany.

These munificent accommodations to the various European powers, have procured for the illustrious brothers, titles, honors, decorations, &c. without numbers which, however, they seldom make use of insomuch as the fame of their great wealth secures to them at all times and every where all the obsequiousness and adulation mortals can desire.—Though it is to be recorded to their honor that there is no affectation of great importance, no ostentation of money, apparent in their deportment unassuming manners, inflexible integrity, being the characteristics of every one.

The chief secret of the unparralled success of those brothers, is the harmony with which they unite in every transaction Though residing in different and distant cities, no contract of moment is entered upon without the judgement of each being first passed upon it, and the concurrence of the whole obtained; and when the negociation is so determined, each takes his part in fulfilling its stipulations, with such promptitude and energy, and with such certainty, that "as sure as the Rothschilds," has become a proverb or phrase of assurance, among European tradesmen of all degrees.

Amshel or Anselm, the oldest of the five, was born in 1773, and resides at Frankfort, upon the Maine, his house being considered a sort of nucleus, or head quarters, where all assemble to discuss any important proposition.

The second brother, Solomon, resides alternately at Berlin and Vienna, though the latter is the principal place of his abode.

Charles, the fourth brother, born 1778, is established at Naples. The youngest, Jacob, lives at Paris, and has a family by the daughter of a second brother. Nathan, the third brother, and best known on this side of the Atlantic, on account of his more immediate connection with American mercantile matters, resided, up to the period of his demise, which occurred recently, in London.

The four surviving members of this remarkable family are looked to, at the present crisis, as the chief arbiters of many destinies. By their immediate command of vast capital they can sustain the integrity of governments; and by the millions which they hold on matured obligations, they can, if disposed, bring ruin upon the trade of nations. But as far as we have learned, they have made great exertions and sacrifices to relieve the present universal pressure.

WIFE OF SEVEN HUSBANDS.

When about a couple of miles from Mussoori, (Hindostan,) I overtook a young *Paharri* damsel, driving cows; my attention was caught by her graceful figure, and her highly picturesque costume. Her hair was gathered into a knot upon the crown of her head, and thence fell in the fashion of a horse's tail down her back—across her shoulders a bright red scarf was loosely thrown, and from her waist a short grey petticoat descended to her knees—below which a finely rounded leg and well turned ancle gave a finish to the figure, and formed by no means its least attraction. As I passed the girl, instead of screening her face from observation, as do the modest females of the plains, looked innocently up in my face exclaiming, 'do not drive my cows, I pray you, sir, for they may scramble off the road, and then I shall have much labor in collecting them again.' I was surprised at the freedom and simplicity of the damsel's address, and more so at her countenance and sparkling eye, the *Paharris* being characterized by the broad cheek bone and small twinkling eye of the Chinese. "Well pretty lass," I replied, "you must let me amuse myself by talking to you as far as our journeys may be upon the same road.—"Very well, sir; but what can a *Feringhi Sahib* have to say to a poor girl of the mountains?"

'Why, you see, I am a stranger in these parts, and wish to pick up information respecting your beautiful country. Young and heartless as you appear to be, you will be able to tell me much of which, though a traveller through many countries I am yet in ignorance.'

'Alas! sir, replied she, 'is it for an infant to instruct its parents,' or for the young kid to direct the steps of the goat? I am but a child in knowledge, and do you bid me show you what our wise men call their own. Shall I tell you of my cows, or of the butterflies which sport over the flowers, or of the eagles sailing aloft yonder?'

'Yes, even there you could tell me much which I do not know. But have you no family or home to talk to me about?—There I cannot enter, and can only learn by hear say. Are you married?'

'Married! certainly I am married, and have seven husbands, the finest men in the village; but I cannot say they are such straight fellows as the servants who follow you gentlemen from the plains.'

'Seven husbands, did you say? What, all your own? Or did I misunderstand you?'

'Ay! truly, seven husbands; what else could I say? We are not like the unfortunate women of the plains, who, it is said have but one man, good or bad, belonging to them. But I am wrong to say seven; I have only six now: one of them I discharged yesterday, he was an idle, useless fellow, with only one eye and a crooked back.'

'What! do you send them away if they have any defects, or if you do not love them?'

'Certainly, or if a man should be idle or poor, a woman could not be expected to keep him when she might have fifty better. Go your way sir; my cows go up this turning to the right.'

'But tell me before you go, my pretty girl, if all the women in your villages are so fortunate as yourself in the number of their husbands; and if it be usual with them to turn their good men off with as little ceremony as you appear to have done?'

'Why?' said the woman, 'all my sisters are not considered so handsome as I am; but some have two husbands; some have three or four; few are so poor as to have only one.'

'And would you have more than seven, if you could find them to please you?'

'No, if I have more than seven, it is impossible they should be all good. Seven is a happy number.'

'Then I suppose you will get another to supply the place of the seventh you discharged yesterday!'

'When I find one whom I can love.'

'But do not your husbands quarrel? Are they not given to jealousy one towards the other?'

'No; why should they? Are they not treated according to their deserts?'

'Have you any children?'

'The girl drew her red scarf over her face, and turning abruptly away, followed her cows.

THE VILLAGE BELLE.

Doubtless many a pretty Miss expects in this story, to read a career of glorious conquests; and her blue eyes brighten, and her little heart beats quicker at the thought of being, one day, the heroine herself of some legendary proser, and of having her own victories recorded. Well, the desire to be loved may reign in an amiable bosom, may possess a kind and virtuous heart. But power is dangerous, there are so many temptations to its abuse. These things I would have my fair readers remember as they go along with me; and it may be, we shall be the wiser, and therefore better, before we part.

If ever you come to Alsbury, you will see a sweet little cottage in the meadows towards the river valley, half hid away amid a cluster of black alders, with its white chimney, and snowy palings, peeping through the foliage, and they will tell you that Annette Morton once lived there, for all the villagers remember her. It was one of those terrestrial paradises which the sick heart, disgusted with the wrongs of men, so often pictures to itself—so often longs for. And she, oh, she, was a beautiful creature, my heart, even now, beats quicker as her image rises before me.

She was a gay, lively girl, with the polish of a summer in the city, and a good education; and whatever her talents might have been, she at least possessed the power of pleasing—the art of winning hearts in a most copious measure. I never could divine exactly how she did it; but there was a free, frank, friendly air about her that inspired confidence; and gifted thus, at all points, she played a most masterly game among the village beaux. Every body was glad to gallant her—was emulous which should pay her the most attention; and every gentleman in the village who could afford to spruce up a little, once in twenty-four hours, paid her an afternoon or evening's visit.

It would have been amusing to one who went as a mere spectator, to have attended an evening levee at the Alder Cottage—amusing to see the address practised by the complimentors for her smiles, in electing some distinguished mark of her favor. They gathered round her in the little parlor; and if she spoke, it was a strife as to who should most approve what she said; if she dropped her handkerchief two or three hands came in contact in the united effort to restore it to her; and if she walked, they were happy who got by her side, and all the rest were miserable. There were to be seen every variety of countenance, and every description of temper; and such a spectator might have been edified, though the principal impression made upon his mind would have been that courting, under such circumstances, was a most particular foolish kind of business.

But Annette sang, 'the moon had climbed the highest hill,' and told boarding school stories; and talked eloquently about love and poetry, music and painting; was witty, sentimental, and good natured; was invincible, always, absolutely always the conqueror. The young ladies of the village saw themselves undeservedly deserted; looked month after month on the success of their general rival; and prayed, probably, if young ladies ever pray about such matters, that Annette might speedily make her choice among her worshippers, and leave them the remainder. It was a forlorn hope—she intended to do no such thing. She was the village belle—and the village belle she meant to be.

It so happens, however, that great beauties, like all other great folks, who have to take their common chances in with fortune, sometimes in the end out wit themselves. In process of time, one and another, and again another wedding took place in the village; the girls, whose names were seldom spoken—whose modest pretensions and retired habits were perfectly eclipsed by the brilliancy of the reigning star—secured their favorites, were wooed and won, and married, and Annette still coquetted with all, and was still admired by all.

How many good offers she rejected or slighted, were only recorded in her own memory. "Hope deferred, maketh the heart sick." Those who were sincere in their addresses, one after another, were rejected or put off, and fell into some easier road to matrimony. She was at length left with her courtiers as heartless, in love matters, as herself, who sought her company because it was agreeable; flirted with her because she was the belle.

But time rolled on; and the grass at length began to grow in the path that led over the meadows to the cottage. Annette became alarmed at these symptoms, and seizing the last chance that was left, engaged herself to her only remaining beau. He was, at the time, about going to spend a season in the city. They were to be married on his return. She accepted him, not because she thought him the best of all her suitors, but because he was the only one left, and had always held himself at her service. Her part of the play was ended; she became domestic, sedate, and studied housewifery.

The time finally arrived—her old beau came back to the village, and in a day or two strolled over to the cottage with his pipe, in appearance an antiquated man.—But he said nothing about matrimony.—Annette at last took the liberty of reminding him of his engagement. He stared.—'Indeed, madam, you surprise me.'

'Surprise you, why sir?'

'Because,' said he, 'I never dreamed that you could be serious in such a thing as a matrimonial engagement, and, meeting with a good opportunity, I got married before I left the city.'

Fortune had finished the game, and Annette was left to pay the forfeit. She never married; because she never had another chance. And her's is but the history common to hundreds of fair ladies, who, trifling with the power that beauty gives them over the minds of men, sacrifice every thing at the shrine of ambition, and aim only to enjoy the title and triumph that lights for a little while the sphere of the village belle.

Swift's Wonder or Wonders.—Some of our readers have probably met with a whimsical article in Swift's works, entitled "The Wonder of all the Wonders that the World ever Wondered at," being an announcement of the performances of the famous artist, John Emanuel Schoitz from whose feats of legerdemain, &c. we select a few specimens.

"He lets any gentleman charge a blunderbuss with gunpowder and twelve leaden bullets, which blunderbuss the artist discharges full in the face of the said company without the least hurt—the bullets sticking in the walls behind them.

"He takes any gentleman's own sword and runs it through the said gentleman's body, so that the point appears bloody at the back to all the spectators,—then he takes out the sword, wipes it clean, and returns it to the owner, who receives no manner of hurt.

"He will heat a bar of iron red hot, and thrust it into a barrel of gunpowder, before all the company, and yet it shall not take fire.

"He takes a pot of scalding oil, and throws it by great ladlefuls directly at the ladies, without spoiling their clothes or burning their skins.

"He likewise draws the teeth of half a dozen gentlemen, mixes and jumbles them in a hat, gives any person leave to blindfold him, returns to each his own, and fixes them as firm as ever.

"He takes any person of quality's child, from two years old to six, and lets the child's own father or mother take hold of a pike; then the artist takes the child in his arms and tosses it upon the point of the pike, where it sticks, to the great satisfaction of all spectators, and is then taken off without so much as a hole in his coat.

"With many other performances of art too tedious here to mention."

BEAUTY.—"The following is an extract from Bowen's Address before the Boston Phrenological Society, and contains a beautiful idea, on a beautiful subject, beautifully expressed.

"Most heartily do I agree with the sage who said, with a sigh, 'Wise philosophers may argue, and plain men may deny; but beauty will find its way to the human heart.' And it should be so, for so hath the Creator wisely and kindly ordained it. He hath vouchsafed to man the faculty of perceiving beauty. He hath made the perception a source of delight to him, and he hath filled the earth, the sea, and the skies, with beautiful objects, in which he may [illegible]

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, JULY 18

New Orleans, July 3.

FROM MEXICO.

The following decree, both in a commercial and political point of view, is calculated to elicit considerable attention.

Tampico, 21st June, 1837.

"COL. LOUIS GONZAGA VIEYRA,
Governor of the Department of Mexico.

From the Department of State for exterior relations, the following decree has been communicated to me.

The President of the Mexican Republic to its Inhabitants. Know ye that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

Art. 1st. The Government is hereby authorized to compromise the claim which the Government of the United States has instituted, or may hereafter institute, and those in which they cannot agree may be submitted to the decision of a friendly power, the United States of America agreeing thereto.

Art. 2d. The Government is further hereby authorized, that in case the United States of America should refuse, or not give in a stated time, satisfaction which on our part we have a right to demand according to the treaty, or in case the open aggressions should continue, which have been commenced, to close our ports to the commerce of said nation, to prohibit the introduction and the use of its manufactures, to point out a period to consume or export those already in the country, and to adopt all the necessary means to effect said measures and the safety of the Republic.

MICHAEL VALENTIN, President.
TIRSO VICJO, Representative and Sec'y
RAFAEL MONTALVO, Rep and Sec'y.

Therefore, I command the same to be printed, published, promulgated and duly complied with.

Government Palace at Mexico, 20th May, 1837.

ANASTASIO BUSTAMENTE.

To Don Louis Gonzaga, Cuevas.

Which I communicate to your Excellency for your information and guidance.

God and Liberty, Mexico, 20th May 1837

To his Excellency the Governor of the Department of Mexico.

And for the information of all, I command the same to be published as a law in this Metropolis, and in all the cities, towns and villages of this Department, and to be circulated to all whom it may concern.

LOUIS GONZAO VIEYRA,
SICT. GABRIEL SAGASETA, Sec'y.

Notwithstanding the above decree issued by the Government, it is my opinion that all the difficulties existing between the two nations will be amicably adjusted by negotiations.

To Mr. Kidd, Merchants Exchange, New Orleans.

P. S. The Conducta with specie has not arrived from the interior but is expected soon. I believe all is tranquil throughout the Republic. It is believed there that Com. Dallas has passed this place on his way to Vera Cruz.

FROM MEXICO.—A letter from Mexico, under date of the 5th ult. addressed to a gentleman of New Orleans, which we find in the last Bulletin, gives a very gloomy picture of the existing state of affairs in that changeful republic. The letter states that a "battle was fought on the 26th May, (of which we have had previous accounts) between the government troops and the revolutionary party at San Luis; the latter were defeated, and their chief, Gen. Moctezuma killed. He was however taken by surprise, while foraging his cavalry. Attacked with a large body of cavalry and infantry, before he had time to parade and form his troops—the troops from Metamoras had not arrived. I hear that Government have sent orders to have all the prisoners shot—this was the most alarming insurrection that has occurred for some time, and threatened the overthrow of the government. It is supposed by some persons, that the master spirit of these popular excitements, is the hero of Tampico, San Jacinto, &c. (Santa Ana) who appears quiet at Mana de Clova.'

The writer considers it of little importance which party is in power, in Mexico, as it is but a system of legalized robbing by all the antharities, so long as they can retain power. It is thus that Santa Ana amassed his millions; and the same profitable plan will doubtless be pursued by his successors in authority.

It was expected that Bustamente would head the next army of invasion against Texas, in person—that he would reconquer the territory, and *sell it to England!*

The letter gives the following as the present product of the Mexican mines:

Zacetecas,	$6,000,000
Guanajuato,	2,000,000
San Luis Potosi,	500,000
Guadalajara,	600,000
Mexico,	1,000,000
Durango, &c.	1,000,000
	11,100,000
Add bars and silver exported secretly,	1,000,000
	$12,100,000

Exports last year, and two or three millions of other articles.

The imports about the same amount, half of which is smuggled in by bribes to the authorities.

The heirs of Texas volunteers, who fell at Goliad and Elugio in 1834 - 36 are entitled to the following—

For a married Man.

One League and Lebor	4321 acres
By decree,	640
Bounty,	520
	—5581

For a single Man.

Head Right,	1477 acres
By decree,	640
Bounty,	320

R. S. WYATT.

Huntsville, Ala. 15, 1837.

MORE SHUFFLING.—We were yesterday shewn a note of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, a deposite bank, of which the following is a copy—

"*Philadelphia, July* 5.

The GIRARD BANK in the city of Philadelphia will receive this certificate as FIVE DOLLARS on deposite or in payment of debts due to the institution.

JAMES SCHOTT, Pres't.

Wm. D. Lewis, Cashier."

This certificate, it will be perceived, does away entirely with the usual "promise to pay." What does it mean? Has the Government a hand in i.? Do they wish the deposite banks to throw out this worse than trash to take the place of the *bona fide* promises to pay, and then come forward and boast of specie-paying banks, when, in fact, their banks issue nothing for which they can be compelled to render an equivalent? There is more in this than meets the eye.—Will the Globe, which appears to be the head of the financiering operations of the country, condescend to enlighten us.

Balt Chron.

THE HARD MONEY CURRENCY.

The Corporation of Baltimore have directed a further issue of $350,000 in small notes, in addition to $100,000 already issued, making nearly half a million of dollars, in a *kind* of promissory notes, now substituted for the silver change which heretofore circulated. These are issued from a source which every one knows not to have, and which do not even pretend to have, any specie in vault wherewith to redeem the same. This is for a single city, and *for the present* only; besides which, the Canal Company have, and the Rail Road Company are advised to issue also—Frederick and Elk Ridge, and Westminster, have each their issues. Annapolis is just following suit—$5000 in the '*better currency*,' is about to substitute the 'change' here. Such a 'change.' 'Huzza for 'Experiments,' and *down* with *credit* and the *banks*.' Excellent Administrations, most wise Executives, the people are blessed with. It is for the voters to say how long these things are to be endured. The remedy lies at the bottom of the *ballot-box*, and the election takes place on the 26th inst. If the people really like this glorious 'better currency,' why all they have to do is, to vote and keep in power the men who have blessed us with it; at the very moment they were promising us a 'better currency'—a *hard money* currency. *Hard* money it is, verily.—*Annapolis Rep.*

The Eastern Argus says that a man can't begin to get into the best society in Middletown, Connecticut, unless he has failed three times, and the last time for over $50,000.

According to a return made to the Legislature of the condition of the banks in New Hampshire, the amount of capital paid in $2,839,508; bills in circulation, $662,952; deposites, $1, 147, 373. The amount of debts due to the banks, $4,-829, 562; of specie, and deposites in other banks for the redemption of bills $790,175.

The Eastport Sentinel says, that scarcity of provisions in that quarter is severely felt—many families are in a state bordering on starvation, and have been compelled to dig seed potatoes from the ground to sustain life! We hope they have not been cutting up their farms in building lots.

The difference between the sales of public lands at one small office—that of Kalamazoo, Michigan—in the first five months of 1836, and the corresponding months of the present year, is 747,000.

The Crops.—The Albany Argus has published nearly two colums of extracts from different papers throughout the Union, embracing some from almost every State, all of which concur in anticipating a most abundant harvest.

Up to this time the revenue produced by the Express Mail, above its expenses exceeds one hundred thousand dollars!

FROM THE SOUTH.—A slip from the Norfolk Beacon says—The Georgia, Capt, Rollins, arrived on Saturday evening from Charleston, brings us the papers of that city to Friday from which we extract the latest Florida intelligence. Matters wear a troublesome aspect, and from the severity of the season upon those unaccustomed to the heats of the sun, very little good may be anticipated for some time. Trade was looking up in New Orleans.

The citizens of Charleston are pestered, like ourselves, for small change, and are devising numerous remedies for the case.

It was rumored at Havana, that Gov. Tacon had been recalled by the Spanish government from Cuba. The ground of the removal of such an efficient officer, is notstated. His departure will sound jubilee for pirates, ruffians, and scoundrels of all descriptions.

We learn from a gentleman from Apalachicola, which place he left 26th June, that a vessel had arrived there on the day previous from Tampa Bay, the captain of which reported that the Indians had murdered a number of persons in that vicinity.

FROM FLORIDA.—By the schr. *Pally*, Capt. Williams arrived yesterday, we have received the Jacksonville *Courier* of the 29th ult. from which we copy the following paragraphs:

Day before yesterday, Mr. Kingsley's negroes passed here from Drayton Island, which they had abandoned because the Indians made their appearance on the Island. The Negroes stated they saw Indians, and saw large fires in various directions.

It is reported that the mail rider was stopped at the river Styx, by Indians—that they told him to carry "his news" back; that no more should go through their county.

General Jesup has for some days been expected to arrive at Black Creek, and possibly he is there now but we have not yet heard of his arrival.

It is also reported, how true we cannot say, that the Indians have burned the Government buildings at Volusia.

SMALL NOTES.

We have not in our day seen the Democratic party so perplexed and annoyed by any subject as that of small notes. The leaders ardently desired the adoption of the measure; but they wished to throw the responsibility on the Whigs. Their promises to the public, to abolish all notes under $20 were too recent, and fresh in the recollection of the people, openly to authorise the emission of 1 dollar bills. But if the Whigs, aided by some 20 *fishy* Democrats, would have passed the bill, it would have been excellent well. The party then would have profitted by the relief extended, and at the same time would have charged the Whigs with having flooded the country with small notes.

The vacillations of the party, one day sustaining the bill and the next opposing it, denoted their perturbed and uneasy condition. But if the people violate the law—if "shin plasters," become the common currency of the land, the responsibility rests, where it should, upon the dominant party.—*Whig.*

GEMS FROM POPULAR AUTHORS.

Is there not a voice in the eyes as intelligible and powerful as speech? Methinks neither with looks nor words should a maiden woo a lover. The rose invites not him that is without to enter and pluck it from its stem, neither when he approaches who has permission from the master of the garden, does its bloom heighten or its fragrance increase to entice him.

There are few whose fate has been so desolate that one clear day has not, at some time, shone through and brightened their existence. Oh, it is like being in a boat upon a Summer sea! Every circumstance of joy dances round us like the ripple of the waves in the morning sun. Heaven seems to smile upon us like the clear blue sky, and the breath of time wafts us gently, but swiftly, on our course; while hope points onwards to the far faint line of the horizon, and tells us of a bright and golden shore beyond.—*James*

A man who wishes to make any thing, of travelling ought to put all his prejudices in the lumber room before he sets out, and, if he finds them musty when he comes back, so much the better. On the road they are the most inconvenient part of his baggage never useful, and always in the way.

There is no such thing as time. It is but space occupied by incident. It is the same to eternity as matter is to infinate space—a portion of the immense occupied by something within the sphere of mortal sense. We ought not to calculate our age by the passing of years, but by the passing of feelings and events. It is what we have done and what we have suffered makes us old.—*James.*

Of great power is prayer. It opens the gates of paradise. It brings peace from its high mansion to dwell in the hearts of the unfortunate. I strengthens, it soothes, it blesses. Mourner be glad—murmurer be still! There is a heaven replete with joy and blessings; there is a hand which from that high storehouse scatters them abundantly upon the earth. If they descend not at once upon your heads, be patient, be resigned. Even in the darkest hour, when hope seems farthest distant, light and relief may be most nigh.—*Giafar al Barmaki.*

Many there are in this world, who, when sorrow is present or danger threatens them, fly to heaven for aid, for which they look elsewhere in vain. Yet when the wo or the peril is past, they cast aside the staff of their support and the shield of their defence. Ingrates and improvident are they; they retain not in their hearts the memory of kindness, and forget that ills crowd thick upon the path of life; that danger past should be as a beacon to, warn us of its future approach, and direct us to a shelter.—*Ibid.*

Certain it is, that the purer the religion, the less it is connected with external appearances; but so litle have we the power of abstracting our ideas from the immediate matter of our senses, that there are few who have not, at some time felt, that a great degree of solemnity in all which surrounds us, is absolutely necessary, when we would turn the whole current of our devotion. Pomp and show, and stage effect, are beneath the dignity of religion; but when under a dispensation which guides the heart and its feelings, as well as the body and its actions, the creature kneels to adore its creator, the solemnity of every object around can never be too great for such an awful occasion.—*Jame.*

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, July 7.

Flour per bll.	$9	a9 50
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 60	a1 70
do (American,)	1 45	a1 55
Corn,	94	a 96
Rye	85	a 90
Oats,	50	a 00

Died

In this place, on Thursday last, in the 22d year of his age, after a short illness, in which he manifested great patience and resignation, Mr. Thomas B. Bedsworth, originally of this county, but lately of the city of Baltimore.

In the relation of a son he was tender and dutiful, as a brother affectionate; as a friend sincere and devoted; and to those who lament the loss of him, it is a consolation to have reason to believe that his end was peace.

COMMUNICATED,

Mr. Editor—Why is it that the proceedings of the Convention at Sailsbury have not been published? It is usual I believe to publish the proceedings of such bodies. Why was it when a motion was made to publish them that a delegate from Dorchester opposed the motion and the Convention refused to have them published? But if I am correctly informed this was not the only unparliamentary proceeding. The very first motion after the Convention was organized was made by a gentleman from Dorchester to this effect—that each member of the convention pledge himself to support the nominee whoever he might be, which although carried was protested against as unusual and unparliamentary. It is usual to put such a motion after the nomination, and not till then. Again, I have understood that when Mr. Dennis was put in nomination by one of the Somerset delegation another gentleman from Dorchester submitted a motion to the effect that any gentleman nominating a candidate should pledge himself that the candidate nominated by him should abide the decision of the convention, which was also protested against. Why this solicitude to get *all* the members of the convention pledged to abide its decision, right or wrong? Do not all these facts prove conclusively that the whole matter was previously arranged? And that the majority knew that their selection would be an unpopular one. To my mind, Mr. Editor, the inference is irresistible that the candidate had been previously selected in CAUCUS by intrigueing and designing politicians.

A WHIG.

July 17, 1837.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to me, for Store dealing on book account or note of hand, due from six to twelve months, will please to call without delay and settle the same. Very respectfully,

LITTLETON LONG.

July 18, 1837.

We are authorized to announce

DR. RICHARD LEMMON.

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 18 1837

Notice.

The subscriber being constituted by the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, Trustee to execute the will of Ballard Reid, dec. with reference to the fund designated by said will, as intended for the support of Robert Reid and family, hereby notifies the public, that in pursuance of the trust reposed in him by said Court, he will pay no claim or demands whatever, present or future, against Robert Reid, which are not assumed by him as Trustee, or by his agent or agents duly constituted in writing. The Trustee deems it important to inform the public, that the fund set apart in his hands shall not be subject to any demands against Robert Reid, unless the same are duly assumed by him in the name mentioned.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Trustee.

July 18 — 3t

For Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale, and if not sold on or before the last day of September, it will be for rent the ensuing year. It would suit a Physician or Merchant. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber.

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 18 — tf

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditona Exponas, issued by Wm. Whayland, one of the justice of the peace of Somerset County, and to me directed at the suit of George Price, use of Charles Jones, use of John Leatherbury, against Samuel Hayman, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, part of a tract of Land called Wolf pit ridge, containing 20 acres more or less, as the property of said Hayman, which I shall proceed to at William & John Gunbys Store, in Forktown on THURSDAY the 10th day of August next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

ARTHUR LANKFORD, Constable.

July 18

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 11th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of Henry Milbourne, Executor of Levitha Milbourne, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy — Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Levitha Milbourne, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Nov, 1837 they mey otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of July, A D 1837

HENRY MILBOURNE Ex'r
of Levitha Milbourne decd.

July 18 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

July 18, 1837

On application of William W. Maddux, (Seal) Adm'x. of Ezekiel Bell, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admx. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy — test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance withthe above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ezekiel Bell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM W. MADDUX, Adm'r
of Ezekiel Bell, decd.

July 17 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servants,

THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess-Anne, Somerset co. }
January 3d, 1837. }

N. B.—As soon as the weather will permit his house will undergo a thorough repair.

T. G. D.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 18 1837.

The lateness of the hour on Monday at which we received the following communications, and the consequent hurry with which the paper has been put to press, must apologise for any inaccuracies which may appear in this morning's impression.

To ensure attention all communications for the paper must, hereafter, be handed to us on Friday or Saturday.

Communications.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PRINCESS-ANNE, June 17th 1837.

My Dear Sir:

I should have written to you a day or two earlier, but delayed it in consequence of not being able to see as many of our friends as was desirable. Some agree with us, that the adoption of the course proposed is the only and best mode of adjusting the matter, whilst others apprehend danger and difficulty such as we encountered in this County two years ago from the cry of *caucus;* and some shake their heads in distrust, and say that they have experienced such bitter lessons from the manœuvering and unfair dealing in such meetings, that the proposition carries suspicion with it. To the first I have replied that the same rule does not apply to a district as to a county, and that though some might be disaffected from such a cry was raised at the period above mentioned, our opponents could not have so good a chance of success, as they would have, should as many of our party as are now out continue in the field, and that even admitting that no immediate injury accrued to the party there was great danger of ultimate injury either in the elections this fall or the next, by getting us divided into small factions. Many letters have been written. I am told to Worcester by the Van Buren men of this county. Their import I know not, but there is evidently some movement amongst them, either to bring out a candidate themselves or to unite upon some one of our men. To the second I have said that I thought their suspicions in the present instance, were wholly unfounded, as I did not believe that those with whom I had conversed, were capable of entering into so miserable a plot. And that from the fairness and candor with which the proposition was made, I felt assured that the Convention, when assembled, would weigh the qualifications and claims of the *respective candidates*, and decide impartially between *them*, the only object being harmony and concert of action in our ranks, the direct reverse of which would necessarily flow from *fraud* or *injustice*. I have seen some of our active friends from Worcester, and they coincide with us, that such an arrangement is the only and best alternative. I shall endeavor to surmount the fears and allay the suspicions of our friends here, and get them to call a meeting at as early a day as practicable. The only thing I regret is, that those gentlemen had not offered earlier, as there would have been less confusion, and a more satisfactory arrangement could we have had more time at our disposal. As it is, time urges. You can make whatever use of this letter you may please. Very truly, your friend,

JOHN DENNIS.

To WM. W. ECCLESTON, Cambridge

This is the letter to which allusion has been made by my opponents. Why do they not produce the letter, when called on? Do not the lawyers know, that those who make the charge are bound to produce the proof? The conspirators finding that I had reserved a copy, and read it before the assembled multitude in this town on Tuesday last, foiled in their attempts to continue their deception upon an insulted community by misrepresenting and giving garbled statements of its contents, "as drowning men catching at straws," endeavor, in the depth of their infinite despair, to cover their defeat here, by flying for refuge to a letter, which I wrote to Mr. Hicks of Vienna. That letter was written upon the subject of his own private concerns—the Convention was only incidentally mentioned, and he was expressly referred to my letter to Mr. Eccleston, as conveying my views upon the matter. If this statement be not true, I challenge and dare them to publish it. I'll prove falsehood upon a *man*, who was taught when *a little boy* by his widowed mother to keep his tongue from lying and slandering. Engaged in this conflict, fighting the battles of freemen who are determined to maintain pure and unadulterated Whig principles most grossly violated by the glaring assumption of dictatorial power, which characterises this nomination, shielded by the God of nations, I offer up my life a willing sacrifice in the ever-glorious cause.

JOHN DENNIS.

VIENNA, 12th June, 1837.

Mr. Callahan—A handbill purporting to be a Protest against the proceedings of the Convention held at Salisbury on Saturday the 8th of July, has just been placed in my hands, (there having, I learn been an immense quantity of them sent to the Van Buren men of this county,) and I at promptly [s]ay after a perusal of the [same] before me, that if any part of it is meant or intended for me, as one of the members of that Convention; it is untrue, [and] it must be apparent to all that the gentlemen who distinguished themselves for the first time (known to me,) have mistaken the object of their mission to Salisbury on that occasion.—That we, the members of that Convention, assembled to think of the four gentlemen who had announced themselves at their own expense and bidding, and to think of them only, was understood, I presume, by form members of that Convention only; and for the first time, I learn, that a man's modesty is an objection to him. We have no submissive slaves in our county, and the delegation from Dorchester, went to Salisbury, not to do the bidding of any man, but the bidding, first of our country's, and then of our party's interests. We went prepared, (although preferring oneor either of the patriotic and wellqualified gentlemen of Dorchester, who were before the people of this District, as Candidates for Congress,) to sacrifice both of them upon the alter of our country's good. The object of that Convention being harmony and the perpetuation of the great Whig principles of the county, it became us, as faithful representatives, having full power to do so, to select, for the voters of the first Congressional district of Maryland, a gentleman of unflinching integrity and patriotism, faithful to his country and to his party. And because a man as anxious for his own promotion as for the promotion of his country, had forestalled, by having his name printed in a newspaper, that no other gentleman in the district would be taken, appears to me preposterous indeed. If we could not so well decide between the four gentlemen who had been announced, is there, *can there be*, any, the least violation of duty on the part of the members of that Convention towards the people or the slightest (not gross,) infraction of their rights by the taking of Mr. Handy, altho' so far I know, he is in no wise connected with strong family influence. Is not Mr. Handy a man of highly respectable talents and Education, a man of great moral worth, and, I may say, I know no man can, or will doubt his political worth, Mr. Handy has labored long for his fair reputation, and because quite as unassuming as other men and because forsooth, he did not move, or try to move the public, but waited for the public to move him, the members of the Convention have committed against those four gentlemen an unpardonable offence. Mr. Handy is a patriot and firm party man, we can have no doubt when we revert to the privations and embarrassments endured by him so patiently during the Revolutionary movements in Maryland last fall.

Now, Sir, that the Whig voters, intelligent and honest, as I know they are in this Congressional District will as soon yield themselves up to a faction composed of seventeen men, as a faction composed of four men, (if factions exist in this controversy which, however, I am not willing to admit, unless four handbill gentlemen make a faction.) For myself sir, I am borne out by many, and so are my colleagues, in saying that I have heard of no bets of fearful odds in relation to who would not be taken. We are not so well up to manœuvering as to be a night in Salisbury ahead, but jealous in support of a good cause rode through the rain on Saturday from Dorchester, and went into business soon after we arrived at Salisbury. In fine, I attended that convention with the best intentions, determined only to do the best I could, first for the whole, and then for my party, and being no man's man to the injury of my party. I voted for the man (S J K. Handy,) not because he was called S. J. K. Handy, but because I believed the selection calculated to harmonize, and enable us to carry out the great Whig principles of the country; and I have no doubt but that the voters of our Congressional district will say to the majority of the Convention who acted together on the 26th inst. if not in words in fact, "well done, good and faithful servants by electing Mr. Handy, to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States, which forebodes so much interest.

I have thus hastily and crudely thrown together my views in relation to the Convention, and the conduct of some of our friends, who, I have no doubt, mean well, but I think are laboring under mistaken motives.

I have not time, (as you will discover) to copy or put in order this communication, and as I do not wish to go to Congress myself, it may go for what it is worth, and be always assured of one thing, it comes from a genuine Whig, one that errs in political matters only through mistake.

Your obd't serv't.

T. HOLLIDAY HICKS.

P. S. I open this for the purpose of saying a word in reply to a publication over the signature of Mr. John Dennis in a Princess Anne paper, in which he uses the word *cabal*, intended to apply to the Convention held at Salisbury, I have only to say that the people of this Congressional district will as soon yield to a cabal made up of three large and respectable counties, as to a cabal made up about Princess Anne.

T. H. H.

Princess Anne, July 17, 1837.

Editor of the Village Herald,

Sir—We write to state to yourself and the public, that feeling ourselves aggrieved by the Protest which appeared in your paper of Tuesday last, against the proceedings of the Convention which met in Salisbury on Saturday the 8th inst., we have prepared an article, we hope with proper spirit, in reply to that Protest, which shall be published in a few days; our business engagements having been such as to prevent our copying it, and its present interlineations rendering it unfit for the hands of the compositor. For the present we must be content to present only an analysis.

Yrs respectfully,

S. J. S. KER,
W. WILLIAMS,
B. I. JONES.

ANALYSIS.

If it was the intention of the candidates, in getting up this Convention, to settle the matter among themselves, so that one of *them* should be the candidates before the people, why call a Convention? Why not settle the point between themselves with the aid of their particular friends, as did Mr. Dennis and Mr. Steel, four years ago? If they could not do this, and the party had to call a Convention, was it not the duty of that body, to act for the good of the party?

If the party intended the Convention to select its nominee from among the Candidates already in the field, why did they not tell us so, instead of saying, in the phraseology of our credentials, select a candidate for the district, giving us thereby the whole of the *three* counties to select from?

If they did not so instruct us on this matter, were we not as their elect, deliberative body, ourselves to select?

If a fifth man was not expected to be run, why did not the authors of the Protest when he was proposed, tell us so? Why did not Mr. Samuel W. Jones, tell the convention the reason, or reasons, of his protesting against their proceedings when called on? Was he not prepared to state, or not ready to defend.

If Mr. Dennis did not intend to abide by the decision of the convention, why were he and his friends so active in getting up the convention?

If he did intend to abide why could not Mr. Jones who nominated him, and who afterwards, by a resolution, to that effect in connexion with other gentlemen who had handed in the names of nominees, was called on to state whether Mr. Riggin would abide, say distinctly whether he would or not. Every other gentleman answering unequivocally for his nominee.

If the other honorable gentlemen, who were also candidates expected the decission of the convention to be confined to the candidates why do they not tell the public so? Every body known they withdrawn from the field- If they did so expect, what must be their self-denial and devotion to their party in so cheerfully giving way to the choice of the convention, as two letters in our possession inform us they do

How can the authors of the Protest tell the public that the convention have "grossly infringed their rights," and "palpably violated their will." by the selection of Mr. Handy, when the party have never said so? When both Mr. Eccleston and Dr. Nichols are not only satisfied, but gratified at the result, and even Mr. Donoho himself protested against the call of the convention, acknowledges himself satisfied, and has retired from the field;—and all this too, when their very leader Mr. Jones, could not even so much as tell us in convention whether Mr. Dennis, his particular, bosom friend, residing in the same village, would abide the decision of the convention, or not —"never having conversed with him on the subject."

Why call a convention, and put twenty one gentlemen to the trouble, expense, and responsibility of neglecting their business, riding an aggregate distance of one THOUSAND MILES, and deciding in a party case, if both the PARTY & and ASPIRANTS are not to be satisfied & abide the DECISION? It was at best, a most unpleasant & thankless business. How mortifying must it have been to each & every member of that body to see how impossible it was for him to get his choice out of the candidates then in the field?—and how mortifying must it have been to the latter to learn that the GOOD of the PARTY required, for the present, their claims to be postponed. The appeal and the Protest of Mr. Dennis, and his friends, have told you this long ago, and we now tell you again? The case, we admit, was hard, but it was no novel one. Many such instances have occurred both in church and State. You all recollect, no doubt, the famous Episcopal convention a few years ago, before which the Rev. Drs. John & Wyatt, stood candidates for the office of Bishop of Maryland, but the deliberations of which *resulted* in the election of our venerable friend, Bishop Stone. Here is a case exactly in point with this; exception, the election of Bishop Stone gave universal satisfation, both to the former candidetes and the church. Our nomination has offended Mr. Dennis, and the signers of the Protest. In affairs of state the selection of Gen. Harrison in preferance to Clay, Webster, or Calhoun, affords another striking instance.

S. J. S. KER.
W. WILLIAMS.
B. I. JONES.

July 17, 1837.

P. S. We give below the form of our credentials, under which we served in the Convention, and will just remark that neither of us was in Princess Anne the day of the primary meeting, nor did we ever hear till we saw the Protest, that any person supposed the object of the convention to be to select from the candidates then in the field.

Princess Anne, July 4, 1837.

Sir—At a meeting held by the Whig party in Princess Anne, at the Court house you were appointed a delegate to meet the Convention to be held at Salisbury on Saturday the 8th inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the next Congress for the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sec'y.

In relation to the Caucus said to have been held in Salisbury on Friday night before the meeting of the Convention, we will inform the public that there were but four members of the Convention there, Dr. Ker, capt. Riggin residing in the place, and two other gentlemen of the delegation from Worcester; and we should judge it would have been a very dull Caucus between two members of the same delegation. Mr. Jones most distinctly denied in the court house on Tuesday last, that Dr. Ker had anything to do with it, and Captain Riggin not knowing of his election till next morning.

S. J. S. K.
W. W.
B. I. J.

TO THE WHIG VOTERS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Village Herald of the 11th instant, which has just been handed to us, contains three communications, relative to the Whig Convention at Salisbury, which have struck us with inexpressible surprise. As those communications, in our opinion, charge us, at least by inference, in common with those of the Convention who did not agree with their authors with disreputable motives and dishonorable conduct, and also contain statements totally unwarranted by facts, however much their authors may have been convinced of their truth. We felt call'd upon in this public manner, indignantly to repel the base insinuations, and to declare to our fellow citizens, that the statements therein set forth are utterly inconsistent with our understanding and conviction of the facts as they actually exist, and as we believe are susceptible of the clearest proof. In the article signed by four of the delegation from Somerset, they say—"The object of the Convention was to decide between the candidates before the people after a careful investigation of their respective claims and qualifications. It was never expected that a fifth man would be brought out. We, therefore protest against the whole proceeding as fraudulent, and in derogation of their rights"—and statements of similar import are made in the communication of Mr. Dennis. Now, if such really was the object of the Convention—if such was the general understanding of it, as is so confidently asserted, then do we acknowledge ourselves justly liable to the reproach of fraud, and the condemnation of all honorable men; but was such the object, and such the general understanding, is the question and the matter in issue. We do not only declare that such was not our understanding of its objects, nor did we know or believe that any individual in or out of the Convention supposed such to be its object. On the contrary there are a variety of circumstances that conclusively show that such neither was or ought to have been considered its object. The notice upon which was based the call for meetings in Somerset and Worcester, for choosing delegates to the Convention, and in pursuance of which, delegates were actually chosen, and who went and acted, was general in its language, and does not afford the slightest ground for the idea that the choice of the Convention must be confined to the gentlemen then before the people. The notice was published in the Worcester Sentinel and in the Village Herald, and can at any time be referred to. Its language is as follows, "for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the next Congress." Now can any man gather from it any thing upon which to found the plea that the choice of the Convention was to be confined exclusively to the four gentlemen then out? Is not the contrary construction the most reasonable? Certainly language more broad, full and unlimited, could not be well used for the purpose of expressing the contrary idea, that it was *not* so to be confined. Yet this was the same notice which caused public meetings to be held in the two counties, advertisements of which run in the same way. Why was the alarm not taken then?

Again,—When Mr. Handy was nominated in Convention by a gentleman from Somerset, no objection was made to it, on the score of the Convention having no right to nominate a fifth man. No objection was made to it at all. If then the general understanding of the district was that the Convention was clothed with powers only to decide between the claims of the gentlemen then out. If the nomination of a fifth man was so amazing,—why, we ask was it not objected to on the spot? Why did not some of the friends of the several gentlemen then before the people, rise and express their astonishment, and object to the nomination, as being beyond the powers of the Convention to elect a fifth man. But no! not a murmur was raised against it! the first balloting was over, and the second had been nearly concluded, when it was seen that Mr. Dennis would not probably be the choice of the Convention, two of the friends of Mr Dennis rose and protested against the proceedings, they were called upon by more than one member to state the reasons of their protest, they were told that if there had been any irregularity or any unfairness about any part of the proceedings, if it was specified, they were ready to correct it. Still they would assign no reasons for their protest, and the Convention was left to the last in the dark as to the character of the objection which they had to make. Certainly there is [no]thing in all of this to lead any one [to sup]pose the step taken was believed [by any] one to be beyond their powers. In fa[ct, nei]ther of the undesigned, during the whole day, either in or out of the Convention heard the question stated as to the full and perfect right of the Convention to take a fifth man, if it should be deemed advisable for the interest of the party; and the propriety and expediency of taking up a fifth man was freely spoken of and canvassed — Surely the very nature of these Conventions as understood and practised here and every where forbids such a construction. It is clearly their object to *unite* a party upon one individual. The delegates who are chosen, and who are supposed to represent the views of the different sections are to meet, consult and fix upon the man whom a majority of them think, under all circumstances, it is proper for the party support. They should not be confined in the selection to any two, three, or four men, but make the very best choice they can from the whole district. The most fatal consequences might ensue from the action of a Convention who were thus tied down in their selection. It might meet, deliberate, and conclude by a large majority, that to take either of the individuals named, would be ruin to the interest of the country, and yet being thus fettered, they would be compelled to commit the suicidal act—and will it be for a moment mentioned that the mere fact of a man's having put his name in a newspaper as a candidate, gives to him any exclusive right to the notice or support of his political party? If so, an individual whose modesty has kept him in the back ground, though his merit may be known and appreciated by his fellow citizens—though he may be their decided preference, yet not having had the boldness to press himself upon the attention of the party, and to sing his own praise, is to be unnoticed, we cannot believe that the intelligence and virtue of the people of this district will sanction the doctrine.

The undersigned will not pretend here to enumerate the causes which influenced their course, they will however state that they were actuated by no unkind feelings towards Mr. Dennis, nor by any personal partiality for Mr. Handy. Their feelings for Mr. Dennis, were those of the highest respect. But they were determined to go to the *Convention* free and uncommitted to any man or to any set of men, and to reserve their decision to the last moment, so they could take the course their judgment should mark out, upon a full knowledge of all the circumstances—this course was avowed by one of the undersigned to Mr. John U. Dennis in Snow Hill on the day of the meeting—and it had been avowed to others. Such was the course they did pursue, in what they did, they were actuated solely with an eye to the interest of the party in the district, believing that it was most likely to produce unity and harmony. They have executed the trust reposed in them by their fellow citizens, unsolicited on their parts, to the best of their judgment. If their fellow citizens shall approve of it, it will be gratifying to them. If they shall not, they still confidently hope that the same purity of purpose by which they know themselves to be actuated, will be awarded to them.—One word in relation to the caucus which is tried to be made a bugbear of—two of the delegates say 'we were told immediately upon our arrival in Salisbury that there had been a caucus the night before, and the candidate fixed upon, &c.'—We unequivocally pronounce this charge false. Such information may have been communicated to them—but we denounce the individual giving it, as guilty of the foulest calumny—that such a caucus could have been held was utterly impossible, because none of the delegates from any of the counties had arrived the evening previous with the exception of the undersigned. The Dorchester delegation did not arrive till next morning, about ten or eleven o'clock, nor did the Somerset, at the instance of the Worcester delegation. Dr. K[er] and Capt. Riggin are residents of Salisbury, the former was seen by us but a short time, and the latter not at all so if there was a caucus it must have been held by the undersigned in conjunction with one of the gentlemen above alluded to. When they say that we three men by our consultation the night previous could fix upon the candidate, and control the whole balance of the twenty-one the next day, they are not only awarding to us credit for more power and influence than we have ever been disposed to think ourselves possessed of, [illegible] the public will be [illegible] that we solemnly [illegible] to be the fact; so far from [illegible] Convention [illegible] known [illegible] our votes would [illegible].

The public's obedient [servants],

JOHN [illegible]
GORDON M. [illegible]

NEW GOODS.
JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Oils and Paints. Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices (at the store house recently occupied by James C Hyland, Esq.) for cash, lumber grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers. The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note. J. H STEWART.

Insolvents' Notice.

The creditors of JOHN LAYFIELD are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court [illegible] day appointed for his appearance [illegible] the Judge of said Court, to answer [illegible] interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 6, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

may 30, 1837

Notice.

The Subscriber is compelled, through necessity, to request most respectfully his friends and customers who have store accounts with him to come forward and pay the same on or before the 30 h inst.

WILLIAM EVANS.

July 11 3t

☞The subscriber is very thankful for the liberal patronage he has received from the public, and invites a continuation of the same. W. E.

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1833, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this State, &c on the first Monday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the State, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c.; *And whereas*, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the U. States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor.
Tho. Culbreth, Clerk
of the Council.

June 20 6t

Election Notice.

ON *WEDNESDAY*, 26th day of July next, there will be an ELECTION held in the several Election Districts of Somerset county to elect a Representative to the Congress of the United States.

J. S. CROCKETT,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

June 27

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1 2.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Can.*

Commissioners Sale
OF LAND.

By virtue of an order of Somerset county Court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer for public sale, at the Court House door, on TUESDAY, the 25th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the

Real Estate

Of Jacob Kerwan, late of Somerset county, deceased, being part of a Tract of Land called "COVINGTON'S MEADOW and COMFORT'S ADVENTURE," being the same Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Richard Ingersoll, by deed, bearing date the 11th February, 1808, and containing 69 3 4 ACRES, more or less. Also, another part of a Tract of Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Robert Leatherbury, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Rencher, by deed, bearing date 24th February, 1821, called "Covington's Meadows," and containing 28 3 4 ACRES more or less. This property lies on the road leading down Hungary Neck, in Somerset county, and will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

The terms of sale are, $50 cash on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase money in two equal instalments of one and two years, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners to the respective heirs for their respective shares of the purchase money, upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before the commissioners will convey, by good and sufficient deed or deeds all the Right and Estate the the said Jacob Kerwan had to the said Real Estate, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their heirs or assigns.

☞The widow's dower will not be sold by the commissioners.

W. T. G. Polk,
Joseph Cantwell,
John Leatherbury } Commissioners.
Benjamin Baily,
Thos. D. Jones,

June 27

Bridge Notice.

There will be offered at Puzey's Store in Somerset county, on Saturday, the 22d of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.—A CONTRACT for the purpose of building a *Public Bridge* over Dividing creek, at a place called "Denston's Dams," on the public road from Princess Anne to Snow Hill. The Contract will be offered at Public Sale to the lowest and best bidder. The contractor will be required to give bond with security, to be approved by the Commissioners on the day of sale.

JONES BOUNDS,
LEVIN ATKINSON,
WM. MILES, (of Saml) } Com'rs
TUBMAN LANKFORD,

June 27

State of Maryland, sc:
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

June 6th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of Daniel Ballard, Executor of Nicholas Tull, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nicholas Tull, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Nov, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 6th day of June, A D 1837

DANIEL BALLARD, Ex'r
of Nicholas Tull, decd.

June 13, 1837

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

State of Maryland, sc:
SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

June 27, 1837

On application of Biddy Willin, (Seal) Adm'x, c w a of Tubman Willin, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admx' give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin'n, on the personal estate of Tubman Willin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 27th day of June A D. 1837,

BIDDY WILLIN, Adm'r
c w a of Tubman Willin decd.

July 4

Attention.



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 8wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

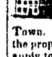
All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jun 21

For Sale,



A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess-Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made the property will be sold cheap. For Terms apply to C. C. CARROLL,

may 2

John Mitchell, Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell, vs. *Levin Jones, surviving Ex'or of Francis D. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and others; children, heirs at law, and devisees of Francis D. Nelson.* } MAY TERM, 1837. In Somerset City Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered, that the sales as made and reported by Wm W. Handy, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the third Tuesday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the Town of Princess Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said day. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $5,014 75.

ASA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE,
BRICE I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 11 3t

State of Maryland, sc:
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 18, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate —Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs of W. R Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837.

We are authorised to announce
JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.

as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.

feb28

We are authorised to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 18.

We are authorized to announce
John N. Bowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Siemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
NOAH RIDER, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorized to announce
ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, je 27 tf

We are authorised to announce
LAMBERT W. HYLAND, ESQ.
as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 27

We are authorised to announce
Rob't. L. Miles, Esq.
as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
je 20

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Your's &c.

C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

GROCERY
And Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consignors can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq., Thos. K. Carroll, Esq., Isaac D. Jones, Esq., Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. — *Somerset.*
Col. R. Stewart, Tengle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis, — *Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq., Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis, — *Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq., Jno. Polk, C. Ross, — *Sussex county, Delaware.*

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED,... That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 13t

Notice:

The valuable Tavern Establishment now in possession of J W. B. Parsons, Esq., in Princess Anne, is now offered to the public for sale, or lease for a term of years. The improvements are valuable and daily progressing. Possession will be delivered the 1st of January next. Terms will be accommodating. Apply to

ZADOCK LONG,
or his Agent and Attorney,
EDWARD LONG.

may 16, 1837

Wood and Timber
LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain if it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF

WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing: the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are of less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a time for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the smallest tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIR HAVEN AND
WHITE HAVEN.
Time of Starting Changed.
THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.

July 1. 1 7

Cabinet Making.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will, also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

☞His prices will be moderate.

July 4 9m

Look at This.

As I wish to remove to the West, I offer my FARM for sale, where I now reside, in Somerset county, three miles east of Princess Anne. There are 500 Acres in the tract, 150 Acres cleared and under a good fence, and well timbered and well watered.



Fruits of all kinds; also, a good Brick House, and other necessary buildings complete. The title is indisputable, for which I will take a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and judge for themselves. I will make the payments easy to the purchaser, or I will rent the land for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire of the proprietor, living on the farm.

DANIEL W. GRIFFITH.

July 4 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed at the suit of Henry Kennerly against Elliott Kirwan, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of said Kirwan, in and to the following property, viz—to 2 beds and furniture, six Chairs, one large Cupboard, one Cow and Calf, one steer yearling, one yoke oxen, two Canoes and sail, one pair of Oyster Rakes, one Plough, one harrow, the crop of corn, growing, crop of potatoes and crop of Oats, now on the ground where said Kirwan lives, the goods and chattles of the said Kirwan. Which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash at the Court House door in Princess Anne.

On Tuesday 25th July (inst)

At the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writ and cost

J S CROCKETT Sh'f

July 4

Job Printing,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 539. **TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1837.** **Vol. 3—No. 9.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER FROM THE HON. HENRY A. WISE, TO JUDGE P B. HOPPER.

Accomack County, E. S. Va.
May 22nd, 1837.

Dear Sir: I received your very gratifying letter by the mail before the last, and have to return you my most sincere acknowledgements for the honor of your invitation, to attend the Convention of the Maryland State Temperance Society, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the last Wednesday of this month, and for the flattering terms in which you were pleased to couch your request for me to attend its sitting.

You were correctly informed sir, when told that I am an advocate of the temperance cause, and I consider it one of the highest compliments you could have paid me to credit the report. To be a member of a temperance society is to the stranger, with me one of the highest recommendations of character, not only for sobriety, but for most of the virtues which constitute a good citizen.

It would give me the greatest pleasure [illegible] attend the Convention, but very recent [illegible] affliction, of the severest kind [illegible] to forego that pleasure, and to decline your invitation. I may, however, avail myself very properly I hope, of this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the effects of Temperance, by vindicating my moral character from the aspersions and calumnies which have been cast upon it by the insinuations of profligate partisans presses—that in my humble efforts in Congress to restore a *pure* and *free* administration of the government, I have been habitually, or at times, more stimulated by alcohol than by a love of country.

Now, sir, I am but thirty years old, and for the last 3 years and some months of my life, I have not *tasted a table spoonful of ardent spirits, or drank one half of a gallon of wine.* In 1829, while residing in Nashville, Tennessee, I became member of a society to abstain from the use of ardent spirits and was appointed the Corresponding Secretary of the State Temperance Society, of which Philip Lindsay, D. D. President of the University of Nashville, was President. Since my return to the Eastern Shore of Virginia, I have been active in forming Societies in the two counties of Accomac and Northampton, and with others have been successful in organizing the number of some five or six, embracing in all between two and three hundred members. Since a member of Congress, I defy the malignity of the bitterest and most false political or personal enemy to assert that I have ever, in the least, departed from the strictest pledge of a temperance society which permits wine to be tasted at all. I have paid in part the expenses of messes of gentlemen, who at the boarding houses, provide themselves with *wine* for the table and for the customs of hospitality to visiters; I have never bought or used ardent spirits at all, and but touched wine at times in observance merely of the forms of society at the Metropolis. I am thus particular in regard to myself, sir; in order that I may most emphatically reply to those who would impair certain statements which I have made as a public man to the nation, by the imputation of intemperance to me, by saying, "I was not mad," nor was I *drunk*, "most noble Festus."

Another reason for this particularity as to my own eye before I proceed to point out the mote in the eyes of others. It has, fortunately or unfortunately I know not which, fallen to my lot in public life, to be the instrument of exposing abuses in public affairs, and offences in the men who conduct them. Such as I think worthy of exposure, I shall not shrink from castigating by speaking of them in my place and out of my place at will, without any regard whatever to personal consequences. I state the fact then to the nation, that some of the higher Executive officers at Washington, are, and have been notorious drunkards—drunkards in my sense of the term, habitually affected by ardent spirits—drunk at least once a week; impaired in constitution by the use of strong drink; and further state, that I have often heard the reason assigned, and believed it was a valid one, for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States not sitting in the evening, after dinner, when the public business required it, that many of the members were so much in the habit of intoxication, that they were not only unfit themselves for public duty after a certain hour in the day; but were likely to prevent others in discharging their duty by interrupting the order of proceeding. During the latter part of the Session of Congress, when the two Houses were compelled to sit late members too drunk for the decency of a tavern bar room, were not uncommon sights in the Senate chamber and in the Hall of the House of Representatives of a Republic, whose fathers handed down to it the hallowed and immutable truth, "that no free government or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by firm adherance to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue!"

These are facts, sir, which in my name, if you choose, you may bring to the attention of the Convention as worthy of the attention of the people of the United States. I am utterly opposed to making the Temperance cause a political engine in any way whatever, but if the friends of temperance will aid in ridding Congress of sots—no matter to what political party they may belong, for they are a disgrace and an actual injury to any party—they will be subserving their own work of good morals, and do the country some service. Indeed, the facts which I stated, apply with equal force and truth to both Whigs and Tories in about the exact ratio of their numbers in the list of public men; and let me not be misunderstood as reproaching the administration, except so far as high and responsible Executive offices are entrusted to intemperance incumbents, whose habits are known by the boys on the streets of Washington. I have been a candidate three times for the suffrages of the People in the oldest district of Old Virginia, proverbial for "*honey drams*," "*mint juleps*," "*hail storms*" "*slings*," "*dew-drops*" and every description of nectared drink, and never found it necessary or requisite to obtain a single vote, to resort to the vulgar graces of the familiar cup.

I have written too much, and more than I intended, and must subscribe myself respectfully yours, the friend of Temperance. HENRY A. WISE.

THE GAMBLERS FATE.

'Another glass of Curacoa—and then for St. James', said Russell to his friend. 'Has your lengthened residence on the continent embued you with much taste for ecarte or roulette?'

'No,' replied Melvil, 'ever opposed, both by inclination and education, to the vice of gambling, I have studiously avoided entering the magic circle in which the fickle goddess enthrals her votaries. Surely, you do not play?'

'Very little,' responded Russell, carelessly, 'and merely for amusement; to-night however, I have, as I told you before, an appointment, which must be kept. You will accompany me, I hope? Remember, you need not play.'

'To part from each other so soon, and after so long a separation, with so much to talk about, and so many friends to inquire after, requires more philosophy than I can boast of possessing; so as your appointment must be kept, and I have no fear of my resolution failing in one night, I *will* accompany you. Were I superstitious, though, I should not do so; for a Scotch professor of second-sight once told me that I should bitterly rue the action did I ever cross the threshold of a gaming house.'

Russell smiled sarcastically.—'Possibly your Scotch seer spoke from experience. Who knows but what some cunning chiel had won a groat from him at a fair, and he thought the like might hap to you? Nevertheless, I should like to understand this second sight, as you phrase it, very well, seeing that it would prove an able auxiliary at hazard.'

'The Curacoa was drunk, the cab was ordered, and the scene was changed. One hour afterwards he was deeply engaged in the mysteries of play, and Melvil occasionally looking on, and anon chatting with some young lordlings to whom his friend had introduced him, patiently awaited the termination of an amusement for which he entertained no small degree of distaste. Russell won largely. Seated at the same table with him, was one of those professed players, who nightly haunt the gaming-table. He was a man of middle age, of gentlemanly manners, and seemed well known to those by whom he was surrounded.

'What, losing again to-night, Hawkes?' said one of the bystanders, addressing him we have described—'that is bad; you have last night's losses to repair already.'

'True,' replied the person addressed, and Melvil, well versed in human nature, noticed a peculiar intonation in the voice of the speaker, which betrayed fierce internal agitation of mind, although to a common observer it might have been imperceptible,—'true, must; and, you will see, I *shall* win presently.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed the other,—'well, well, we shall see that.'

In effect the prophecy of the player appeared magical; anon the luck changed—Russell's high pile of gold dwindled rapidly away; each successive throw of the dice contributed materially to decrease it, while that of Hawkes speedily became the largest on the board.

'Russell,' whispered Melvil, 'leave this dangerous pastime—the luck, you see, has changed.'

'And will change again,' replied Russell; 'I know my adversary well—good fortune rarely abides with him.'

'I am glad to hear that you *know* him,' said Melvil gravely, 'for really I had suspected some foul play. Pray, who is he?'

'He is a man of good family, and one of large property, all of which he has dissipated at play. He married Blanche Vane;—she, with whom it was said by village gossips, you once had an *affaire de coeur* in early life.'

'I don't recollect her,' said Melvil.

'Not recollect her!' exclaimed Russell, eagerly, 'not recollect her? Why, Melvil, I could almost feel tempted to say the lack of memory was intentional—not remember Blanche Vane?—she whom we used to call 'Beautiful Blanch?'

Melvil colored slightly. A crowd of recollections pressed to his heart, but they passed away with the moment in which they were engendered; there was a little romance in *his* bosom. 'I *do* remember that cognomen, he answered coldly, as he turned away from the table.

Half an hour elapsed ere Melvil again approached. The gambler's face was flushed with success, that of Russell was pale and disturbed. He had lost very considerably.

'One more throw for double stakes,' cried he, 'and I have done.'

'Agreed,' replied Hawkes.

Melvil with some difficulty made his way to the opposite end of the table, stationed himself near Hawkes, and watched with eagle eye his every motion. They threw, and Russell lost. The scarlet blood mantled vividly on Melvil's brow, he suddenly bent forward, and violently seized the wrist of Hawkes.

'Contemptible scoundrel! you have dice in your sleeve!'

Universal confusion followed, and groups of persons flocked to the table, while Hawkes proudly shook off the grasp of Melvil, and bared his arm, calmly saying—

'Prove your charge, Sir.'

This was impossible; and although perfectly satisfied himself of the truth of his allegation, Melvil was obliged to acknowledge he had no means of substantiating it. Hawkes demanded his card—it was given.

'You are wrong,' whispered Russell, 'you had better apologize; he is a capital shot.'

'I was not wrong, and will not apologize,' answered Melvil, quietly.

Ere the latter left the room, a *meeting* had been arranged for the following morning by Russell and some friends of Hawkes.

'The soothsayer was right,' muttered Melvil, 'I ought not to have entered a gaming room.'

Five persons met early on a damp, misty, gloomy looking morning, in Battersea-fields—they were the duellists, their seconds, and a surgeon. Melvil was cool and collected.

'Russell, if I fall, promise me to give up for ever your fearful pursuit.'

'May heaven avert such a calamity as your being wounded even.'

'Will you promise what I have asked?'

'I will do more—I will swear!' answered Russell.

The ground was soon measured—the combatants took their places—the signal was given—and, as previously arranged, both fired together. Melvil remained unhurt—the gambler fell.

'God!' ejaculated Melvil, 'I have destroyed him!'

They rushed to the fallen man, and while his second raised and supported his head upon his knee, the surgeon examined the wound. It was in the left side.

'Speak—speak!' exclaimed Melvil, 'am I a murderer?'

'Fly! fly! with your best speed, gentlemen,' said the surgeon, 'the wound is mortal—he cannot live many minutes.'

As the poisoned arrow of the Indian warrior festers in the wound of his enemy, so did this sentence enter into the very heart of Melvil, and there fester and canker his hopes of future happiness. The dying man heard the reply with assumed fortitude.

'It is well,' said he faintly, 'any, it is just. You' addressing Melvil, 'you were right—I did use false dice last night; but hear my justification, such as it is. I have a wife—children—I shall never behold them more! I love them better than myself. A run of ill luck had left me pennyless, and then starving Desperation filled my bosom, and I determined, should fortune last night desert me, that I would *ensure* her favors by employing means which I had previously not so much as a dream of. His voice failed.

'He is dying,' said the surgeon, fly for your lives, gentleman.'

He who supported the head of Hawkes lowered it gently to the grass, and disappeared; neither of the others moved. The motion of his head appeared to rouse the fast fading recollections of the unfortunate duellist, but his mind wandered. 'Blanche, my wife—my sweetheart—mother chance for thy sake! Throw the box—now give me the box—down go the dice—ah—done—ace!—The game is up!' A convulsive contraction of the limbs followed—then a slight shudder—and then the gambler slept the sleep which knows no waking.'

Russell and Melvil made the tour of Switzerland together, both were melancholy—the former for a season, the latter for ever.

'The Grand Sultan's doctor has been sewn in a sack, and thrown into the Bosphorus

LITERARY ACTIVITY OF THE GERMANS.

The Germans do little, but they write so much the more. When a citizen of some future age looks back upon the present epoch of German history, he will meet with more books than men. He may travel on through successive years as through so many repositories. He will say we have slept, and our dreams were books. We have become a nation of writers, and for the double eagle in our armorial bearings might substitute a goose. With us the quill is both governor and servant, workman and paymaster, fighter and feeder, blessing and curse. We have their sky to the Italians, their saints to the Spaniards, their exploits to the French, their money bags to the English, and sit ourselves down to our books. Our meditative Germans love to cogitate and muse, and for writing can always find time. They invented the art of printing, and they now work at the great machine without ceasing. The learning of the schools, the hankering after every thing foreign, the power of fashion, and finally, the profits of the book trade, have done all the rest; and thus is reared that immeasurable pile of books which is still increasing every day, until we stand astonished at this portentous phenomenon—this new wonder of the world—the Cyclopean walls whose building is the mind.

On a moderate computation there are ten millions of volumes published every year in Germany. As each half yearly catalogue of Leipzig fair enumerates upwards of a thousand German authors, we may assume that there are living in Germany at this present moment about fifty thousand men who have written one book or more. Should their numbers increase according to the present ratio of progression, a catalogue of all the ancient and modern authors of Germany might one day be prepared, outnumbering in names a catalogue of all the readers then alive.

The effects of this literary activity perpetually obtrude themselves, as it were, upon us. Wherever we turn we catch a glimpse of books and readers. The smallest town has its reading-room, the poorest honorarian his little library. Whatever we may hold in one hand, a book is always sure to be in the other. From the Government of a country down to the rocking of a cradle, every thing has become a science, and must be studied. Literature is the universal dispensary for the nation, and though the whole empire is continually growing worse the more physic it takes, yet the physic, instead of diminishing, on that very account only increases. Books are the universal remedy. Whatever one is at a loss for, it is supplied in a book. The physician copies his prescription, the judge his sentence, the clergyman his sermon, the teacher (like the learner) his lesson out of books. Our dear young folks, especially, would be quite ruined without books. A child and a book are things which always appear to us together.

The *cacoethes scribendi* is the universal distemper of the Germans, which extends its way even beyond the bounds of literature, and in the business of public offices chains down a considerable part of the population to the writing desk. Writers, wherever one looks; and yet these writers, merely contribute by what they cost the public, to impoverish the land—that the paper mills may suffer no deficiency in the article of rags. But let us consider the sedentary mode of life to which so many thousands are sacrificed. Had it not become a subject of public observation long before Tissot dedicated to it his humane compassion and medical counsel. Does not the noble Gellert (destroyed by his pen) offer us upon the horse which Frederick in irony allotted him, an imperishable image of those poor galley slaves, chained down to the desk? An image which in truth is much less agreeable than that of a Greek philosopher, who under the shade of palms and laurels, was more occupied in thinking and speaking than in writing.

There is nothing of any sort of interest which is not made in Germany the subject of a book. Whatever happens, the most important consequence of it is that some one writes about it—nay, many things in Germany are *written* and not *acted*. Our activity is indeed, *par excellence*, to write.—This is no infelicity, where the sage in writing a volume effects as much and oftenmore than the general who wins a victory. But when ten thousand blockheads choose also to write books, that is just as bad as if every common soldier chose to be a general.

We imbibe all our early education for the sole purpose of instantly re-consigning it to paper. We pay for the books which we read by those which we write. There are hundreds of thousands who learn only for the sake of teaching again—whose whole existence is modelled upon one or two books—who pass from the scholar's form to the professor's chair without one glance upon the green earth around them. With that by which they have themselves been tortured they torture others in their turn—priests of corruption in the midst of dried up mummies, they transmit the old poison as the vestals did the sacred fire.

Every young genius seems to have been born only to betake himself forthwith to paper. We have hardly more country people than writers. The path of fame which has in Germany become somewhat tedious to warriors and statesmen, and to the artist is entirely beset with thorns, stands alluringly open only to the author. In Germany your man of talent becomes an author as commonly as in England and France he becomes a statesman. If he be unfit for business, at least he can write.

DR. FRANKLIN'S WIFE.—Franklin, in a sketch of his life and habits, relates the following anecdote of his frugal and affectionate wife. A wife could scarcely make a prettier apology for purchasing her first piece of luxury.

We have an English Proverb that says,
"He that would thrive,
Must ask his wife;"

it was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for the paper makers, &c. We kept no idle servant—our table was plain and simple—our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was for a long time bread and milk, (no tea) and I ate it out of a two penny earthen porringer, with a pewter spoon; but mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progress in spite of principle—being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver. They had been bought for me without my knowledge, by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of three-and-twenty shillings, for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought *her* husband *deserved* a silver spoon and china bowl as well as any of his neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate or china in our house, which afterwards, in the course of years, as our wealth increased, augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value.

Vinegar Tree.—We have the molasses or sugar tree among us in the shape of the rock or sugar maple, which many of our farmers make use of to good advantage, and many more might, did they know how to improve the good things which Providence has supplied them with. In addition to this, we have undoubtedly, a good *vinegar tree*, though we have never tried the experiment in order to ascertain the facts, and the time may now, perhaps, be past doing it this year.—While perusing the last number of Silliman's Journal of Science, we were struck by the following remark from Professor F. Emmet, while speaking of the properties of Formic acid—"Being lately very much struck with the odor peculiar to the red oak, I applied my lips closely to the transverse section of some fresh cut logs, and, to my astonishment, sucked up with ease, a pure and grateful vinegar, sharp to the taste, and so like the best specimens of the acetic acid, that distillation could not have improved its qualities. The tree was full grown and sound, and felled in the month of February, about the 6th, and the wood examined as soon as cut. The acetic acid existed more abundantly in the red portion next to the heart."

Now it is well known that the sap in the red oak is abundant, perhaps as much so as in the maple. Would it not, if tapped at the time the maple is, yield a quantity of pure vinegar sufficiently large to supply a family for a considerable part, or for the whole year? We wish some one who has an opportunity would try the experiment, and let us know the result. The acetic acid is much used in the arts, and if it can be obtained in this simple way, of a good quality, it will be a discovery of considerable importance.—*Maine Farmer.*

"The sword has been married to the purse." *Detroit Adv.* Most true, but he has had the misfortune to lose his wife.

PRINCESS-ANNE
TUESDAY, JULY 25

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned members of the delegation from Somerset County to the Whig Convention, which assembled at Salisbury on the 8th July, have read with surprise and regret a publication purporting to be the *protest* of Samuel W. Jones, William Miles, (of Saml.) Morris H. Adams and Thomas B. Robertson, styling themselves the majority of the Somerset Delegation, against the proceedings of the Convention. The above named gentlemen boldly assert that "the object of the Convention was to decide between the candidates before the people," and "that it was never expected that a fifth man would be brought out." The proceedings of the Convention, nominating S. J. K. Handy, Esq. by a vote of more than two thirds of all the members, are therefore *protested* against as "fraudulent," "in derogation of the *rights* of the other candidates," "a gross infraction of the rights of the people of the District" a "palpable violation of their will;" and it is plainly intimated that the people will yield themselves up as submissive slaves into the hands of a faction," by voting for Mr. Handy on the 26th inst.

The question then is, "*what was the object of the Convention?*" And we give the answer in the language of the publication proposing the Convention, signed "MANY VOTERS OF WORCESTER," in the following words:—"a Convention ought to be held in the District for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the next Congress." A "NOTICE" appended to the proposition of "Many Voters of Worcester," called upon the Whig voters of Somerset, to meet in the Court House in Princess Anne, on the 4th July, "for the purpose of appointing *delegates to said Convention.*" No one of the undersigned attended the meeting in Princess Anne, but each of them was at his home, in different sections of the County, more than 15 miles from Princess Anne. A notification of their appointment which may be called the *credentials*, of the undersigned, was forwarded to each of them, of which the following is a copy.

Princess Anne, July 4, 1837.

Sir—At a meeting held by the Whig party in Princess Anne, at the Court house you were appointed a delegate to meet the Convention to be held at Salisbury on Saturday the 8th inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the next Congress for the District composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sec'y.

If it was the intention of the candidates, in getting up this Convention, to settle the matter among themselves, so that one of *them* should be the candidate before the people, why call a Convention? Why not settle the point between themselves with the aid of their particular friends, as did Mr. Dennis and Mr. Steel, four years ago? If they could not do this, and the party had to call a Convention, was it not the duty of that body, to act for the good of the party?

If the party intended the Convention to select its nominee from among the Candidates already in the field, why did they not tell us so, instead of saying, in the phraseology of our credentials, select a candidate for the district, giving us thereby the whole of the *three* counties to select from?

If they did not so instruct us on this matter, were we not as their elect, deliberative body, ourselves to select?

If a fifth man was not expected to be run, why did not the authors of the Protest when he was proposed, tell us so? Why did not Mr. Samuel W. Jones, tell the convention the reason, or reasons, of his protesting against their proceedings when called on? Was he not prepared to state, or not ready to defend.

If Mr. Dennis did not intend to abide by the decision of the convention, why were he and his friends so active in getting up the convention?

If he did intend to abide why could not Mr. Jones who nominated him, and who afterwards, by a resolution, to that effect in connexion with other gentlemen who had handed in the names of nominees, was called on to state whether Mr. Dennis would abide, say distinctly whether he would or not. Every other gentleman answering unequivocally for his nominee.

If the other honorable gentlemen, who were also candidates expected the decision of the convention to be confined to the candidates why do they not tell the public so? Every body knows they have withdrawn from the field. If they did so expect, what must be their self-denial and devotion to their party in so cheerfully giving way to the choice of the convention, as two letters in our possession inform us they do.

How can the authors of the Protest tell the public that the convention have "grossly infringed their rights," and "palpably violated their will," by the selection of Mr. Handy, when the party have never said so? When both Mr. Eccleston and Dr. Nichols are not only satisfied, but gratified at the result, and even Mr. Donoho himself who protested against the call of the convention, acknowledges himself satisfied, and has retired from the field;—and all this too, when their very leader Mr. Jones, could not even so much as tell us in convention whether Mr. Dennis, his particular, bosom friend, residing in the same village, would abide the decision of the convention, or not —"never having conversed with him on the subject."

Why call a convention, and put twenty one gentlemen to the trouble, expense, and responsibility of neglecting their business, riding an aggregate distance of one THOUSAND MILES, and deciding in a party case, if both the PARTY and ASPIRANTS are not to be satisfied & abide the DECISION? It was at best, a most unpleasant & thankless business. How mortifying must it have been to each & every member of that body to see how impossible it was for him to get his choice out of the candidates then in the field?—and how mortifying must it have been to the latter to learn that the GOOD of the PARTY required, for the present, their claims to be postponed. The appeal and the Protest of Mr. Dennis, and his friends, have told you this long ago, and we now tell you again?

To come to the point; at once, we state emphatically, that so far as we could learn the sense of the District in relation to the candidates then in the field, it seemed to be, that as they were numerous, and had all of them strong personal friends, and as private animosities were known to exist among some of them, unpleasant feelings would be more satisfactorily allayed, the candidates more easily brought to harmonise, and the cause of the party better sustained, if a *fifth* man should be selected, and the final determination of *seventeen*, out of twenty-one members, to support Mr. Handy, as the candidate of the Whig party, proves conclusively what an overwhelming majority of that body, believed to be the wishes of the Whig party in the District.

It is no novel case either in church or state that rival candidates should be set aside, and a union formed upon some individual less exceptionable to both parties, than either of the rival candidates would be to the other's friends. You all very well recollect the difficulties which existed in the Episcopal Convention a few years ago, in relation to the election of a bishop. Drs. Johns and Wyatt were rival candidates, but the deliberations of that body resulted in the election of our venerable and excellent friend, Bishop Stone. How was this effected? We answer, in the same way, and in the same spirit of compromise with which Mr. Handy was nominated by your Convention on the 8th inst. In many points the two cases present most remarkable similitudes. The church wanted a bishop. The whig party wanted a candidate upon whom all Whigs might unite. The Church had learned, by bitter lessons which had almost severed her as a body, that neither Dr. Johns nor Dr. Wyatt could be elected. The personal feuds among some of the Whig candidates then before the people, presented insuperable difficulties to the selection of either of the candidates from *this* county. It was believed by the Episcopal Convention, not only that the whole Church would be reconciled by the election of Bishop Stone, but that the rival candidates themselves would be perfectly willing to his election, nay, gratified by it. *Your* Convention were thoroughly convinced that the friends of the individual candidates then out, never could agree upon any one of them; they did believe however, that the cause of the Whig party would be advanced and its harmony restored, by agreeing upon a *fifth man*, and that the rival candidates, seeing our disposition to conciliate the whole matter between them, would at once acknowledge the honesty and purity of our intentions, be gratified by the result, harmonise in the cause of Whig principles, cheerfully postpone for the present their respective claims, and unite in favor of our choice. The Church hailed the result of the Episcopal Convention with gratification, and the former candidates advanced and gave the right hand of fellowship to the Bishop elect. But here we are sorry to say, the parallel diverges.—But three of the candidates have magnanimously retired from the field, and extended to Mr. Handy the right hand of fellowship, not deeming his nomination '*fraudulent*,' or '*in derogation of* THEIR rights.'

We have given an instance from the church, we might refer to many in state, to show that the Whig Convention pursued no novel course

In relation to the Caucus said to have been held in Salisbury on Friday night before the meeting of the Convention, we will inform the public that there were but four members of the Convention there, Dr. Ker, Capt. Riggin residing in the place, and two other gentlemen of the delegation from Worcester; and we should judge it would have been a very dull Caucus between two members of the same delegation Mr. Jones most distinctly denying in the court house on Tuesday last, that Dr. Ker had anything to do with it, and Captain Riggin not knowing of his election till next morning.

Fellow Citizens, we have given you the facts. We were called upon in conjunction with the other members of the Convention, by the Whig party, to perform a duty which you would *not touch* yourselves. The Whig party expected us to perform that duty. Painful and unpleasant as it was, we have performed it honestly and fearlessly, and we call upon those on whose behalf we acted, to sustain us in that faithful performance.

Whether we or our accusers be the '*faction*,' whether we or our accusers have had the most '*hardihood*,' whether we or our accusers have most 'violated the will' of the Whig party,—judge ye!

SAM'L J. S. KER,
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
BENJ. I. JONES.

Somerset county, July 18, 1837.

P. S.—Mr. Dennis and the authors of the protest seem to think they have been treated badly. *I* think I have been treated *worse*. It was exceedingly mortifying to me to be placed in a situation, where the harmony of the party, as I conceived, required of me to overlook the claims of Mr. Dennis, my particular friend, a man whom I had always sustained when a candidate before the public. This very appeal I had the melancholy pleasure to make to Mr. Dennis *himself*, on Tuesday last, from the public stand. What was my gratification, yea what was my impassioned exultation, on that occasion, to discover, as I proceeded to defend the Convention from charges of unfairness, his manly countenance brighten up with all the feelings of the *honorable gentleman*, believing, knowing, as he did, what must have been the unwilling, the mortifying sacrifice of *our own* personal feelings in regard *to him*, in supporting another in the Convention, in accordance with my views, expediency and duty. He gave me his hand—he admitted the purity and honesty of my intentions. I hoped he would have yielded. Moreover, I had not only to pass by the claims of my friend, not only to give up my *first* choice, but I did not get my *second*. I consented to enter the convention, only by the entreaties of my party, and that *at the last moment*, and I voted for what I hoped would be the party's harmony, my own private personal feelings *to the contrary* notwithstanding.

S. J. S. KER.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

We place below, the amount received for public lands, and the annual expenditures of the Government; from 1821 to 1836, inclusive:

Received on account of the Public Lands.

Year	Amount
1821	$1,212,966
1822	1,803,581
1823	916,523
1824	984,418
1825	1,216,090
1826	1,393,785
1827	1,495,815
1828	1,018,308
1829	1,517,175
1830	2,329,356
1831	3,210,215
1832	2,623,381
1833	3,062,681
1834	4,857,620
1835	14,751,600
1836	24,500,000

Expenditures exclusive of the Public Debt.

Year	Amount
1821	$10,723,479 07
1822	9,827,643 51
1823	9,784,144 59
1824	15,330,144 71
1825	11,490,459 94
1826	13,062,316 27
1827	12,653,095 65
1828	13,296,041 45
1829	15,087,216 82
1830	13,229,533 33
1831	13,864,067 90
1832	16,516,383 77
1833	22,713,755 11
1834	18,425,417 25
1835	17,514,950 28
1836	31,435,032 00

This table deserves to be studied with care by the American People. Nothing can show, when contemplated with all its connexions, more exclusively the maladministration of the Government. That the expenses should have increased so enormously with the progress of an Administration that came into power under the popular cry of economy and reform, that its aggregate expenses have more than doubled, speaks volumes against it, and if this rate of income and expenditure is to continue, with all its train of jobs and contracts, the powers of the Central Government must increase in geometrical progression until it acquires a degree of energy beyond the power of the country to comprehend or control.

The unparalleled sales of the public lands were the legitimate fruits of the removal of the deposites; a measure which placed an immense amount of public money in the hands of the Executive and his subordinate agents. Says Mr. Ewing, than whom no man has more attentively watched the progress of things—

"Shortly after the removal of the deposites, the amount of the public money arose to an immense sum, and as it was *credit only*, it possessed the attribute of multiplying itself to an indefinite extent. There was, for example, one million of dollars of the public money in a deposite bank more than would be probably drawn out in the current year for the purposes of Government; the Bank would therefore lend this million for the purpose of making interest upon it. The money so loaned would be paid into the land offices or for customs, and immediately deposited in the same bank, to be loaned again and again for the same purpose. Such was the course of things occurring in numerous banks, which the abundance of fictitious capital multiplied beyond any former precedent, until speculation, instigated by the fictitious state of things, ran out into wild excess."

This is the short history of the whole experiment. It will be observed by the table that, during the first thirteen years, the average annual sales were $1,653,142; whilst during the last three years the average has been $14,713,073, and those made during the last year alone amounted to the immense sum of twenty-four million five hundred thousand dollars. The deposites were removed in 1833, and thereupon the sales of public lands ran up to an average of almost fifteen millions a year. Including the sales in the first quarter of the present year, $5,000,000, the whole amount of sales, since the removal of the deposites, is $49,159,220.

The real demand for the three years could not be more than three millions a year, during the preceding thirteen years it did not average two millions.—Deducting then nine millions from the whole amount of sales since the removal of the deposites, we have a balance of $40,159,220. This exceeds by about three millions the amount of surplus revenue in the train of distribution among the States; and the result is, that speculators have in their hands more than forty millions worth of public lands, *more* than a thirteen years' supply!

This is a prominent consequence of disturbing the currency, removing the deposites, and building up an enormous brood of State banks. Here may be seen the fruits of the "Experiment." Here was the lure to draw people away from regular business, to try their hands at gambling speculations. Here is the appetite which has been indulged and fed by 500 State banks!

These banks have probably all suspended specie payments; their paper will sink from one degree of depreciation to another, and what will the Government get in the end?—for they hold nothing but bank credits; nothing but rag money and broken promises, and we may hereafter look to Treasury reports for lots of "unavailable funds."

In the Western and Southwestern States there are twenty-nine deposite banks. On the 1st of November last their liabilities $46,574,362, and their specie $5,917,966—about 8 for 1! What an experiment.

THE CURRENCY OF 1830 AND 1837.

"On the whole, the committee are of opinion that the present state of the currency is safe for the community, and eminently useful to the Government; that, for some years past, it has been improving by the infusion into the circulating medium of a larger portion of coin, and the substitution of the paper of more solvent banks, in lieu of those of inferior credit, and that, if left to the progress of existing laws and institutions, the partial inconveniences which still remain of the paper currency of the last war will be wholly and insensibly remedied. Under these circumstances, they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation; to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and to put nothing to hazard by *doubtful experiments.*"

In the Senate of the United States on the 29th of March, 1830, the Committee on Finance, by their chairman, Gen. Samuel Smith, made a report on the state of the currency and in the extract, given above, they embody the result of their investigations. Had the warnings of the committee been heeded, we would, at this moment, have been enjoying the blessings of a sound currency—but bad counsels prevailed, the "doubtful experiments" were tried, every thing was put at hazard, the stake was a fearful one and involved the peace and happiness of thousands. How far the "experiment" has succeeded in bettering the currency of 1830 it is competent for every man to answer.

In the report of Gen. Smith, he quotes from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of 1828, that "it is the preservation of a good currency that can alone impart stability to property, and prevent the fluctuations in its value, hurtful alike to individuals and to national wealth. This advantage the *bank has secured to the* community, by confining within prudent limits its issues of paper. &c."

These advantages the late Executive determined to forego that they might try some new scheme. It was not sufficient for them that the currency was then "good"—they would have it "better"—although the committee warned them against any interference with it, and told them that "it is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire any currency better than the one afforded by the Bank of the United States." The experiment was determined on and was to be tried at every hazard. In vain did the committee tell the Executive to abstain from this experiment, that it would tend to revive, what the country had so recently escaped from "the degradation of a depreciated paper currency"—a "currency without any basis of coin, or other effective check, and of no value, as a medium of remittance or exchange, beyond the jurisdiction of the State whence it had been issued—a currency that not unfrequently imposed upon the Treasury the necessity of meeting, by extravagant premiums, the mere act of transferring the revenue collected at one point, to defray unavoidable expense at another."

The voice of the committee was unheeded, and their predictions have been too fully realized. In our own city, within a few days past men have been engaged at heavy expense to take charge of specie collected on the sea board and guard its transmission to the remote West, where it is wanted to pay the expenses of the government. We have "a currency without any basis of coin"—we have a currency of "no value as a medium of remittance or exchange" still the men who are the authors of this currency have the hardihood to tell the people that the currency has been improved.—*Balt. Chron.*

NOTICE TO PATENTEES.

The following notice of the Commissioners of Patents is re-published for the information of those concerned. It is stated that near sixteen hundred patents have been recorded anew since the rising of Congress.

PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1837.

In consequence of the destruction of the records of the Patent Office by fire in December last, Congress provided by law for recording all patents *anew* and no patent can be given in evidence *until* the same has been recorded *again* in this office. The law provides for the record of *all* patents which have been issued, whether the same have or have not expired. Such record it is believed, will be honorable to inventors, and highly useful in the future management of the Patent Office. Arrangements are accordingly made for recording all patents *anew* in this office; expecting that persons holding patents will promptly comply with the law in this respect. It is hoped none will delay transmitting patents, because the invention may be deemed unimportant. A copy of *every* patent issued is desirable, as the best *means* of preventing impositions. Many persons have already complied with the law, and their patents have been recorded and returned to them; and all who have *omitted* to forward their papers are requested to send them to this office by *mail* without delay. In this mode, patents will be secured from infringement, and useful inventions perpetuated. Papers forwarded will be safely kept and speedily returned. Transfers or assignments of patents are in like manner required to be recorded anew. Publishers of newspapers will promote the cause of science, as well as oblige their customers, by publishing this notice.

HENRY H. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

THE NEWS BY THE ALBANY.—

The Courier and Enquirer of Friday has the following paragraph on the failure of the American houses in London:

"It does not appear that intelligence of our suspension of specie payments had as yet reached England and France, but the refusal of the Bank of England to continue their support of the American houses in London, has produced the result we apprehended. The House of Wilson, Wilde, Wiggin, Bell & Grant, and Gowan & Marx, of London, have failed—To a certain extent, the consequences will be felt here no doubt, yet in the present state of things, they cannot add much to the general embarrassments. Messrs. Wilson's and Messrs. Bell & Grant are among the oldest Commercial houses in England and enjoyed what the French call an European reputation. Their fall must excite the regret of all commercial men.

OPENING OF THE PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.

—As we announced, this road was opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The President and Directors of the Port Deposite Rail Road and a large number of invited guests left the depot in Pratt street, at half past nine o'clock, and proceeded in the very handsome cars of the company to Port Deposite, where they were met by the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Rail Road. They then embarked on board the steamboat Susquehanna, commanded by Capt. Verden, and took an excursion down the bay, and partook of a most sumptuous entertainment. Many admirable toasts and speeches were delivered, and among others we had a speech from Nicholas Biddle, Esq., which was marked by the enlarged and statesmen-like views which characterize all the productions of that gentleman.

We shall, to-morrow, give a detail of the proceedings, together with a sketch of the address of Mr. Biddle.—*Balt. Chron.*

We learn from U. S. Gazette that the great Ship Pennsylvania was launched at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia on the 19th, inst., in the presence of nearly 800,000 persons.

Terrible tornadoes are becoming as frequent in the United States as in the West Indies. South Hanover, Indiana, the night of July 5, was laid in ruins by one which endured only five minutes.

THE HERALD.
Princess-Anne, Md.
TUESDAY, JULY 25 1837.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The brig Old Colony arrived at Boston from Liverpool on Saturday evening, whence she sailed on the 7th June, and which date she brought Liverpool advices.

The London dates are no later than those received by the Albany, from Havre. From the slips of the Boston Atlas, New York Mercantile Advertiser and ... we take the following:

In the Liverpool Mail, of the 6th June, merchants of this country are most unmercifully abused for their withholding remittances, and the accusation is stated in round terms, that they have wantonly and purposely swindled the merchants and manufacturers of *England*, of a sum not less than *seventy millions of pounds* sterling. The same paper also asserts that it is a grand portion of our policy to *swindle, cheat and deceive!* What is more, the same Journal, the laws of the United States are made for the purpose of swindling Europe!!

On this foolish indulgence of spleen, remarks the Herald, we see more of truth than is imagined "That the mercantile community of America should take care of themselves first, is one of the great laws of self-preservation—that they have attempted to do so, and signally failed, is unquestionably true—but that they entertained any settled design of cheating the merchants and manufacturers of England out of their just dues, is maliciously false, and the Liverpool Mail knew it when he issued the furious tirade, from which we have given extracts. Let him look at home! Have not the British merchants, and in a body, refused to honor bills drawn on them from this country, predicated on actual shipments of produce—received the produce—sold it—and applied the moneys so received to the payment of debts? And was not this done without the knowledge or permission of our shippers?—What is all this but a wanton violation of all commercial faith? No, no, let the English merchant pluck the beam out of his own eye, and then tell us of our imperfections. We have paid, and are now paying the whole of our debt to them at a most painful sacrifice. Because England is destined to suffer, and that too most severely, her journalists are trying to throw the blame on us. Shame gentlemen, you have overtraded, overbanked, and overdone things, as well as Americans. Reap the bitter fruits of your folly. A bitter cup it will be, for we have just finished our harvest.

The Mail says that "certain Directors of the Bank of England held paper of the American houses which they supported until their paper was paid, and that as soon as they were free themselves, they voted against any additional aid to the concerns which they had previously favored and supported!!" Noble and disinterested conduct! Yet these are the preachers of commercial morals.

The packet ship Europe, of the 16th, ... sailed from New York on the 19 h, carrying out large remittances from the ... *leading* American merchants. Should ... get in before the London packet of ... 16th, the news of our Bank suspension will not create such alarm, as they ... see in this movement the re... of specie from this country.

From the Savannah Republican, July 14

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from a passenger arrived this morning in the Steamboat *Santee*, Capt. ..., from Black Creek, that a skirmish took place about ten days since, on the West side of the Suwannee, between a company of mounted Floridians, under the command of Col. Mills, and about 25 Indians, supposed to be Creeks. The bodies of two of the latter killed were found, and marks of blood were discovered of others wounded, or killed, that were taken away by the Indians. One of the whites is said to have been wounded.

Our informant derived his information from Col. Warren, at Jacksonville, who had just received a letter from Col. Mills giving the above information, as the *Santee* was about leaving the wharf, and may be relied on as correct.

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steamboat lines we have Charleston papers of the 14th, and Norfolk slips of the 16th inst. They contain no later intelligence from the seat of Indian war.

The crops were showing finely throughout South Carolina, and an abundant harvest was anticipated.

The city of New Orleans was as healthy as usual at this season. The banks were disposed to make things easy, and in the course of the week ending on the 8th inst., 3000 bales of cotton had changed hands at fair prices. Havana sugar had fallen half a cent, owing to the difficulty of remitting specie to Cuba at this time. On the whole business is as brisk at New Orleans as is usual for the season.

CORN.—The Charleston Mercury of Friday quotes corn at *two dollars* per bushel in that city, and states that the cause of the high prices is the consumption in Florida, where the article is sent to feed the soldiers and Indians. Though heavy cargoes were arriving, the supply was not equal to the demand.

The price however, must have experienced a very sudden and rapid decline, for we learn from a highly respectable merchant of Charleston, who came passenger in the South Carolina, that 20,000 bushels had arrived within the last few days, one cargo of which (3,500 bushels) had brought only $1 20, which was considered a good sale. A vessel with 7000 bushels, from Fredericksburg, arrived as the South Carolina was coming out on Friday.

NEW WHEAT.—The first parcel of new wheat which has reached this market was received yesterday by Messrs. William McDonald & Co. It came from the Rappahannock, and was sold at $1 75 per bush.

Balt. Amer 19th inst

The Mandamus Case.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday states that the Postmaster General has taken an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court, in the case of the Mandamus, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and entered into bonds on Saturday last, for the prosecution of the appeal.

Fall in the price of Specie.—We feel great pleasure in informing our readers that the premium on specie has, within the last day or two, fallen from 25 to 26 per cent. to 15! Nay, we have even heard of it being sold for less. We are, however, cognizant of $1000 being sold for 15. The prospect before us is about to brighten.—*N. O. Bee.*

CHANGE!—"We want change!" said Mr. Pitts in the course of one of his happiest efforts at the Whig meeting on Thursday night in Baltimore. "We want change in every thing—we must change our President—we must change our members of Congress—we must change the measures of our government so that we may return to the good old fashioned change of fips and levies!" We do indeed want change, was the loud response of the people.

Commercial Crisis.—Fifty-three bankruptcies are stated in the New York Courier and Enquirer to have taken place in Paris during the month of May. In January there were 27 failures, in February 88, in March 61, in April 40—total since the 1st January, without comprehending the suspensions of payment which occurred without the intervention of the tribunals of justice.

INDIANA.—It is stated in the Western papers that there is a certainty of the election of an undivided Whig delegation to Congress from this State. In many of the Districts the Whig majority amounts to thousands of votes

It is reported that Amos Kendall has appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Circuit Court of the District in the Mandamus case. The Judges of the Supreme Court are Taney, Chief Justice—Associates Story, Thompson, Baldwin, McLean, Barbour, Wayne, McKinley and Catron. Seven out of the nine, received their appointments from Gen. Jackson

Measures have been taken to provide for the drafts drawn by all the banks in Canada on the American houses. Smith, Payne & Smith intervene for the Montreal Bank: The Bank of British North America for the Bank of the City of Montreal, Gowan, Mills, Halifax & Co for the Bank of Upper Canada, and The London Joint Stock Bank for the Commercial Bank of Maitland. The promptness with which these arrangements have been made, does honor to the manner in which these banks have conducted their business. It is also an indication of the sound state of Canadian commerce —*London Standard translation.*

The quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, for the quarter ending May 31st, showed a decrease in the circulation of £61,000, in the deposites of £50,000, and in the securities of £445,000, as compared with the last preceding quarter, and an increase in the bullion of 253,000*l.*

The Norfolk Herald, adverting to some recent expositions not creditable to our national character, says—"But there is much less to censure even in this, than there is in the daily attempts of the Globe, the official paper of the Government, to make the United States appear in a mean and shuffling character abroad, by harping upon the folly of the country's paying its honest debts to the commercial creditors abroad; than which, as the N. Y. American justly observes, 'nothing can be more pitiful.' It is related, says that paper, of the celebrated English exquisite, Beau Brummell, that, during one day with one of his noble friends he chanced to hear the failure of a weal thy sprig of nobility, who had not utterly discarded all the feelings of propriety and correct principles 'God bless me!' said Brummel 'is he gone too? Ah, well! I ought not to be surprised, neither. I always told him he would be dished at last—dribbling away his estate to pay his debts!'"

THE MADISONIAN.—When the prospectus of the Madisonian first appeared, we were inclined to consider it merely an individual enterprise of the publisher, with a view to his own emolument. We are satisfied, however, by what has since transpired, that a portion of the Van Buren party proper are concerned in it, and that it is designed to be the organ of that portion of the party who dissent from the ultra opinions of the Kendall and Benton faction.—Of these latter the Globe will continue to be the organ. The following extract from the Prospectus of the Madisonian indicates its object and the principles it will sustain

"A necessity exists for a *new organ* at the seat of Government, established upon sound principles, and to represent faithfully, and not to dictate, the real policy of the administration and the true sentiments, measures, and interests of the great body of its supporters. The necessity also appears of the adoption of more conservative principles, than the conduct of those seems to indicate, who seek to remedy abuses by destroying the institutions with which they are connected. This enterprise has not been undertaken without the approbation, advisement, and pledged support of many of the leading and soundest minds of the Democratic Republican party, in the extreme North, and in the extreme South, in the East, and in the West."

The title has not been selected without an object. Mr. Madison once *vetoed* a charter for a National Bank, and afterwards sanctioned it. The President, of whose opinions the Madisonian is the organ, may be compelled to follow his example. It may be proper to add that the N York Times, the organ of the Van Buren party in New York, publishes the prospectus of the Madisonian, whilst the Evening Post, the organ of Kendall, Benton, and the Loco Focos denounces it as designed to support the views of such "*Bank Democrats*," as Messrs Tallmadge, Rives, Walker, Nicholas and others —*Balt. Chron.*

The Mount Vernon Farmer.—The fame of Gen. Washington as a soldier and a statesman is universally known and highly admired, by all who appreciate talents, worth, and love of country; but his character as a farmer was less known in his day, and his memory, in this respect, was not venerated according to its desert. Possessing ample means, and the most ardent love of rural life, he was one of the first experimental and practical farmers in Virginia. His estate at Mount Vernon consisted of ten thousand acres of land, all in one body, equal to about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of a convenient size, at the distance of 2, 3, 4, and 5 miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: in 1787 he had five hundred acres in grass—sowed 600 bushels of oats—700 acres with wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, peas, beans, &c., and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 ploughs going the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered 150 hogs, weighing 18,500 pounds, for the use of his family, besides provisions for his negroes —*Silk Culturist.*

Comfort for Gen. Jackson.—At Nashville, (Tenn.) the notes of the U. S. Bank, of whose solvency he pretended to be so doubtful when it was alive and active, are now *on a par with specie* so long after it is dead and buried; while the notes of his deposite banks, which he has wasted millions of the people's money to purchase and support, are at a discount of from *seven* to *twenty* per cent. This is the "better currency" which he promised, and which is in fact no currency at all. We should advise the old man to call in and burn his 'Farewell Address,' and send out a full recantation and humble acknowledgment to the nation, begging their pardon for having inflicted on them the most enormous evils in return for the most unlimited confidence.

Haverhill Gaz.

Worms on Trees.—The New York Evening Post says, the trees in that city are much infested this year with worms of the caterpillar kind, which, in some instances, entirely devour the foliage, and leave the branches as naked as in winter. The following has been given as a recipe to prevent their ravages.

Dissolve a quantity of Sal Ammoniac in water. Dip a brush in the solution and pass it over the trunk of the tree, and this will prevent the worms from ascending from the ground. Take a syringe, and with it throw the water among the branches and leaves, which will cause the worms to let go their hold. This may be done from an upper window, if the tree stands near the house.

Saving of Small Change.—Our political mentors are all advising us to economise during these scanty times, and the advice is good. It is the duty of every man and woman too, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and we dont think we have heard of a more *practical* example, than was witnessed on Tuesday last by a gentleman of this office. At fishkill, a son of the Emerald Isle, with his companion, made application to the ferry boat for passage across the river to Newburg, a distance of about a mile and a half. The ferriage was nine pence, a price that Pat had no idea of standing, and taking off his clothes and giving them to his companion, he told him to carry them over in the boat, while he himself would cross on his own hook. Accordingly he plunged into the "Lordly Hudson" and *set paddle* for Newburg. Some humane persons thinking it impossible for Patrick to reach port with a very strong current down the river, followed him with a yawl boat and offered to carry him across, but he told them to go to——, a place we have forgotten. He was able, he said, to ferry himself across the Hudson, and be hanged to them; and accordingly he did do so, without much difficulty. Miss Martineau can not hit upon more striking economy than this —*N. Y. Gaz.*

Recipe for destroying Ants.—Take wheat bread in thin slices, (say half an ounce in weight,) dry it slowly, but well, and pound it in a morter; three quarters of an ounce of fine loaf sugar, powder it also, then, add half an ounce of the oxide of arsenic, commonly called levigated mercury; triturate the whole in a morter, then put it into a clean glass bottle; of course, it is a strong poison; very small portions of this may be applied on bits of glass, or the flat side of an oyster shell, as the smell of an oyster shell is also an excellent decoy to ants.—Small bed glasses, such as are used for striking cuttings, or small flower pots, may be placed over it to prevent moisture from rendering it pasty, as well as to hinder any domestic animals from taking it. This poison is equally as fatal to vegetable as to animal life; for if it be laid on the soil round the stem of an orange or other plant, it will corrode the bark and alburnum to the destruction of the plant.—*Horticultural Register.*

CRITICISM.

The editor of the Boston Courier thus caustically touches a folly which seems rather to need the mendicament of such ridicule, than any greater censure —*U. S. Gaz.*

We believe, with an honest conscience that a greater farrago of twaddling fooleries could not be scraped together from the four quarters of the earth, than what is offered us in the newspapers, to show how marvelously respectable Americans are in the eyes of foreigners. We can hardly take up a paper, without having some stupendous fudge of this sort thrust into our face. The silly and ninnyish things that are gravely put forth every day, in illustration of this important point, almost make us ashamed of our species. We have seen a good portion of a solid column, headed 'Americans in Europe,' or something equally *ad captandum vulgus*, all proving to American people to be the most wonderful on earth because a certain tiret... chant in Bishopgate street, was born in the United States. We have seen the news go the round of all the journals, that an American at Paris rode in a fine coach, with fellows in red breeches to wait upon him, and that this equipage, was thought to beat the Duke of Daddlechops, a circumstance which seemed to be thought highly reputable to the nation of the noodles who published, as well as the noodles who read, the astounding tale. We remember that when the King of Belgium's rail road was opened, or his baby was christened, we forget exactly which, the American flag was hoisted *among others*, which our sapient editors did not fail to trumpet throughout the land, from Maine to Michigan, as a superlative compliment to our respective selves: overlooking in the raptures of their glorification, the small circumstance, that the stars and stripes were one of a company of thirteen hundred and sixty eight other flags and that in this respectable company were the colours of Hayti and Ashantee Tunis Tripoli, Owhyhee, the Republic of Andorra the Imaum of Muscat, the King of Bantam and the Cubo Sama of Japan; and that moreover the American flag was hoisted next to that of the Duchy of Oldenburgh, which is so prodigious a territory that when the Duke shakes his wig, he powders his whole empire. In short, the ineffable silliness of the stuff that is every day written upon this subject is so notorious, that if the example of newspapers could prove any thing, there would be no difficulty in proving the American people to be born idiots, with not an idea in their heads except that of their own transcendant excellence.

We defy Adrien, or Blitz, to come up to the following from the Cincinnati Whig,

"In a street fight, lately, at Brownsville (Tennessee,) the combatants fired simultaneously, and the ball from one of the pistols, went into the *muzzle* of the other, while *three balls* of one of the party, were lodged in the breast of his adversary."

The Danville, Roanoke and Junction Railroad has suspended operations from want of funds. The apprehension is entertained, that it will not again be resumed—much dissatisfaction, says the Richmond Whig, existing among the stockholders on account of some provisions of the last Legislature. We are not apprized of the particulars.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, July 7.

Article	Price
Flour per bbl.	$8 a 8 25
Wheat, (foreign,)	1 50 a 1 70
do (American,)	1 45 a 1 50
Corn,	100 a 103
Rye	95 a 00
Oats,	50 a 50

FLOUR.—Retail sales are making from stores at $9, and the wagon price is $8 a $8,25.

Sales of City Mills Flour at $8,87½ a $8,75, according to the quality.

GRAIN.—We quote fair to strictly prime foreign reds at $1,50 a $1,70 per bushel. A parcel of new Virginia wheat was sold yesterday at $1,75 and to-day a parcel of 1500 bushel new North Carolina on terms not transpired.

Sales of white Corn to-day at 100a103 cents, and of yellow at the same price. These rates are about the fair quotation at the present time for both sorts, although in two instance a cent or two more per bushel has been obtained for extra prime parcels.

Oats are very scarce—a sale to-day at 59 cents. We quote at 59 a 60 cents.

Wood and Timber
LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain if it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF

WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing: the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are of less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a time for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the smallest tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changd.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.

July 1, 1 7

Cabinet Making.
JOSEPH F. SMITH
(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an *excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will, also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

☞ His prices will be moderate.

July 4 9m

Look at This.

As I wish to remove to the West, I offer my FARM for sale, where I now reside, in Somerset county, three miles east of Princess Anne. There are 500 Acres in the tract, 150 Acres cleared and under a good fence, and well timbered and well watered. Fruits of all kinds; also, a good Brick House, and other necessary buildings complete. The title is indisputable, for which I will take a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and judge for themselves. I will make the payments easy to the purchaser, or I will rent the land for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire of the proprietor, living on the farm.

DANIEL W. GRIFFITH.

July 4 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed at the suit of Henry Kennerly, against Elliott Kirwan, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of said Kirwan, in and to the following property, viz—to 3 beds and furniture, six Chairs, one large Cupboard, one Cow and Calf, one steer yearling, one yoke oxen, two Canoes and sail, one pair of Oyster Rakes, one Plough, one harrow, the crop of corn, growing, crop of potatoes, and crop of Oats, now on the ground where said Kirwan lives, the goods and chattles of the said Kirwan. Which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash at the Court House door in Princess Anne,

On Thursday 25th July (inst.)

At the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT Shff

July 4

Job Printing,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

We are authorised to announce
JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.
as a candidate to represent the people of the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Congress of the United States.
feb28

We are authorised to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Slemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
NOAH RIDER, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorized to announce
ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, je 27 tf

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We are authorized to announce
LAMBERT W. HYLAND, ESQ.
as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 27

We are authorized to announce
Rob't L. Miles, Esq.
as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
je 20

To the Editor of the Village Herald,

Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Your's &c.

C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

We are authorized to announce
DR. RICHARD LEMMON,
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
July 18 1837

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by L. D Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞ Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'd't serv't,

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be but in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19. 1836

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED,...That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 13t

Notice:

The valuable Tavern Establishment now in possession of J. W. B. Parsons Esq. in Princess Anne, is now offered to the public for sale, or lease for a term of years. The improvements are valuable and daily progressing. Possession will be delivered the 1st of January next. Terms will be accommodating. Apply to

ZADOCK LONG,
or his Agent and Attorney,
EDWARD LONG.

may 10, 1837

John Mitchell, Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell, vs. Levin Jones, surviving Ex'or of Francis D. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and others; children, heirs at law, and devisees of Francis D. Nelson.

MAY TERM, 1837. In Somerset Cty Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered, that the sales as made and reported by Wm W. Handy, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the third Tuesday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the Town of Princess Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said day. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $5,014 75.

ASA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE,
BRICE I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy. Test,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 11 3t

State of Maryland, sc:
SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

July 18 1837

On application of William W Maddux, (Seal) Adm'x. of Ezekial Bell, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'x give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of adm'n. on the personal estate of Ezekiel Bell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM W. MADDUX, Adm'r
of Ezekiel Bell, decd.

July 17 1837

State of Maryland, sc:
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 11th, 1837

(Seal) On application of Henry Milbourne, Executor of Levitha Milbourne, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Levitha Milbourne, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Nov, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of July, A D 1837

HENRY MILBOURNE Ex'r
of Levitha Milbourne decd.

July 18 1837

State of Maryland, sc:
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 18, 1837.

SEAL ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W. R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the state of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of Jan, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs of W. R. Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837.

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $453 12 1 2.

True copy,

Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur Can.

June 27

Commissioners Sale OF LAND.

By virtue of an order of Somerset county Court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer for public sale, at the Court House door, on TUESDAY, the 25th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the

Real Estate

Of Jacob Kerwan, late of Somerset county, deceased, being part of a Tract of Land called "COVINGTON'S MEADOW and COMFORT'S ADVENTURE," being the same Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Richard Ingersoll, by deed, bearing date the 11th February, 1808, and containing **69 3-4 ACRES**, more or less. Also, another part of a Tract of Land which Jacob Kerwan purchased of Robert Leatherbury, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Rencher, by deed, bearing date 24th February, 1821, called "Covington's Meadows," and containing **28 3 4 ACRES** more or less. This property lies on the road leading down Hungary Neck, in Somerset county, and will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

The terms of sale are, $50 cash on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase money in two equal instalments of one and two years, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners to the respective heirs for their respective shares of the purchase money, upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before the commissioners will convey, by good and sufficient deed or deeds all the Right and Estate that the said Jacob Kerwan had to the said Real Estate, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their heirs or assigns.

☞ The widow's dower will not be sold by the commissioners.

W. T. G. Polk,
Joseph Cantwell,
John Leatherbury
Benjamin Baily,
Thos. D. Jones,
} Commissioners.

June 27

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

For Sale,

A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess-Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made the property will be sold cheap. For Terms apply to C. C. CARROLL.

may 2

Bridge Notice.

There will be offered at Pozy's Store in Somerset county, on Saturday the 22d of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4, o'clock, P. M.—A CONTRACT for the purpose of building a *Public Bridge* over Dividing creek, at a place called "Denston's Dams," on the public road from Princess Anne to Snow Hill. The Contract will be offered at Public Sale to the lowest and best bidder. The contractor will be required to give bond with security, to be approved by the Commissioners on the day of sale.

JONES BOUNDS,
LEVIN ATKINSON,
WM. MILES, (of Saml)
TUBMAN LANKFORD,
} Com.

June 27

Election Notice.

ON *WEDNESDAY*, 26th day of July next, there will be an ELECTION held in the several Election Districts of Somerset county to elect a Representative to the Congress of the United States.

J. S. CROCKETT,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

June 27

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public

ap 11 tf

NEW GOODS.
JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

Oils and Paints, Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivators,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices (at the store house recently occupied by James C Hyland, Esq.) for cash, hides, grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers. The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note. J. H. STEWART.

Insolvents' Notice.

The creditors of JOHN LAYFIELD are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 6, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

may 30, 1837

Notice.

The Subscriber is compelled, through necessity, to request most respectfully, his friends and customers who have store accounts with him to come forward and pay the same on or before the 30th inst.

WILLIAM EVANS.

July 11 3t

☞ The subscriber is very thankful for the liberal patronage he has received from the public, and invites a continuation of the same. W. E.

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this State &c on the first Monday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the State, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid, of the said Representatives in Congress, &c; *And whereas* the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, renders it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the U. States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,
Tho. Culbreth, Clerk
of the Council.

June 20 6t

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 541. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST [illegible], 18[illegible]. Vol. [illegible] No. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOING TO BE MARRIED.

One is sometimes amused by the trifling observations uttered by persons in the street, and which, though not intended for your ears, unavoidably enter it. They are very apt to pass in at one ear and out of the other, though occasionally they will stick, and occasion a train of thoughts as unexpected as they are new. Passing along by the U. States' Bank the other day, two young ladies were engaged in earnest conversation, at the moment of our coming opposite, one remarked to the other, in a tone of remonstrance, "Well, what can I do? all the other young men of my acquaintance are engaged." All the other young men she knew were gone—the direct inference was that she was about to take up with a Mr. Somebody, for the very cogent reason, that she could get nobody else! How very wise and prudent, thought we, as we paced slowly to the office. Here is a poor foundation for happiness, we traced in imagination the future course of life of the damsel, and found her prospects dark and gloomy. She has accepted the hand of a man for whom she probably at most only feels an esteem. Failing in some of her anticipations of delight in his every day society, she begins to treat him with a little neglect—this grows greater and greater, ending probably in disgust, or a feeling approaching very near to it. He soon discovers that his return to his home at short intervals of absence, affords him less and less pleasure—he therefore makes to himself every possible excuse for remaining abroad—gets into bad company, goes from bad to worse, and brings up in a drinking club, becomes a complete sot, very soon is a disgusting object, neglect his business, is never at home, and [illegible] in the alms [illegible] or a [illegible]. Such is too often the career of men whose domestic comfort is broken in upon by the faults of a wife, who, never particularly attached to the object whom they have taken for better for worse, live a careless unaccommodating life, neglect [illegible], and follow to the grave the victims, who, with a different course of conduct on their part, they might have made comfortable, if not happy, and who would have long remained useful and respectable members of society. Our female readers will readily apply the moral of our cogitations, and however averse to sermons in general, will please to remember never to utter where it can be overheard, "Well, can I do? all the other [illegible] men of my acquaintance are engaged." Our male readers may, if they please, reverse the picture, and preach a sermon to themselves, which we dare say will have quite as much point.—*Bulletin.*

DR. WITHERSPOON'S ADVICE TO PARENTS.

Extract from his Letters on Education.

[illegible]

[illegible] such. I can assure you from experience, having literally practised this method myself, that I never had a child of twelve months old, but who would suffer me to take any thing from him or her, without the least mark of anger or dissatisfaction. You will easily perceive how this is to be extended gradually and universally, from one thing to another, from contradicting to commanding them."

We have made this extract, because the subject of parental discipline is of the highest importance, and because no man perhaps was ever better qualified to advise on this subject than Dr. W. Too much cannot be said or written on the education of children. We wish its importance was more deeply felt.

N. Y. Herald.

ANECDOTE OF PATRICK HENRY.

Hook was a Scotsman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips, in 1781, a Mr. Venable, an army commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the troops. The act had not been strictly legal; and on the establishment of peace, Hook, on the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venable, in the District Court of New London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have deported himself in the cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent, he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience. At one time he excited their indignation against [illegible]

SCANDAL.

From the Bower of Taste.

Mrs. Ware—Having seen in some paper a communication proposing to form a society for the "Suppression of Scandal," having this motto "Judge not that ye be not judged," [illegible]

[illegible]

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, AUG. 8,

To the Editor of the Village Herald

MR. EDITOR—The importing merchants and ship owners of Philadelphia have long been desirous of obtaining a winter port for the protection and benefit of their commerce—and, finding that the Breakwater near the entrance of the Delaware bay is obnoxious to many difficulties and dangers, the practicability of establishing a safe and suitable harbor in the Chesapeake has engaged the attention of enterprising capitalists in that city—And, the *desideratum* having been found at the Southern termination of the EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD, *the advantages to the* BOATING BUSINESS *in the increased transportation in the bay and rivers to result from the operations of that valuable improvement will be incalculably great to all concerned in the local* TRADE AND NAVIGATION Be pleased to publish the following.

Respectfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE

REPORTS

Concerning the Navigation of the DELAWARE BAY.

Extract from a report accompanying the report of Chief Engineer to the Secretary of War, made in the year 1823.

The Delaware bay is not only obstructed by fixed ice, during a part of the winter, but it is without a harbor near its mouth, in which vessels can secure themselves, either against winds blowing from the north west to the south east, round by the north, or against floating ice. It is frequently the case, that the navigation of the bay is impeded by the ice, as early as the month of December, and it is often open for eight or ten days and sometimes longer, between the twentieth of December and the fifteenth of January, yet it closes again, and remains shut until the twentieth of February; or even the first of March. For two months at least, therefore between December and March, vessels bound up the bay, will be uncertain as to their passage to the city; and, being without shelter when they arrive at the Capes, will be exposed to the greatest dangers, should they find the passage obstructed. As to the vessels departing from this port, it is true, they can choose a favorable moment for descending the river; but should they be met by adverse winds at the Capes, they also will be exposed to be driven ashore by the winds, or destroyed by the ice

From information received through the Chamber of Commerce, it appears, that the tonnage exclusively belonging to, and registered in, the port of Philadelphia, in eighteen hundred and ten, when the population of the city and country, amounted to one hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and ten, was one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and thirty; and in eighteen hundred and twenty, when the population amounted to one hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Now, if the tonnage had increased in the same ratio as the population, it would have been, in eighteen hundred and twenty, one hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and ninety four, instead of seventy-eight thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven; consequently, the tonnage of the port of Philadelphia in eighteen hundred and twenty, may be said to have but about half of what it was in eighteen hundred and ten, though this great diminution is to be ascribed to various causes, there is no doubt that the want of a good harbor at the mouth of the bay, is one of very great influence; owing to this want, many vessels postpone their departure from foreign ports, thereby incurring very great expenses, or arriving off the Capes at the unpropitious season are obliged to bear away for some neighboring port. As to those which run the risk of the passage up the bay, many are much damaged, and others entirely lost. In the winter of eighteen hundred and and ten, a large number of vessels in attempting this passage, were either destroyed in the bay by ice, or wrecked upon the shore, or lost at sea, while in pursuit of a harbor of safety. Since that period, the captains have orders not to incur like risks; and the winter arrivals are comparatively few. The regular packet ships, which come upon the coast in winter, are often obliged to bear away for New York, there to land their cargoes, the transportation of which, owing to the badness of the roads at that season, is both tedious and costly.—Besides the embarrassment to commercial intercourse, the loss of time, and the increase of expenses, which are consequent upon the present state of things, the premium of insurance is greatly increased by the dangers to which vessels in the winter are exposed at the mouth of the Delaware. This premium is from half, to one and a half per centum, above the customary rate; and in cases which become desperate from the casualties to which vessels are exposed, in the attempt to enter the Delaware, insurance is either refused, or an exorbitant premium demanded. As to the losses of vessels which have actually happened, for want of a proper shelter, it is difficult though they have unquestionably been numerous, to determine the number, or state the amount of property. They can only be ascertained, by research amongst the journals of the period, and amongst the records of the insurance offices, both in this city and elsewhere, to which research, the commission does not feel warranted to give the time it would require; but this much appears to be certain, that the ship owners in Philadelphia, in consequence of the trouble, risk, expense, and loss of the navigation, do not order one in ten of their vessels to this port in winter, and also, that if there were suitable shelter, they would engage, with enterprise and confidence, in all the chances of commercial speculation.

Although it is difficult to specify the amount has been decreasing with the reduction of the tonnage, and the greater precaution on the part of the merchants, still, some idea may be formed of it from the circumstance, that a single East India or China ship is often worth half a million of dollars, that is to say, two or three times as much as would be the cost of a breakwater, near the Capes, to shelter a dozen vessels.

We have thus far examined the advantages to result from an artificial harbor, with reference only to the commerce of the Delaware; but they will be found of scarcely less moment to the coasting navigation of the nation at large. The great number of shipwrecks upon the coast of Jersey and Delaware, proves that the winter navigation of that coast, is attended with imminent peril; and we may safely affirm, that a project which shall place a secure harbor at the mouth of the Delaware, lying, as it will, about midway between the distant harbors of New York and the Chesapeake, and being always accessible, with the winds which are most dangerous, will produce a result of incalculable value, whether we consider the saving of property, or of human life.

Extract from a Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, on the subject of the Delaware Breakwater.

From the Capes of Virginia to the entrance of the harbor of New York, there is not a place of refuge to which a vessel can resort for shelter, in moments of peril and danger. The intervening space comprehending a line of nearly three hundred miles, along the very center of the Union, and the most frequented of any part of our coast by vessels navigating from port to port of the United States, presents to the distressed and harrassed navigator nothing to comfort or relieve him. He dare not approach the land, and if, by the power of causes beyond his control, he is driven too near, the shock which follows most commonly confounds his hopes, overwhelms his adventure, and, not unfrequently, consigns to one unhappy fate the vessel, the cargo, and the lives of all on board. The southernmost coast of New Jersey, particularly, has thus become the frequent scene of calamitous wreck and destruction.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

LEWES, Del., November 10, 1834.

Hon. Lewis Cass,

Secretary of War, Washington,

Sir—In compliance with the instruction of your letter of October 25th, we have made an examination of the Delaware Breakwater, and now present the following report thereon:

It appears, by an inspection of the maps representing the state of the works, at the close of operations of each year, that since 1830, every year has presented new additions to a shoal near the west end of the Breakwater, and that within the last year particularly, this shoal has greatly increased.

Before 1833 little had been done on the icebreaker; since that period this work has been brought nearly to completion, and a shoal on either side of this mass has been observed to be simultaneously forming.

These are the principal facts bearing upon the question before us; and after a deliberate consideration of them we unanimously concur in the following opinions, viz. That the next year's operation should be confined to giving to all the work already begun the ultimate dimensions, omitting any farther extension of the work eastward, and waiting during the year, and if necessary, during a longer period, the farther growth of the shoal.

That, in the mean time, very numerous and careful observations should be made to determine the precise amount of enlargement, both in lateral limits, and in elevation of all the shoals.

That a system of observations should be steadily pursued, whereby the force and direction of the flood and ebb currents, at different times of tide, and at different distances from the work, may be accurately given, and clearly represented on the map.

With the extension of the work above water, herein contemplated, the immediate advantage will be obtained of a considerable augmentation of sheltered space, the same extension will serve to indicate, in a more decided manner, the form and magnitude which the shoals may be expected ultimately to attain; it will bring nearer to a solution, the important question as to the most proper width to be given to the eastern entrance to the harbor. And with the aid of the information obtained by the observations on the tides, an opinion less liable to error may be formed as to the exact cause of the shoals, the extent to which they may reach, and if remedy or correction be possible, the mode and manner of remedy or correction.

Sooner than herein contemplated, we believe it would be premature, to resolve on any other change than that indicated of the original project, as we believe it would also be premature now to fix upon the matters of detail in the style or manner of the ultimate finish.

We have the honor to be,
Your most ob't. servants,
TH. S. JESSUP,
Major Gen. and Quartermaster Gen.
JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers and Br. Col.
S. THAYER,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Our Mexican Affairs—It is generally conceded that Commodore Dallas has been bamboozled by the Mexican officers at Vera Cruz. There must be no *paltering* with these people. He should while at Vera Cruz have addressed himself, not to the command of that port, but explicitly to the government itself at Mexico, though in the way our Cabinet manage things he may not have been empowered to do so—Senor De Castro's letter is apparently purposely written to poke fun at the commodore. What better logic or embassy however than our own gallant vessels armed to the teeth.—They and their crews speak the only language intelligible to such treacherous knaves as administer the affairs of Mexico—Why then was not the occasion embraced to address to them some of these arguments. Commodore Dallas should have done this or nothing. Certainly he never should have descended to a correspondence with subordinate of castles or fortresses at Matamoros and Vera Cruz.—*N. Y. Star.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee has received from Capt. Wm. Mervine of the U. S sloop of war Natchez, the Vera Cruz Censor of June 27, which contains a correspondence between the commander of the port, Castro, and Mr. Burroughs, the American consul resident there, relative to the presence of the American fleet off Vera Cruz—The captain of the port states, that the sudden arrival of five vessels of war off the *Sacrificios* had alarmed the inhabitants, and induced them to believe the reported declaration of war by the U. States was true. He asks for information. The Consul replies in the most unqualified terms, that the intentions of the fleet were not hostile—that Com. Dallas authorises him to say the difficulties of the U. S. with Mexico had been amicably arranged in great part by the pacific assurances of General Felisola at Matamoros, and his disavowal and approval of the conduct of the Mexican fleet in capturing American vessels. A letter however was addressed by Com D. to Senor de Castro demanding of him the same. But Senor Antonio de Castro in his reply enters into a long mystified argument full of shuffling and fustian, in which however he makes the *amende honorable*, and promises good behavior as far as lays in his power.

PATRIOTIC RESOLVES.

MEETING OF THE WHIG CONVENTIONS.

Last night the Senor and Junior, Whig Conventions met at Central Hall to consider what course it becomes the Whig party to pursue in regard to the late election. Almost every member of each Convention was present and a large number of citizens were also in attendance. Never have we seen greater enthusiasm in any public meeting, and the most determined spirit was evinced by every man present. Eloquent and impressive addresses were delivered, and the following resolutions, on being proposed were received with loud cheers and were adopted without one dissenting voice. These resolutions, we may truly say, embody the feelings and deep convictions of the great Whig party of this city, and our friends here and elsewhere may rest assured that they will be carried fully into effect.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and unanimous opinion of these Conventions, that the election of Messrs Howard and McKim was effected by bribery, corruption, and the most alarming importation of hired, illegal voters

Resolved, That these Conventions regard it as a sacred duty to publish to the world the evidence upon which they found the above allegation, and to appeal to the House of Representatives to invalidate an election secured by the most palpable violation and abuse of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That a committee, taken either from this Convention, or the body of the community, and to consist of one person from each ward be appointed by the chair, with instructions to employ a competent person or persons to transcribe the poll books of the late election, to arrange the names for each ward in alphabetical order, and to publish 2000 copies thereof, in pamphlet form, for distribution.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of these Conventions be appointed a committee to receive and record the names of all persons who may be reported as having abused the right of suffrage, and that they particularly and minutely record the evidence adduced to sustain each case of alleged abuse.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, to collect evidence of the direct or indirect interference of the Government or its agents at the late election, and that they be instructed to report, at the first adjourned meeting of these Conventions.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare a memorial to Congress, setting forth the violations and abuses of the right of suffrage at the late election, and respectfully requesting the appointment of a committee of inquiry, with power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons in each ward be appointed by the Chair to ascertain the course pursued by the judges in the reception of votes, and, generally, to report all matters pertinent to the inquiry in question.

S. C. LEAKIN, Pres't Sen'r Con.
NEILSON POE, Pres't. Jun'r Con.
Baltimore July 31st.

ANOTHER NEW STATE—Another star, it is believed, will soon be added to the American constellation. The New Orleans Bee says, it is pretty well ascertained that Florida, notwithstanding the detriment done her by the ruthless war waged within her borders, is about to take steps to become a full member of our confederacy. Her population is understood to be sufficient to entitle her to that privilege, and although a convention has not yet been called, there is not a doubt but that early provision will be made for that purpose.

New York is every day becoming more and more like London, a kind of Laen for young girls from the country and the quiet old folks to visit occasionally—that is, if the crops sell, and the girls behave well, the promise is, "You shall go to New York," and a month's preparation is necessary for the trip. You see them early in the morning, in Broadway, the old lady ahead, in an old fashioned riding habit, with an antique gold watch and chain by her side, the old gentleman with a pepper-and-salt coat, broad brimmed hat, spectacles, and a gold headed cane; the girls behind, in silk dresses made up to the last year's fashions, rosy cheeks, an innocent aspect, and eyes that are not large enough to gaze at all the curiosities they meet with. Their mother has a few gold pieces of her own, which she had hoarded in the days of the "Experiment," and slyly gives the girls, to run into the fashionable stores and purchase a worked cape, an embroidered belt, or a pair of French gloves; any thing to show, when she returns home, as the latest fashions from New York. We, who live among all these things and see them daily, can form no idea of the various impressions which the curiosities of New York make on strangers; of the Cabinet Councils before going—of the admonitions and preparations for the visit—of the parental cautions not to be dazzled or led away by the fashion and folly of the town, and, above all, to beware of the young fellows, particularly those who wear moustachios and sport a dandy cane. It is the same all over the world: the recluse of the country is happy to get down to the village, and the villageois is delighted at the prospect of visiting the city; the city dame is anxious to escape into the quiet of the country, and *vice versa*, the lowland maid considers it an epoch in her life when she can for a time exchange the "woods and wilds" for the glare and dash of the metropolis. Variety and excitement seem to be the essence of life. *Noah.*



AGRICULTURAL.

[Selected for the N. E. Farmer.]

POND MUD

"The *mud from ponds*, when they are cleaned out, has always been an object of attention to farmers, so far as regards its collection; but it must be presumed that its different properties, and consequently the most judicious modes of its application to the land, are either but little understood or neglected; for some cart it directly upon the ground, and plough it in, either for turnips or for corn-crops; others spread it upon old leys; and many lay it out in thin heaps to dry, after which they mix it with lime or dung. Upon this it has been remarked, by an eminent agriculturist, that in reasoning with the farmers upon the cause or principle by which they are guided in these different proceedings, the reply is generally 'that it has been their practice to do so—that it has answered very well—and that they know of no better mode of treating it.' It may be observed, that ponds, being usually placed at the lower parts of the fields, receive, after every hard rain, a part of the soil, as well as of the substances with which they have been manured. If the ponds be large and deep, they may also acquire much decayed vegetable matter, arising from the aquatic plants with which such pools usually abound; and if near the yards at which cattle are commonly watered, they must likewise receive a portion of their dung; such mud is, therefore, particularly applicable to light soils, both as containing nutritive matter, and adding to the staple and consistency of the land. The most common time of mudding ponds, is during the summer months, when it is usual to let the slime lie near the edge of the pond, until the water is drained from it. A spot is then marked, either upon a head land of the field upon which it is to be laid, or as near it as possible, of a size to raise a compost with alternate layers of either lime or dung.

If dung can be had, the best mode of preparing this manure, is to lay a foundation of mud, of about a foot and a half in depth, of an oblong form, and not more than eight feet in width, upon which the freshest yard dung is laid to about double that depth; then a thin layer of mud; after which alternate layers of mud and dung, until the heap be raised to about five or six feet in height—keeping the sides and end square, and coating the whole with mud, at least twice, at different periods.

If quick lime be used, and there remains any moisture in the pond scourings, it will be sufficiently fallen for turning, in a few days; but if the compost be made with farm-yard dung, it may require to remain six or eight weeks to ferment and decompose, before it is in a proper state for turning. To form them, in the first instance, with both quick lime and manure, is injudicious; the former ought never to be brought in contact with the latter—though manures may be advantageously incorporated with an old compost, in which a little lime has been used. It appears the better mode to apply it in the latter end of autumn, or early part of winter, and to bush-harrow it well after it has been hardened by frost.

Sea mud or *Sleech*, has been also been used in some places in large quantities, and has been found of so very enriching a nature, as to amply remunerate for carrying it to considerable distances. It is generally laid upon grass in autumn, and ploughed in without any addition in the following spring. It is also found that its effects remain longer on the land than marl; and although that which is overmarled is spoiled for grass, yet that never happens to sea mud."—*British Husbandry.*

Mineral Riches in Virginia.—The editor of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer describes a short excursion he made into the coal region of Chesterfield county.—Though the soil is comparatively sterile covered chiefly with pine and broom corn, beneath the surface nature has placed her hidden treasures in profuse abundance. At a few miles from Richmond, you meet the bituminous coal shafts, where the Black Heath Rail Road terminates. One shaft is 650 feet deep. The whole is overlaid by slate. The new rail road from the coal pits to James River is commenced; it will be about 4 miles long. The coal for the consumption of Richmond will come by this; that for shipment by the Black Heath rail road. Near the new rail road a rich bed of iron ore, in a coal mine, has lately been discovered; it is a stratum of 15 to 20 feet, in a shaft 40 to 50 feet deep. It is near the river, and its value will be incalculable.—Captain Jno. Heath is principally concerned in the mine. It is the pipe iron, and resembles rusty nails cemented; yields probably 45 per cent. Besides a large bed of the finest pipe clay, there is also plenty of timber. It is thought this vein of iron may cross the James River, into Powhatan county. The Bellona Foundry, where cannon are cast for the U. S. Navy, is within the immediate vicinity. These cannon are made of Virginia iron, and are said to have exhibited, recently, great tenacity, having withstood 200 double-shotted charges 1000 times, with Dupont's proof load of powder, without the touch hole being even bushed. Near the Powhatan line is also a good Sulphur Spring, which also contains Magnesia, and Epsom salts. A hotel is to be erected there. The Enquirer adds:

A region, that is so rich in its subterranean treasures is highly favored notwithstanding the sterility of its surface. Wherever you move, you may be treading on beds of coal and of iron. In fact, the mineral resources of Virginia are not yet nearly developed. Her marl region—her granite and free stone—her coal beds and iron mines—her gold region, which is just coming to light—her astonishingly rich beds of copper—her region of lime and of gypsum, marble—and the various minerals which repose in the valley and beyond the mountains—are destined to pour into her lap treasures untold. What we want is industry and enterprise and science, and some additional capital to call them into light—to cultivate her rich staples of wheat, corn and tobacco—to improve her roads and rivers—to educate her sons—to maintain her moral character.

Pismires or Ants.—Now is the time for those who have casks of honey, or tubs of sugar and molasses, to be visited by these insects; and if suffered to make an undisturbed acquaintance their visits will be made so frequently, and by such numbers, that serious loss and trouble will ensue. To prevent their attacks, some have recommended a piece of camphor to be suspended in the vessel containing the sweet, yet not to touch it, and this, if done before they get a taste, will probably keep them away. But if they have once found their way in, they will continue to feed in spite of camphor. The best way where these insects are plentiful and voracious, is to insulate the vessels containing the sugar or honey. This may be done by making a platform of a plank with short legs, and placing these in shallow earthern or tin vessels, which are to be filled with water, which is to be renewed as often as necessary. This, however, is only a preventive. To destroy them, next fall before the ground freezes finally, and after they have assumed their torpid state, go round to their hills, and with a shovel, or spade, cut out the centre below their habitation, and scatter it on the surface. If in that situation they or their young can stand such winters as we have had for two or three years past, why then they are tough fellows, that's all.—*Genesee Far.*

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8 1837.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

First District, composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties—John Dennis, Samuel J. K. Handy, (W's) candidates. The former elected; maj. 667.

Second District, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne's, Cecil and Kent counties—Pearce W, Evans, V B candidates. Pearce elected, maj 328.

Third District, Baltimore, part of Carroll and Harford counties, Brown, W., Worthington, V. B., candidates Worthington elected, maj 287.

Fourth District, Baltimore city, Anne-Arundel county and Annapolis city; Kennedy and Ridgely W. McKim and Howard V.B. candidates. McKim and Howard elected, maj 251

Fifth District, Part of Frederick and Carroll counties, & Montgomery county, Johnson and Kimmel, W's candidates. Johnson elected, maj. 139

Sixth District, Frederick, Washington & Allegany counties; Merrick, W Thomas V B candidates Thomas elected, maj 296

Seventh District, Prince George's Charles and St. Mary's counties, Jennifer, W, candidate No opposition.

The Representation from Maryland in the next Congress, will therefore stand

Whig	*Van Buren*
Messrs. Dennis,	Messrs. Worthington
Pearce	McKim
Johnson	Howard
Jennifer	Thomas

The following appointments were made by the Post Master General on the 1st inst. John W. Rider, to be Post Master at Salisbury, vice Richard Lemmon.

William Dorsey, to be Postmaster at Kingston.

A Convention, composed of delegates from all parts of the Union, is now holding its sessions in Philadelphia. The United States Gazette, says "The list of delegates so far as they have come to our knowledge, contains names generally known, names of men remarkable rather for business than politics; and we heartily trust that their deliberations will be productive of permanent benefit to themselves and the communities which they represent—but should they fail entirely in their attempts to aid business by their resolutions and recommendations' they will find that their convention will, from the association of business men from different portions of the Union, be productive of more personal and general advantages of which they had never thought—Intercourse among such men is always productive of good, and we hence confidently predict most important benefits from this Convention."

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The convocation of the 25th Congress for a Special Session, to commence in September, has caused, or will cause, an earlier election of members in several of the States than would otherwise have taken place. The whole number of members in both Houses, when full, is 294, viz, Senate 52, House 243. The Senate is already full, and is divided politically thus:

Van Buren men,	34
Whigs,	18
Van Buren majority,	—16

Of the 242 members of the House; 185 are already known to be elected, and are politically divided thus:

Van Buren men,	109
Whigs,	76
V. B. majority thus far,	—33

The ten States which have not yet elected their members, or from which we have not as yet received returns, were represented in the last Congress by 31 Whigs and 26 Van Buren men. Should they be represented in like manner in the next Congress, the House would be divided,—Whigs 107, Van Buren men 135, Van Buren majority 28. The annexed schedule specifies the States from which we are yet to hear, the date of their elections respectively, and the political character of their delegations in the last Congress:

States.	Time.	Last Congress W.	Last Congress V. B.
Arkansas,	July 10		1
Mississippi,	" 17 & 18		2
N. Carolina,	August 10	7	6
Kentucky,	" 7, 8 & 9	9	4
Tennessee,	" 3	11	2
Alabama,	" 3	4	7
Indiana,	" 7		7
Michigan,	" 21 & 22		1
Rhode Island,	" 29		2
		31	26

There is no doubt of the re-election of Archibald Yell, (V. B) in Arkansas.

(Balt. Chron.

[illegible]—NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We see in different parts of the Union indications of opening the Presidential campaign The opponents of Martin Van Buren, weary with the policy that has ground the nation in to dust, have, in various sections of the Union, expressed a strong partiality to some distinguished statesmen, whom they believe equal to the mighty trust, and who will concentrate the most of the materials of opposition in that section. We confess that we do not see a union of sentiment in the opposition, with reference to any one man for their candidate—they feel that principles have been violated, and that to restore the nation to its true policy, there must be a change in the rulers. They are less concerned about a man than about principles—they have none to whom they owe the Presidency though they can reckon hundreds among them who would adorn that situation. This deep interest for the nation, and disregard for any man, is the cause of the diversity of opinion which appears to prevail—which does indeed prevail, with reference to a proper candidate. Each section knows the peculiar worth of its own immediate citizen, and without disparagement to any other thinks to find something peculiarly attractive in him. Hence the East rally for Webster Pennsylvania for Harrison, Virginia and Kentucky for Clay, and the South for Calhoun, &c. &c.

Of Pennsylvania we may speak with some confidence—she is for Harrison—in the eastern section of the State, well formed attachment to his person and principles, and a strong belief in his availability, induce a general expression of opinion for him. We may find among the Whig papers, some which express a preference for another, though we do not now recollect any such In the West, and we have had the means of obtaining information from that quarter, the voice of the whole Anti Van Buren party is for Harrison—and we can scarcely quote an instance to the contrary in the centre counties. Let Pennsylvania then be set down for Harrison—let no regard be paid to the outery of those who watch each political breeze so as to cry out *early*, for some prominent candidate—when poverty, and not their will, consents to such vacillation—and seek some clue to which they may attach themselves, and be drawn thereby over the shoals The settled opinion of a very large majority of the Anti Van Buren voters, is in favor of General Harrison—their attachments, we confess, are stronger for the country;—that ground, peace, harmony and success may be calculated on.

Against a National Convention we are aware there prejudice—some of which are not without foundation—that all private feelings, all ordinary rules for party discipline, must bend to the extraordinary requirements of the times. Every man in Massachusetts may know the worth and standing of General Harrison; but they may not, without some personal intercourse and oral conference, understand the proprieties of foregoing their first choice, and yielding their Webster, with all his greatness, and all their love, to the distant candidate. We of the Middle and Western States feel right, with reference to our candidates, and with reference to the nation; and the latter feeling we share in common with the opposition of the South, But we have not heard the arguments of the South in favor of their candidate, nor have we assured ourselves that they will not sacrifice their man, to obtain the reestablishment of principles Still more—what chance of *compromise*? We talk not now of absolute *yielding* What chance of compromise can there be, without consultation and a consultation of those representing all the opposition stand that consultation, in a National Convention, Kentucky and Virginia must be heard—Pennsylvania, with Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, must be heard—the East, with New York must be heard—the West and the South must be heard—and all in conference. The arrangements must include a surrender of existing attachment, for the promotion of permanent principles. And whoever is nominated as the candidate; must be supported—*will be elected.* There is no doubt of the result if such a spirit prevail We feel as confident of success, as if the whole population of the country stood pledged to vote for the ticket.—Pennsylvania in the meantime adheres to her nomination, and will sustain him, unless public good requires a sacrifice. She will sustain him at any rate unless she finds a liberal spirit in other States. We see every where prevailing such a state of feeling as we have spoken of, and a few weeks will show that it is operating to overthrow the present dynasty. U. S. G z.

ANOTHER BLOW There surely never was a people so undutifously injured and annoyed by their government as we the People of these United States. Every day brings with it some new form of vexation or detriment, and it possesses the ingenuity of man to devise either palliative or remedy fast enough for the succession of evils. If we were not the most patient beings in ago in utter despair. To descend from generals to particulars, we proceed to make our readers acquainted with our latest tribulation, and it is not a little one. A few days since sundry of our papers were returned from the country, with an endorsement by the postmaster that they were not taken from the office by the parties to whom they were addressed. Some of these were subscribers of many years standing, and had always shown their contentment with the paper by paying up the moment their bills were presented, and we could not conceive why they had cut loose in this unceremonious manner. A letter from one of them, received this morning, explains the mystery, and we find it to be "all along of Mr. Kendall." According to orders, the postmaster insists upon payment of the postage quarterly in advance, and that in specie. Our subscribers cannot find the specie to pay withal, and, even if they could, they do not feel willing to submit to what they consider an exaction, so they deny themselves the pleasure of reading the news, and we are the sufferers. Happy Republic! N. Y. *Com. Adv.*

THE ARMY An estimable and gallant man, lately attached to the army, writes to the Alexandria Gazette as follows—

"A word for the Army, for although no longer a member of it, I feel much interested in its welfare.

"I wish, through the medium of your paper, you would call the public attention to the true cause of so many resignations, &c. If I had the time I would send you a statement of its (the Army's) grievances, but as nearly every moment of my time is taken up by my duties, I cannot do so.

"The true cause, however, of the very numerous resignations within the last two years, may be found by referring to the course pursued by the Government, in the formation of the two dragoon corps; also, the appointments recently made in the infantry and artillery, of citizens, whose principal recommendation was their being either partisans themselves or the friends of such, and these were appointed over the heads of officers who had been many years in service, and many of whom had previously received honorable acknowledgment from the government for valuable services rendered; their claims to promotion have been uniformly rejected, to make room for political friends. These are a few of the many grievances for which the Army is indebted to the present Administration; and, taken together with the very scanty [illegible] given as their salaries, compel our officers to seek employment in civil life."

FORGERY AND ARREST OF THE FORGER.

We learn from an eye witness, that on Friday last a little after 11 o'clock, a young man by the name of Edward Weed, of respectable family in Philadelphia, and formerly in the employ of Philips & Bussier, offered a forged check for $666, on that firm, and at the Manufacturers' and Mechanics Bank of the Northern Liberties— The teller having at once his suspicions awakened, took the check to the Cashier's apartment for his opinion; but scarcely had he turned his back for that purpose, when Weed, fearing detection, walked leisurely to the front door of the Bank, which having gained, he bounded out and up Vine Street, at the extent of his speed, but he was not alone, for he was followed by a gentleman standing in the Bank at the time when a [illegible] the pursuer and pursued by both bellowing 'stop thief' at the extent of their lungs Others joining in the chase and the number increasing every step, the scene was a most animating one and worthy the pencil of a Hogarth or a Johnson. Weed however, led them the whole up Vine to Knuckle street, up Knuckle to Callowhill, up Callowhill to Sixth, up Sixth to Willow, where he was finally overhauled and taken before Mayor Conrad.

In his examination he evinced the utmost confusion, and had not a word to say in his defence, save only he asked whether the Teller was sure he was the person who offered the check. His confusion however was worse confounded, when he was requested by the Mayor to remove those beautiful ringlets that so gracefully curled over his neck and shoulders according to the fashion of the day. He indignantly asked what was meant; but a peremptory order from the [illegible] his indignation [illegible] he [illegible] before all present [illegible]. [illegible] Mr. Bussier having [illegible] the check [illegible] the amount of [illegible] until the next day. His father was present at the examination, and what his feelings were at seeing his son in such a situation may be imagined.

Young Weed only the Sunday previous elegant horse and vehicle,

Germantown Telegraph.

The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 27th instant, states that the Brig Ringleader and the schooner Levi Jones arrived at that port the day before from Tampico, which place they left on the 12th. Nothing had occurred of importance in Mexico, since the defeat of Montezuma, and every thing was quiet. These vessels brought $187 000 in specie, $125,000 of which came to the house of Lizardi. The immense conducta, amounting to two millions of dollars, or something between two and three hundred mule loads of silver, was expected to arrive at Tampico on the 14th. A great part of this is designed for New Orleans.

MUTINY.—Letters have been received in New York from Capt. Newcomb of the ship Hackaway, of New York, stating that on the 31st ult. he sailed from New Orleans bound to Liverpool and on the 23th the ship struck on the Colorado reef at the S. W. end of Cuba. The whole of the crew deserted the ship, taking with them all the boats The Captain, with the assistance of the mates and passengers, succeeded in throwing over board 160 bales of Cotton, and then got the ship off At Havana the ship had been surveyed and pronounced uninjured and would soon proceed on her voyage, one of her boats, containing six men, was fallen in with on the 3d instant off Cuba by the brig Rapee, since arrived at Boston from New Orleans, who supplied them with a compass, and brought in one of the crew, who calls himself John Schmidt, of Persia The others refused to leave the boat—intending to cross the Bay of Mexico, as they said, but for what part they did not state.

A PRIVATE BALLOON ASCENSION

On Wednesday morning last, soon after sunrise, those inhabitants of Philadelphia who were abroad early, were surprised and gratified by the exhibition of a Balloon sailing majestically over the city with an individual passenger in the car appended to it, no one knowing whence it came, whether from far or near. Some supposing it to be Mr. Clayton, the adventurous aeronaut, all the way from Cincinnati. The mystery was dispelled, however in the course of the day, in the manner of which the following account is given;

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

We have been waited upon by the adventurer who so astonished the town yesterday, and have derived from him all the particulars of his journey. Mr. William [illegible] question. His enterprise was privately matured, and attended with perfect triumph.

On Tuesday evening at eleven o'clock he commenced the inflation of his balloon, filled it partly at that time, and completed the work at daylight yesterday morning At precisely 6 o'clock, he entered the car, which was held by four men, who let go their hold upon it simultaneously, at the word of command. The first impression which Mr Paullin received of the arrowy swiftness of the ascent was the appearance of Beck's shot tower, which to use his own phrase, sunk like a dart into the earth. The view of the streets of the city, rectangularly crossing each other, is described as extremely fine, the persons walking in them appearing like automata on the showman's board, the squares like small green spots, about twelve yards wide, the steeples like little spears erect, and the shot towers like mere posts inserted in the ground. The New York steam boat, as it left Chesnut street wharf, had the look of a batteau, and the "little people," when they moved about [illegible] distinctly seen. To the South the Delaware stretched away, a meandering silver belt on the green landscape, and its junction with the Schuylkill appeared like the meeting of two brooks, one a little larger than the other, but [illegible] The appearance of the country around about the city on all sides was indistinct, but beautiful; a [illegible] upon the fields and meadows, and the forests seemed like large grass plats.

Crossing into Jersey, the aeronaut kept due on, enjoying the prospects opening beneath him, and partaking in the meanwhile of a very capital breakfast, with which he had provided himself, soon after the completion of which, between Moorestown and Haddonfield, the distant city [illegible] [illegible] like a dark cloud in the Western horizon. The exact height gained was about a mile [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

from the car in safety, and stood uninjured on *terra firma*, gratified with his success, and delighted with the novel sights which he had met with in his tour.

It was about seven o'clock when Mr. Paullin alighted, having been sailing for about one hour between earth and heaven. The balloon was inflated with the common city gas, which has never before been used for a similar purpose in the U. States.

One amusing incident occurred as he was making his descent. A negro, who was ploughing in a field, and to whom he hallowed to grasp his hook, became so frightened that he fell down at his ploughstail, rolled his eyes wild with horror, and yelled lustily, fearing, as he afterwards acknowledged, that "the D—l had come for him."

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, August 1.

FLOUR.—We have no change to note in the prices of Howard street Flour. The wagon price ranges, according to quality and wheat, at $8,75 a $9, and the store price at $9 a $9,40.

Sales of City Mills Flour at $8,25 a $8,50—some hundred bbls. at the latter price.

GRAIN.—Yesterday morning the market for Wheats opened at $1.70 a $1.75 for best new reds, but owing to the receipt of pretty full supplies, prices gradually receded, and in the afternoon sales of best reds were made at $1.65 a $1.68 and $1 67. To-day the wheat market is flat at the latter named prices. Sales of new family flour white Wheat were made yesterday morning at $1 78 a $1.80—sales of good at $1 65 a $1.75; to-day we quote good to prime whites at $1.65 a $1.75. We hear of no sales of foreign wheats.

Sales of white Corn at $1, and of yellow at $1 01 a $1.03 per bushel.

No sales of new Rye as yet by which to establish a quotation.

Sales of new Oats at 42 a 43 cents; old are worth 48 a 50 cents.

Died

In this town on Saturday last, SAMUEL H. son of Mr. Jesse Hopkins, aged five years.

State of Maryland, sc:

[illegible] COURT.

July 18, 1837

On application of James S. Cottman, (Seal) Adm'r, of Margaret B. Chapman, late of Somerset co, dec. it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Margaret B. Chapman, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 14th of Dec. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July A. D. 1837,

JAMES S. COTTMAN,
Adm'r. of Margaret B Chapman, dec.
Aug. 8, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 11th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of N. Rider and W. W. [illegible], executors of Peter Bell, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S O.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given.

That the subscribers of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of [illegible] county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the [illegible] estate of Peter Bell, late of [illegible] county, deceased. All persons having [illegible] against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the [illegible] of Nov. 1837 [illegible] otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11 h day of July, A [illegible]

N. RIDER, [illegible]
W. W. [illegible] Ex'rs.
of Peter Bell, dec.

Aug. 8, 1837

[illegible]

[illegible]

Constable's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Wm. [illegible], a justice of the peace of Somerset County, and to me directed at the suit of George Price, use of Charles Jones, use of John Leatherbury, against Samuel Hayman, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, part of a tract of Land called Wolf [illegible] containing 20 acres more or less, as the property of said Hayman, which I shall proceed to sell at Watson & John [illegible] Store, in Tarktown, on THURSDAY the 10th day of August next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

ARTHUR LANKFORD, Constable

July 18

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Robert Dashiell and Elijah Parsons, trading under the firm of Dashiell & Parsons, against John Thomas I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim of said Thomas, of, in, and to the following Property, viz:—One tract of Land, lying and being in Somerset county, called

Hazzard,

containing 7 1-2 acres, more or less, on Schooner named Lavinia Anne, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said John Tomas, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Princess Anne

On Tuesday 5th day of September next at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT,
Sheriff of Somerset county

August 1

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ [illegible] issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Otho Scott, [illegible] of Elizabeth Osbourn, use of Alexander S. Evans use of James Evans, against William Evans, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following Property, to wit:—One Negro Man named [illegible], Mahogany Table, one Walnut Table, one Bed and Furniture, the Goods and Chattels of the said William Evans, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Princess Ann,

On Tuesday, 22d day of August next, to the highest and best bidder for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs, and county levy and officer's fees for the years 1834 and 1835.

SAML. G. HOLBROOK,
Late Sheriff of Somerset County

August 1

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house [illegible] occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. Further indulgence cannot be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

W. ROACH

August 1

For Sale,

A STORE HOUSE & AN ADJOINING DWELLING, in Princess Anne. It is considered the most eligible stand for a Store in Town. If immediate application be made the property will be sold cheap. For Terms apply to

L. C. CARROLL.

may 2

For Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale, or if not sold on or before the 1st day of September, it will be to rent the ensuing year. It would suit a Physician or Merchant. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber,

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 18 4t

Notice.

The Subscriber is compelled, through necessity, to request most respectfully his friends and customers who have store accounts with him to come forward and pay the same on or before the [illegible]

WILLIAM EVANS

July 11 3t

The subscriber [illegible] the public and [illegible] a continuation of [illegible]

[illegible]

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Oils and Paints, Plows, Plowshares, and Cultivaters,

which he offers for sale at the lowest prices at the store house recently occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq. for cash, lumber grain or other country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers. The public are invited to give him a call and examine for themselves.

may 9

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the undersigned on dealings at his former stand, are solicited to call and settle either by cash or note.

J. H. STEWART.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing, and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travellers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant
THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 31, 1837. }

N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Insolvents' Notice.

The creditors of JOHN LAYFIELD are hereby notified that he has applied for [illegible] and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 6, 1837

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

may 30, 1837

Notice.

The subscriber being constituted by the Orphans Court of Somerset county, Trustee to execute the will of Ballard Reid, dec. with reference to the fund designated by said will as intended for the support of Robert Reid and family, hereby notifies the public, that in pursuance of the trust reposed in him by said Court, he will pay no claim or demand whatever, present or future, against Robert Reid, which are not assumed by him as Trustee, or by his agent or agent's duly constituted in writing. The Trustee deems it important to inform the public, that the fund set apart in his hands shall not be subject to any demands against Robert Reid, unless the same are duly assumed by him in the manner mentioned.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Trustee.

July 18 2t

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1837; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. HUGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to the subscriber dealing on book account or note of hand, due from six to twelve months, will please to call without delay and settle the same. Very respectfully,

LITTLETON LONG.

July 18, 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

July 18, 1837

On application of William W. Maddux, (Seal) Adm'x. of Ezekiel Bell, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admx. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of adm'n. on the personal estate of Ezekiel Bell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec. 1837, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A. D. 1837,

WILLIAM W. MADDUX, Adm'x
of Ezekiel Bell, dead.

July 17 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 11th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of Henry Milbourne, Executor of Levitha Milbourne, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Levitha Milbourne, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of Nov. 1837, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of July, A D 1837

HENRY MILBOURNE Ex'r
of Levitha Milbourne decd.

July 18 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 18, 1837.

ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W. R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS
Adm'rs of W. R. Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1-2.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Can.*

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dickerson's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1831.

The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

We are authorised to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Slemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty o Somerset county.
Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
NOAH RIDER, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorised to announce
JOHN T. ADAMS, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 1

We are authorized to announce
ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, je 27 tf

We are authorized to announce
LAMBERT W. HYLAND, ESQ.
as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 27

We are authorised to announce
Rob't. L. Miles, Esq.
as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
je 20

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Yours &c.

C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

We are authorized to announce
DR RICHARD LEMMON,
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
July 18 1837

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md in the house occupied last year by L. D Collier, on Main st, leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the travelling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year

The public's ob'd't serv't,
BENJAMIN L. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS,

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

In the Levy Court of Somerset }
county, 13th June, 1837. }

ORDERED.... That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 [illegible]

Notice:

The valuable Tavern Establishment now in possession of J. W. B. Parsons, Esq. in Princess Anne, are now offered to the public for sale, or lease for a term of years. The improvements are valuable and daily progressing. Possession will be delivered the 1st of January next. Terms will be accommodating. Apply to

ZADOCK LONG,
or his Agent and Attorney,
EDWARD LONG.

may 16 1837

Wood and Timber
LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF

WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing: the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are of less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a time for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the smallest tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER,

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changd.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 8th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.

July 1, 1837.

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH

(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs Dickerson's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an *excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will, also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the [illegible] cities of the Union.

His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Look at This.

As I wish to remove to the West, I offer my FARM for sale, where I now reside, in Somerset county, three miles east of Princess Anne. There are 500 Acres in the tract, 150 Acres cleared and under a good fence, and well timbered and well watered. Fruits of all kinds; also, a good Brick House, and other necessary buildings complete. The title is [illegible], for which I will take a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and judge for themselves. I will make the payments easy to the purchaser, or I will rent the land for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire of the proprietor, living on the farm,

DANIEL W. GRIFFITH.

July 4 tf

John Mitchell, Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell, vs *Levin Jones surviving Ex'or of Francis D. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and others; children, heirs of law, and devisees of Francis D. Nelson.*	MAY TERM, 1837. In Somerset City Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered, that the sales as made and reported by Wm W. Handy, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the third Tuesday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the Town of Princess Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said day. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $5,014 75.

ASA SPENCE,
WM. [illegible],
BRICE T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy, Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 11 3t

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 516. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1837. Vol. 2—No. 15:

MISCELLANEOUS.

FILIAL WORTH REWARDED.

"My tale is simple, and of humble birth,
A tribute of respect to real worth."

'You are too parsimonious Henry,' said Mr. —— to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting house; 'give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as a clerk in a fashionable store.' Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, and in spite of his endeavors to supress it, a tear trembled on his manly cheek. 'Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel [illegible],' continued Mr. D, 'I would increase it.'

'My salary is sufficient sir,' replied Henry, in a voice choaked with that proud independence of feeling which poverty had not been able to divest him of. His employer noticed his agitation, and immediately changed the subject.

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth and ample benevolence; he was a widower, and had but one child, a daughter, who was the pride of his declining [illegible]. She was not as beautiful as an angel, or as perfect as Venus, but the goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind shone in her countenance, and you had but to become acquainted with, to admire and love her. Such was Caroline Delaney, when Henry first became an inmate of her father's house. No wonder then that he soon loved her with a deep and devoted affection—and, reader, had you known him you would not have wondered that love was soon returned, for their souls were congenial, they were cast in virtue's purest mould—and although their tongues never gave utterance to what their hearts felt, yet the language of their eyes was too plain to be mistaken. Henry was the very soul of honor, and although he perceived that he was not indifferent to Caroline, he still felt that he must conquer the passion that glowed in his bosom. 'I must not endeavor to win her young and artless heart,' thought he—'I am penniless, and cannot expect that her father would consent to our union—he has ever treated me with kindness, and I will not be ungrateful.' Thus he resolved, and thus he heroically endeavored to subdue what he considered an ill fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with a gentle, yet decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclination.

He was in the decline of life, and wished to see her happily settled ere he quitted the stage of existence. It was not long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others; the evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush that overspread their cheeks whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman, who had not forgotten that he was once young himself, that they felt more than common interest in each other's welfare. He forbore making any remarks upon the subject, but not as much displeased at the supposition as the penniless Henry would have imagined.

Henry had now been a year in his employ. Mr. D. knew nothing of his family, but his strict integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make him esteem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress, as well as in manners, as respectable as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe, for although he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare. Mr. D. did not think that this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject, and if possible, ascertain the real cause: this he did in the manner we have before related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. D. left home on business. As he was returning, through a beautiful little village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress, with an ease and politeness that convinced him that she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to enter. He accepted the invitation—and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself, such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture, which consisted of nothing more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean, that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort on all around. A venerable looking old man, who had not seemed to notice the entrance of Mr. D., sat leaning on his staff, his clothes were clean and whole, but so patched that you could have scarce told which had been the original piece.

'This is your father I presume,' said Mr. D. addressing the mistress of the house.

'It is, sir.'

'He seems to be quite aged.'

'He is in his eighty third year, he has survived all his children excepting myself.'

'You have seen better days.'

'I have; my husband was wealthy; but false friends ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount, which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one misfortune followed another, until we were reduced to poverty. My husband did not survive his losses, and two of my children followed him.'

'Have you any remaining children?'

'I have one, and he is my only support. My health is so feeble that I cannot do much, and my father being blind needs great attention. My son conceals from my knowledge the amount of his salary; but I am convinced that he sends me nearly all, if not the whole amount of it.'

'Then he is not at home with you?'

'No sir, he is a clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia.'

'Clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia! Pray what is your son's name.'

'Henry W——.'

'Henry W——!' exclaimed Mr. D. 'Why he is my clerk. I left him at my house, not a fortnight since.'

Here followed a succession of inquiries, which evinced an anxiety and solicitude that a mother only could feel, to all of which Mr. D. replied to her perfect satisfaction.

'You know our Henry?' said the old man, raising his head from the staff, 'well sir, then you know as worthy a lad as ever lived—God will bless him. He will bless him for his goodness to his poor old grandfather,' he added, in a tremulous voice, while the tears ran down his aged cheeks.

'He is a worthy fellow to be sure,' said Mr. D. rising and placing a well filled [illegible] in the hands of the old man. 'He is a worthy fellow, and shall not want friends.'

'Noble boy,' said he, as riding leisurely along, ruminating on his interview—'noble boy, he does not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. [illegible] he loves my girl, and if he does he shall have her, and with all my property in the bargain.'

Elated with this project, and determined if possible to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room the next morning after his arrival at home.

'So Henry is about to go to England to try his fortune,' he carelessly observed.

'Henry about to leave us?' said Caroline, dropping the work that she held in her hand—'about to leave us and going to England?' she added, in a tone which evinced the deepest interest.

'To be sure—but what if he is, child?'

'Nothing sir, nothing, only I thought we should be rather lonesome,' she replied, turning away to hide the tears which she could not suppress.

'Tell me, Caroline,' said Mr. D. tenderly embracing her, 'tell me, do you love Henry; you know I wish your happiness my child. I have ever treated you with kindness and you have never until now had any thing from your father.'

'Neither will I now,' she replied, hiding her face in his bosom; 'I do most sincerely esteem him, but do not for the world tell him so, for he has never [illegible] that it was returned.'

'I will soon find that out,' said the father, leaving the room.

'Henry,' said he, as he entered the counting house, 'you expect to visit the country shortly, do you not?'

'Yes sir, in about four weeks.'

'If it would not be too much inconvenient,' replied Mr. D., 'I should like to have you defer it a week or two longer.'

'It would be no inconvenience, sir, and if it would oblige you I will with pleasure.'

'It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about five weeks, and I would not miss having you attend the wedding.'

'Caroline to be married!' said Henry, starting as by an electric shock. 'Caroline to be married! is it possible?'

'To be sure it is—but what is there wonderful in that?'

'Nothing, sir, only it was rather unexpected, that's all.'

'It was rather sudden to be sure,' replied Mr. D., 'but I am an old man, and wish to see her have a protector, and as the man of her choice is [illegible] worthy of her, I see no use in waiting any longer, and am glad that you can stay to the wedding.'

'I cannot,' replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously said.

'You cannot,' repeated Mr. D.—'why you just said you would.'

'Yes sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I cannot stay.'

'But you said it would not be the least inconvenient, and that you would with pleasure.'

'Command me in any thing but this,' said Henry, [illegible] with rapid strides.

[illegible] obstacles, but it was in vain that he did; his emotion was so strong, that it broke forth in an unextinguishable flame, and he found it vain to endeavor to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness—'Henry,' said he, 'tell me frankly—do you love my girl?'

'I will be candid with you sir,' replied Henry, conscious that his agitation had betrayed him. 'Had I fortune, such as she merits, and as you, sir, have a right to expect, I should think myself the happiest of men, could I gain her love.'

'Then she is yours,' cried the delighted old man; 'say not a word about property, my boy, true worth is better than riches. I was only trying you, Henry, and Caroline will never be married to any other than yourself.'

The transportation from despair to happiness was great. For a moment Henry remained silent, but looks spoke volumes. At last, 'I scorn to deceive you, sir,' said he, 'I am poorer than what you suppose, I have a mother and grandfather, who are—'

'I know it! I know it all Henry,' said Mr. D. interrupting him, 'I know the reason of your parsimony, as I called it, and I honor you for it, it was that which first put it into my head to give you Caroline, so she shall be yours, and may God bless you both.'

Shortly after this conversation, Henry avowed his love to Caroline, and solicited her hand, and it is needless to say that he did not sue in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union to a more [illegible] period, but her father was inexorable. He suggested he [illegible] to own [illegible] declared he said, and days would [illegible] might have him shoulder [illegible], but it was too much, entirely too much, and he would not endure it. He had told Henry that she was going to be married in five weeks, and he should not forfeit his word. 'But perhaps,' added he, apparently recollecting himself, and turning to Henry, 'perhaps we shall have to defer it a little, for you have important business in the country about that time.'

'Be assured, sir,' said Henry, smiling, 'I did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my own happiness.'

'I am in earnest,' replied the old gentleman, 'and for that reason would not wish to put you to the inconvenience of staying. You said that you would scarcely oblige me, but you could not, indeed you could not.'

'You have once been young, sir,' said Henry.

'I know it, I know it,' replied he laughing heartily, 'but I am afraid too many of us old folks forget it, however, if you can postpone your journey, I suppose we must have a wedding.'

We have only to add, that the friends of Henry were sent for, and the nuptials solemnized at the appointed time, and [illegible], blessed with the love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

INDULGENCE OF GRIEF.

It is not in the power of every one to prevent the calamities of life, but it evinces true magnanimity to bear up against them with fortitude and serenity. The indulgence of grief is made a merit of by many, who when misfortunes occur, [illegible] [illegible]

Thus grief is something [illegible] and in [illegible] [illegible] seclusion from [illegible]; the sentiments of sorrow, the perpetual [illegible] and [illegible] of the mystery of the [illegible]

[illegible]

In [illegible] confinement [illegible]
Of [illegible] [illegible] grief,
It shows a [illegible] to Heaven,
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] power [illegible] and from [illegible] commonly takes its complexion.

The variety of scenes which present themselves to our senses were certainly designed to prevent our attention from being too constantly fixed upon one single object. Nature abounds with variety, and the mind, unless chained down by habit, delights in the contemplation of new objects. Examine them for some time, when the mind begins to recoil, shift the scene. By these means a constant succession of new ideas may be kept up, till what are disagreeable disappear. Thus, travelling—occasional excursions into the country—the study of any art or science—reading or writing on such subjects as deeply engage the attention, will expel grief sooner than the most sprightly amusements. We have already repeatedly said, that the body cannot enjoy health unless it be exercised; neither can the mind. Indolence nourishes grief. When the mind has nothing else to think of but calamities, it is no wonder that it dwells upon them. Few persons are hurt by grief if they pursue their active duties with attention. When, therefore, misfortune happens, instead of abstracting ourselves from the world or from business, we ought to engage in it with more than ordinary attention—to discharge with double diligence the duties of our station, and to mingle with friends of a social and cheerful disposition. Innocent amusements are by no means to be neglected, as they, by leading the mind to the minute contemplation of agreeable objects, help to dispel the gloom which misfortune sheds over it. They cause time to seem short, and have many other beneficial effects. But it is to be lamented that too many persons, when overwhelmed with grief, betake themselves to the intoxicating bowl. This is making the cure worse than the disease, and seldom fails to end in the ruin of fortune, character, happiness and constitution.—*Journal of Health.*

DIVERSITY OF TEMPERATURE.

The following plausible theory of the cause of diversity of temperature, which exists on the Eastern and Western shores of this continent, we have taken from an article on the prevalence of [illegible] winds and [illegible], by Professor E. Mitchell, of the University of N. Carolina, published in the [illegible] No. 19th Vol. of Professor [illegible] American Journal of Art and Science.

"The Rocky Mountains stretch from the table land of Mexico into the immediate vicinity of the polar sea. Throughout their whole extent, they have [illegible] much below the region of perpetual snow, [illegible] and in many places they ascend [illegible]

The northern extremity of the mountains, lat. 70 deg. was seen by Captain Franklin, covered with snow in the beginning of August. The accounts of the amount of snow [illegible] great [illegible] are such as to create a belief that they are still more elevated.

Over this lofty barrier a current constantly [illegible] the revolution of the earth [illegible] the air from the west, and [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible]

To [illegible]
South and South West [illegible]

meets [illegible] and bring along with them an intense frost.

Philosophic Contentment.—I have ever preferred the humble destinies of private life to any station that could only be gained by a sacrifice of principle. I have ever thought, and I continue to think, that happiness, to a well governed mind, depends upon neither station nor fortune. The pleasure derived from these ceases with their novelty, and the man relapses again into his former habits and feelings. My philosophy, humble as it is, has taught me to view, not with contempt indeed, but with indifference, all that fortune, or the favors of a court, or, what is more captivating, though more capricious, than either, the applause of the multitude, can bestow, in comparison with an approving conscience, in the steady pursuit of active duties.—*Sir James Scarlett's Speech.*

Infidel Wit Repelled.—A gay young spark, of a deistical turn, travelling in a stage coach, forced his sentiments upon the company, by attempting to ridicule the Scriptures: and among other topics, made himself merry with the story of David and Goliah, strongly urged the impossibility of a youth like David, being able to throw a stone with sufficient force to sink into a [illegible] forehead. On this he appealed to the company, and in particular to a grave [illegible] of the denomination called Quakers, who sat silent in one corner of the carriage. "Indeed, friend, replied he, I do not think it at all improbable, if the Philistine's head was as soft as thine."

The Responses.—An ignorant fellow being about to be married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the service, but by mistake got by heart the service of baptism for riper years, so when he was asked in the church, "wilt thou have this woman?" &c. he answered, "I renounce them all." The clergyman said, "I think you are a fool," to which he replied, "all this I steadfastly believe."

Never to deride sacred things, or those which others may esteem such, however ridiculous they may appear.—*Dr. West.*

To the Voters of SOMERSET COUNTY.

It would become the undersigned to return unfeigned thanks for the often repeated testimonials of your confidence in him as a repository of your most important trusts; and in the fulness of his gratitude, under the pressure of untoward circumstances, to relinquish all further pretensions to public service. And he had meditated a respectful address to carry into effect that grateful intention. With, however, with reference to the [illegible] purpose, he has been induced to [illegible] from time to time, at the instance [illegible] of you who doubtless actuated [illegible] excessive estimate [illegible] have thought that his [illegible] habitual perseverance in [illegible] [illegible] the pending crisis, [illegible] have urged that he [illegible] for your House of Delegates [illegible], he would ardently desire [illegible] the recommendation of [illegible] of *public instruction* [illegible] in which [illegible] and [illegible] the provisions of [illegible] his career [illegible]. He would, [illegible] Maryland [illegible] belong to the State [illegible] the benefit of *all* [illegible] *land funds* [illegible] *no path and* [illegible] inconvenience [illegible]. [illegible] would [illegible] deeply [illegible] welfare and prosperity. And he is admonished to [illegible] considerations, [illegible] with the [illegible] to the [illegible] *your* [illegible] and enterprise [illegible] the means for [illegible] of the work, at an [illegible] hundred [illegible]

[illegible] health and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Communication.

To the Candidates for the General Assembly

COLONIZATION-TAX.

By an act of Assembly passed March 12th, 1832 chapter 281, the State of Maryland gives $20,000 to the Colonization Society to be applied to the defraying the expenses of removing free negroes to Liberia, of which Somerset County pays $669.33 annually.—Does the Treasurer of the State pay the money to the Colonization Society? In his last annual report he claims a credit (p. 6) of $9,000 for "State Colonization," and on p. 7 for $556.25 "to the Colonization Society, the tax for their use per. ch's. 87 and 121 of 1835," making $9556 25; and on p. 15 he states as a probable further demand on the Treasury for the *current* year, amongst other items, two reading thus "for State Colonization per. ch. 281 of 1831, $1000,"—"for the State Colonization Society, the tax for *their* use $500,—$10,500, making in all **$20,056,25.** Has the Colonization Society used or applied the money? If so, the public should have the evidence of it?—Where is the money—the Treasurer has paid it—where is it? What good has it done? The people are taxed heavily, and have the right and spirit to ask, what good has it done. Every district in Somerset County swarms with worthless thieving free negroes, many of them manumitted since the act of 1831, which makes it the duty of the Colonization Society to remove them, and if they refuse to quit the State, it becomes the duty of the Sheriff, upon information of their refusal, by the board of managers, to arrest and transport them beyond the limits of the State.—See the act (ch. 281, Sec. 8.—Has the Colonization Society done its duty in this respect? Has it ever informed a Sheriff in any county of the State, that there were free negroes in his county, who were bound to go to Liberia, and had refused to go? It is doubted—inform us, ye philanthropic Managers. Now every candid man must agree that we should either repeal this tax, which we are satisfied to pay, if we can see any good done by it, or enforce the law. Gentlemen, who are seeking our suffrages, tell us plainly in every district, if elected, will you raise your voices for a strict enforcement of the Colonization Laws? We ask you either to do that, or take the burden from our shoulders, for if you do not enforce the laws, or relieve us, what is left by the light fingered friends of Arthur Tappan will not, in many instances, be sufficient to pay the tax, and we must abandon the bones of our fathers, and our native soil to degraded free negroes, and Mongrel Mulattoes, and seek bread elsewhere. Dark is the picture, but we must look upon it; we must face the danger, or sink before it.—Behold then, the young and enterprizing leaving you by hundreds—see time removing our venerated fathers; and when death has swept the old, and the pursuit of happiness has taken away the young, what will be left in your devoted country? We answer calmly owls and bats, mulattoes and free negroes.—The vision of the holy phrophet will be fulfilled, and "wild beasts of the desert shall lie there; and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures; and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there, the screech owl also shall rest there, and find for herself a place of rest. There shall the great owl make her nest, and lay, and hatch, and gather under her shadow; there shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with her mate." There shall come to pass the hell engendered schemes of Tappan and Garrison; amalgamation shall ride triumphant over our beloved Shore, and some thick-lipped Christophe hold his court, in fragrant redolence, where now the patient cries aloud for his country.—Who would wish any one having a drop of his blood, to be in such a region! If our laws are not enforced, it needs no spirit of prophecy to see that "to this *complexion*, we must come at last."—What is the remedy and what do we want? We want the policy of 1831 carried out, and enforced. At the time of the passage of the act, of —31, all men, every where in the State concurred in that policy;—it was the settled wish and fixed determination of the whole State that manumission should not be allowed in our borders; that free negroes should be removed, and every one was willing to submit to a tax for the purpose; and that the introduction of slaves should be prohibited. The State demands of her Legislature in enforcing this policy to *compel* negroes manumitted since the act of—31 to leave the State; and to promote the deportation of as many of those who were free antecedently to the passage of that act, as possible.—It was said by an ancient wise man, that laws were cobwebs, tho' which the large flies could easily break, and if this be true, the negroes set a drift-(not set free,) since 1831 are the largest flies of the time, for they remain here in defiance of law; indeed, they are either above or beneath the law, or it has no terrors for them.—The people pay the tax, hew the wood, and draw the water—the Colonization Society meets, receives the money, hears flourishing speeches, sends genteel agents on pleasant excursions, publishes reports informing the world they have received in a given time $13 060, (see the Rep. to the last Legislature) have sent **32** emigrants to Liberia, have had the Hon. Mr. Simleh Balla with them, Minister plenipotentiary from the king of Cape Palmus,—advises the females of the State to collect money to send to Liberia, that there are 276 manumission &c. &c. and after all the money, and all the talking, and printing the free negro bound by law to be sent away, remains here to steal from the honest white man. These things will not remain so, for the people are almost at the point, when patience and forbearance cease to be virtues; they reflect on the evils and dangers that environ them—they think of the burdens they bear to remove these evils, and they will have them removed, for very little arithmetic is necessary to prove in figures, that $20,000 annually will pay the passage and expenses of a great many negroes to Africa.

In looking over the act referred to, it will be perceived that by 3d sec. the clerks of the courts and the registers of wills are bound to give notice of every manumission "within five days" after the deed or will manumitting is received, under a penalty of $10 for every omission. Is this law obeyed? By the same section, the board of managers are required to call on the agent of the Colonization Society to remove them, and if the Society refuse, the board may remove them; and if the manumitted negro refuse to go, the board is bound to notify the Sheriff, as before mentioned, who is bound to arrest and transport them beyond the limits of the State—Is this done?

By sec. 6. the board is expressly authorised to hire out manumitted negroes to pay expenses of removal. Has this ever been done?

Sec's 7 and 8 authorise the tax, which "you and I, and all of us" have to pay.

Sec. 9. Sheriffs are requested to make a list of free negroes, and send it to the board of managers, under a penalty of $200, to be recovered in the County Court by action of debts, or *indictment*. Do the Sheriffs obey—does the grand jury obey?

Sec. 10 Provides for paying the Sheriff for making the list mentioned in the 9th section.

Sec. 11. Requires the Sheriff to report to the board, the names of manumitted negroes who are willing to remove, but makes no provision for compensating him, and imposes no penalty for neglect. This section is, therefore disregarded, and the next Legislature should look to it. A man cannot be expected to render a public service, unless he is rewarded for it, or punished for not doing it.—Take away the hope of reward, and the fear of punishment, and nothing will be done. Pay the Sheriffs for all services, and impose penalties for every breach of law. This section also makes it the duty of the board to take measures for the removal of such as are willing to go to Liberia, or to any other place beyond the limits of the State.

Sec. 12. Reserves the rights of negroes free before the passage of the act. *They* must be persuaded away, or left here to steal and corrupt slaves—to burn their livers with foetid whiskey, prowl over the community, and to insult and scowl defiance at the White man. But the time hastens on, when Self-preservation will demand the coal of fire to be applied to the back of the torpid animal, in the form of Legislation, or in the form of war to the knife. Those of you, gentlemen, whom the people shall choose to represent them, are called upon to protect a suffering community—the storm is rising, prepare for it before it bursts upon us. Nothing on Earth can save us, but the strong Ægis of Law.

"With firm and skilful hand
May you uphold the laws; and keep them ever,
Above the proud man's violence, and within
The poor man's reach."

LEGION.

LATEST FROM MR. BENTON.

Our thanks are due to our correspondents of the Missouri Republican for despatching to us, by the Express Mail, the following letter, written by Thomas Hart Benton to a committee by whom he was invited to a dinner given at Lancaster, Ohio to Mr. Allen, the new Senator from the latter State. We publish it, at full length, in order that the Missouri Senator and his friends may have no reason to complain of injustice.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11th, 1837.

GENTLEMEN.—Your most kind invitation to attend the public dinner to be given to the Hon. Mr. Allen, on the 19th inst., has been duly received, and commands the expression of my sincere thanks both for the honor done me and the kind terms in which it has been communicated. Were it in my power to attend, it would give me great pleasure to do so; but the state of my family will require me to remain at home to the last moment, and will not afford me a spare day to stop on the road as I proceed to Washington.

I CONGRATULATE YOU, GENTLEMEN, ON THE SUCCESS OF GENERAL JACKSON'S ENDEAVORS TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF THE CURRENCY, EXEMPLIFIED IN THE PRESENT PROSPERITY OF THE *PRODUCTIVE CLASSES*, and in the general capacity of the country to carry on its business, and to measure values by the specie standard, in spite of the stoppage of the banks. That event was expected to annihilate the specie standard of value—to sink the price of labor, of produce, and of property, as low as it fell after the catastrophe of 1819,—to effect a revolution in the Government by scourging the country into a change of Administration,—and to humble the democracy into a supplication for the re-establishment of a National Bank to repair the evils of its own mis-government. Those fine expectations have not been realized, thanks to the Eighty millions of hard money which Gen Jackson's policy had accumulated in the country, and which enables the government and the people to be independent of non-specie paying banks, and not only saves labor, produce and property from the prices of 1816, but gives them far better prices than they received eight or ten years ago, in the palmy days of Bank and Federal dominion, when those who are now crying out "misrule," "tyranny," and "ruin," were themselves in power, the Great Regulator in full operation, and the Federal Government and the federal Bank in full concert in regulating the affairs of the country. Reduced to specie, and present prices are far better than they were in that vaunted period, which the croakers of the present day considered as the standard of perfection, and to which they labor incessantly to carry us back. What would the farmers now say to a relapse from present prices to those of 1825-6-7-8? when flour was four or five dollars a barrel, and every thing else in proportion!

Forty-five years ago, it was set down in his memorandum book by Mr. Jefferson, that there was a *system formed* by the federal party to banish gold and silver from circulation, and to deluge the States with paper money. Every year which has since elapsed has given the proofs of the existence and continuance of that system, and the year 1837 would have seen its success, had it not been for the 80 millions of hard money with which General Jackson had fortified the country. His policy has balked this system in the moment of its anticipated triumph; and I think that his successor "*is made of the stuff*" to sustain that policy, and that the democracy of the Union is also "*made of the stuff*" to sustain him in doing so.

Enclosed, Gentlemen, I send you a sentiment, which I hope you will find appropriate to the occasion and acceptable to the company.

Yours, most respectfully,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Messrs. John Brough, and others, Lancaster, Ohio.

The MEMORY of Mr. Jefferson, who wrote down in a book, 1792, what has been attempted in 1837,—*policy* of General Jackson which has balked that attempt, —and the *President* and the *Men* who are "*made of the stuff*" to carry out the policy which Jefferson indicated, and which Jackson has been pursuing.

If, in the midst of the tempest and the whirlwind, when the heavens were discharging themselves upon the earth and the firmament was shrouded in darkness and clouds, the demon of the storm were to call upon the world to admire the brilliant radiance of the sun, the clear azure of the skies and the soft and gentle breathings of the gale, the mockery of the invocation could not be more palpable to our senses than that which every man must realise in reading the above letter. It is the remark of a writer, at once sententious and imaginative, that the Deity most frequently chooses to punish and expose the great vices with which human nature is cursed, by permitting them to be practised with impunity for a certain time, in order that their possessor may, at length, become so reckless, as to risk certain detection and exposure, by the boldness and publicity with which he exhibits them. This is peculiarly true with reference to habitual departure from the truth. Lying is a vice which grows by what it feeds on, and every one must have remarked that a man who pays no attention to the restraints of truth, soon loses all sense of its obligations, and ceases, ere long, to consider it necessary that his averments should bear even the appearance of probability. It was on the 11th of this present month of August 1837, that Thos. Hart Benton, a Senator of the United States, ventured to write and afterwards to publish the following:

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the "*success* of General Jackson's endeavours "to IMPROVE *the condition of the currency*, exemplified in the *present prosperity* of the productive classes."

Now, we should be sorry to believe that there is, amongst the hundreds of thousands who may read this letter, a single individual so utterly ignorant and besotted as to credit this averment. There is not, in the whole territory of the United States, *one* man, not an idiot or a mad man, who conscientiously believes that Gen'l. Jackson has "improved" the currency. It were vain and useless to attempt, at this late day, to show the relative condition of the currency now and at the time when he commenced the experiment of "*improving*" it. It was *then*, *the best* that any country *ever possessed*. *It is now the worst*. In this contrast every thing is summed up. In this one view, we see it at the commencement of the experiment and we see it at the end. All else is surplusage.

But there are other assertions of this letter equally false and monstrous. The great humbugger twice insinuates that Gen. Jackson brought eighty millions of hard money into the country. Every body knows how near the truth this is.

Disgusted as we have been, by the extraordinary mendacity displayed in this letter, we are, nevertheless, too well aware of the importance of the position of the writer, to deny that it is entitled to great public attention We invite, particularly, a consideration of that part of it which relates to the policy to be pursued by the Government in regard to the currency, and to the toast by which the whole document is closed. The mean more than meets the eye. What is meat by the pointed and emphatic and invidious reference to "the President and the Men who are made of the stuff to carry out the policy which Jefferson indicated and which Jackson has been pursuing?" The President and the Men! Mr. Van Buren is certainly the President-but who are men? Not Mr. Rives nor Mr. Tallmadge, unquestionably. *They are not "made of the stuff."* Mr. Benton and Mr. Wright are the "men," who are thus, with the modesty which is the peculiarity of the Missouri Senator, declared to be the only true polar stars of democracy. The line is to be distinctly drawn, and Mr. Benton's position is already assumed.

Balt. Chron.

Extract from Washington.

"We are clearing away the cobwebs and preparing for the "great and weighty matters" which are to be submitted to Congress at the special, or I may call it the long session. Col. Polk is here and about sixty members from various states.—There is much speculation about Speaker. My own opinion is that the Kitchen will insist upon Polk—the Conservatives will, in all probability, vote for Patten of Virginia, and the Whigs will go for Bell. I do not think under any circumstances that the conservatives can vote for Polk, and as parties are nearly balanced, the impression is that Bell is most likely to succeed. This would be a fortunate move for Mr. Van Buren, for I am positively of opinion that he will make a very popular President when in a decided minority—he will then calmly *follow* public opinion, and not require the aid of those officious and meddling politicians, who utterly destroyed the most popular man that ever lived, and with him almost ruined the country. Much speculation is indulged in the newspapers as to what the President will recommend in his message. It is a pity that we do not look more to the action of Congress and less to the Budget—look more to the supreme power of the land and less to the Executive; but I have reason to believe that you will all be disappointed. Mr. Van Buren will give us a smooth, plausible and cautious message adapted to the times. He will not recommend Kendall's plan of a Subtreasury Bank, but will be in favor of Treasury notes to be issued in the ratio of public wants, to be received for government dues—not to bear any interest, but to circulate like bank notes, and be redeemed gradually by the banks now holding the public deposites. It is a temporary measure, recommended with the hope of its producing immediate relief. Facilities and extension will be recommended for bonds now due the government, and no startling experiments ventured upon; the result of recent elections has checked a spirit of speculation on events.

How the recommencement of a national debt will be relished by the people remains to be seen."—*N. Y. Star.*

The Government of the United States has a considerable number of fiscal agents now employed, all of whom, after receiving the public monies on deposite, have suspended specie payments, and cannot, at this time at least repay the amount confided to their care. This agency must from the necessity of the case be changed, and the question arises whether it is expedient to select one fiscal agent, of ample means and security, for the transaction of Government business, or try the experiment of confiding the public monies to disbursing officers. The latter plan, which may be proposed by the President, is not likely to prevail, from the wellfounded jealousy of the People, that it gives an uncontrollable power of the Goverement to manage the public monies, or, in other words, takes away from their representatives the custody of the naitonal coffers, and places it in the hands of the Executive—and that while such a measure divorces Bank and State, it at once unites the purse and the sword—a very dangerous union, it is admitted, in any Government. Besides, the multiplicity of ficial agents not having operated favourably in the first experiment, cannot be expected to operate more favorably while in the hands of other individuals. It is merely changing the men, not the principle The great object in view is relief, immediate relief, and this relief will come by regulating the Exchanges and resuming specie payments. That this cannot be brought about by the State Banks, we may learn from the following table of their means and responsibilities, and which we believe may be deemed a fair average of the Banks of the whole Union.

The 22 City Banks have out on loan $2 20 for every dollar of their cash capital.

The 27 North River and Long Island Banks have out on loan $1 89 for every dollar of their cash capital.

The 47 County Banks have out on loan $1 86 for every dollar of their cash capital.

The 22 City Banks have 26 8-10 of a cent in specie for every dollar of circulation.

The 27 River Banks 21 1-10 of a cent in specie for every dollar of circulation.

The 47 county Banks not quite 7 cents in specie to meet one dollar of circulation.

The 96 Banks have $4,781,488 dollars in specie to meet $15,089,714 of circulation, or 1 to $5\frac{1}{4}$, or to meet circulation and deposit of 1 dollar in specie to $13\frac{1}{2}$ due on demand.

Can any one for a moment believe that with the above resources the State Banks will be able to resume specie payments without aid? And what is the nature of the aid required? It is the support and protecting influence of some Banking Institution, which has sufficient capital and credit to bring about this event simply by restoring public confidence.

If there is any institution other than the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, whose capital and credit, and talent can produce this most desired event, let that institution be adopted as the fiscal agent of the Government for the present If there is no other Bank with adequate resources to accomplish the great and pressing object in view, why should we hesitate in using the means of that institution for the benefit of the country? Is it prejudice against the name of that Bank? What's in a name! Is it prejudice against Mr. Biddle? Let such prejudice be liberally indulged, yet if he can serve the country—can restore specie payments—regulate the exchanges, and be the means of reviving confidence and business, use him and his resources to bring about such desirable results. Let us discard all such feelings in mere matters of business—a fire is now raging—there is water—use it, we say, to extinguish the flames, The question of incorporating that Bank by Congress, increasing its capital and adopting it permanently, is not one which we think will be discussed at the ensuing session, nor do we at the present crisis consider it expedient to agitate that question; it is merely to give up thirty irresponsible agents and employ one of sound and large capital to transact the public business, and perhaps if the Bank is bound to make collections in every State that would permit her to establish an agency, it may take the small premium of one and half per cent. to regulate the exchanges forthwith in every part of the Union.

N. Y. Star.

Specie.—The amount exported by the packets sailed from New York on Friday, was $135 000 by the Virginia, to Liverpool; and $112,000 by the Louis Phillippe, to Havre.

We have Norfolk slips of the 27th, and Charleston papers to 25th, by the steamboat lines.

The first bale of the new cotton crop was received at Augusta the 16th inst, the quality was much better than the first arrivals usually are. It sold for 17½ cts. per lb.

One third of the cotton crops on Santee is computed to be lost by the late storm. The rice has also suffered to a considerable extent from the same cause.

As a proof of the abundance of the present harvest, we need only say that Bryan Jones, Esq in this township, gathered one thousand three hundred [illegible] sheaves of wheat from a field containing two acres.—*Precot Upper Canada Jour.*

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1837.

According to a statement in the Baltimore Chronicle the present House of Representatives is composed of 116 Whigs, 5 doubtful, and 121 Van Burenites. The Senate stands 19 Whigs and 35 Van Burenites.

RHODE ISLAND ERECT

Yesterday we announced to our readers the glorious result of the great struggle in Rhode Island. Not only has the Whig candidates been elected to Congress by a most triumphant majority, but most decisive majorities have been carried in the Legislature of the State. *Balt Pat. Sept. 2.*

The average Whig majority is about 1000

DISASTERS.

We learn that on Thursday last, during the raging of a most violent storm, a series of disastrous accidents occurred to the shipping in the Chesapeake and Potomac. The imperfect particulars have been obtained through a source entitled to the utmost credit, and are as follows—

A vessel belonging to Alex. Jones, Esq. of this county, on her return from Baltimore, was capsized off *Hooper's Straits*. The passengers and crew, after clinging to the wreck for the space of three hours, amidst the fury of the storm, and the angry surges of the surrounding element almost setting hope at defiance, were with much difficulty rescued from their perilous situation by the humane exertions of the Captain and crew of another vessel bound to Baltimore. The escape of the Captain was most providential. He was confined in the cabin with the meashes, and, fortunately, having received an intimation of the condition of the vessel, sprung from the berth at almost the very instant that the perturbed waters rushed in, and thus escaped uninjured. The wrecked vessel has not since been seen or heard from. It is supposed that she has either sunk, or drifted up the bay. There were many other vessels in the bay, nearly all of which sustained considerable injury. Some were dismasted, whilst others had their rigging torn from their masts—and others were driven violently ashore. We are unable to form any estimate of the damage done, but presume the loss must be very great.

No loss of life, we believe, occurred, either in the Chesapeake or in the Potomac; though in the latter, we have heard of several almost miraculous escapes, one of which seems to be particularly worthy of note. A Mrs. Walter and daughter, residents of this county, having been on a visit to their friends in Georgetown, D C. took passage in a schooner for Somerset. Immediately above Rygged Point, in the Potomac the vessel came in contact with the violence of the storm and capsized. The deck passengers and crew were soon after taken off in safety by Captain Harris' vessel But Mrs W and daughter, being in the cabin at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, all effort to rescue them was deemed useless as well as hazardous, and they were left to their fate. After the elapse of at least twenty four hours, when the storm had subsided, efforts were made to 'right' the vessel which proved successful, and to the astonishment of all the living form of Mrs. Walter presented itself upon deck, and the words "save my child," distinctly articulated, fell upon the ears of her petrified deliverers. The Capt. with heroic intrepidity, threw himself into the cabin, then filled with water, and in a few moments restored the little sufferer to the fond embraces of its anxious mother.

Mrs. W states that during the 24 hours she was immersed in water nearly up to her chin, and the space left for breathing being only about 18 inches, it required all her exertions to keep her helpless child's head above water. The masts of the vessel prevented her from going entirely over. Had succor been delayed only a few hours longer in all human probability, both the mother and the child would have found a watery grave.

The storm up the Potomac was attended with a considerable fall of hail, which did much damage to the tobacco and corn crops.

GALE AT ST. JOHNS, P. R, Captain Norris, of the brig Frances Jane, at this port yesterday from St. Johns, reports that the hurricane which visited that place on the 5th inst. destroyed an immense amount of property in and around the town and killed a large number of persons. The brig Gracchus, of this port, was totally lost, together with five other American and twenty-eight foreign vessels, out of which twenty one persons were drowned.

Previous to the sailing of Captain Norris, the British Mail Packet from Barbadoes arrived at St. Johns, and reported that the Island of Barbadoes had been visited a second time by a hurricane, on the 2d of August, during which thirty five vessels were driven ashore, sunk, or otherwise injured.

Captain N. states that the schooner Wm. A. Knox, of Norfolk received considerable injury from the gale at Barbadoes, and went to St. Thomas to repair. While lying at the latter port she had the misfortune to be again in a gale, during which, she lost her foremast and received other damage.

It was estimated at St. Johns, from the accounts which had reached there of the disasters in the different islands, that about ONE THOUSAND PERSONS had lost their lives by the late Hurricanes,

[Balt. Amer.

Office of the Southern Patriot,
CHARLESTON, Aug. 25.
LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By the schr *Medium*, Capt. *Magee*, arrived this morning from St. Augustine, we have received the Herald of the 19th inst from which we copy the following intelligence.

ST. AUGUSTINE, August 19.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.—We learn by an express which arrived here on Thursday from Gen. Jesup's Head Quarters, that information had reached there that the Indians were assembling in great numbers in the neighborhood of Fort King. They expressed nothing but the most friendly intentions as usual. Orders however have been given to the commanders of posts to be on the alert. It is said to be General Jesup's opinion that they contemplate an attack upon some point: he has gone to Fort King. Gen. J. has ordered the purchase of horses and mules for the ensuing campaign.

The force to be employed in the coming campaign will be large, and we are inclined to think, very efficient, The 1st and part of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, and the remainder of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, have been ordered to Florida, and from 1500 to 2000 volunteers, mostly Floridians, and wellmounted, have been raised, organized and mustered into the service of the United States, together with 1008 Indians, for various northern tribes, now on their way to Florida. The whole Army will probably be composed of about 6000 men.

We are informed by a gentleman from St. Joseph that information had been received at that place of an engagement of Col, Brown's command with the Indians in West Florida, near Alaqua. Capt Howkins, of the Franklin volunteers, is said to have behaved very gallantly and received three wounds, none of which, however, are considered dangerous. His first Lieut. Mr. Myers, and also three privates were wounded: A Mr. Clarke was killed on the ground. The engagement lasted about fifteen minutes, when the Indians retreated leaving five of their dead behind.

U. S SENATE.—In this body, as it stands at pesent, there is a decided majority of those who supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. The parties may be divided as follows;

	Whig.	V. B.
Maine,	0	2
N. Hampshire,	0	2
Massachusetts,	2	0
Vermont,	2	0
Connecticut,	0	2
Rhode Island,	2	0
New York,	0	2
New Jersey,	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	1
Delaware,	2	0
Maryland,	2	0
Virginia,	0	2
North Carolina,	0	2
South Carolina,	2	0
Georgia,	0	2
Alabama,	0	2
Louisiana,	0	2
Mississippi,	1	1
Tennessee,	1	1
Kentucky,	2	0
Ohio,	0	2
Indiana,	1	1
Illinois,	0	2
Missouri,	0	2
Arkansas,	0	2
Michigan,	0	2
	19	33

The following commentary on this statement we find in the U. S Gazette.

WILL THEY OBEY? We have a word by way of request to the editor of the Raleigh Register, the Louisville Journal, and the principal paper in Indiana, viz, that they will, when fully informed of the results of the elections, publish an exact account of votes in each of the Congressional districts of their respective states. We ask this for purposes of reference. But another good might result from such a tabular expose of the recent votes in two of those states, as well as from Ohio, Georgia, New Jersey, and Tennessee, viz, the Van Buren Senators from these states, who are stout brawlers for the doctrines of instruction, might have the privilege of resigning their places, or of voting in accordance with the express will of a majority of their constituents.

North Carolina will give some thousands of a majority against Van Buren in her Congressional vote this season, and she has two Van Buren Senators in Congress.

Tennessee has one, Mr. Grundy, U. S. Senator for Van Buren, and she gives twenty thousand majority against Van Buren.

Indiana has an incalculable majority—electing no Van Buren men to Congress—and has one Van Buren Senator, Mr Tipton.

Georgia, at her last vote, gave about three thousand majority against Mr. Van Buren, and she has two Van Buren Senators.

New Jersey is altogether Anti Van Buren, and she has one Van Buren Senator, Mr. Wall, who is so consistent in his course, as to have voted for Mr. Granger as Vice President last winter, in conformity with the wish of his State.

Ohio gave six thousand majority against Van Buren, and returned eleven Anti-Van Buren members of Congress out of nineteen, and has two Van Buren Senators. They can return or turn.

If these nine Senators who are so earnest in their defence of the right of instruction, and who have called upon others to obey, would resign their seats or vote according to the decision of a large majority of the people of their respective states the conservatives, the true friends of the country, would have a majority in the Senate of the United States Let us see whether they are willing to follow their own precepts.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, August 30.

There is a little more briskness in various descriptions of trade than has been observable for some weeks past—but it is nothing like what has been usual, in former years, at this season.

Flour.—Howard Street.—Sales have been made from stores within a few days at $8 50 a $9, which is a decline. We continue to quote the wagon price at $8 a $8 25.

City Mill.—There is not much activity in the transactions, and the sales have been as heretofore, at $8 a $8 50.

Wheat.—The tendency to a decline observable at the close of the week, has been somewhat checked in the last two days, and we hear of sales of prime parcels of red and white wheats at from $1 68 a $1 80. To command these prices, however, the wheat must be of a very superior quality. We quote white wheats at $1 60 a $1 70, and reds at $1 50 a $1 55. It is difficult to say what is the tendency of the market. The transactions have been considerable. We hear of one sale of 12000 bushels reds to go out of the market, at from $1 40 to $1 62. There have been various sales of German wheat at from $1 30 to $1 50.

Corn.—Yellow corn is selling at from 91 to 92 cents, and white at 82 to 83 cents.

Rye.—Foreign rye is worth 70 to 75 cents, and Maryland 65 to 70 cents.

Oats.—The prices has been fluctuating during the week—but a considerable supply having reached the market, we reduce our quotations to 31 cents.

Died

On the 31st ult., Mrs. [illegible] E. DENNIS, [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] Dennis of Beverly, Worcester County, in the 56th year of her age. Those who knew Mrs. Dennis [illegible] and [illegible] above, knew her worth, and are prepared to appreciate and mourn over her loss. [illegible] to [illegible] cents, she became at an early age, a professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, and continued in the exercise and cultivation of the faith of the Gospel, to the last moment of her existence, dying triumphantly in the grace of her Saviour. In all the duties of wife, parent, neighbor, [illegible] kind [illegible], she was exemplary. [illegible] her bereaved friends, while they mourn in hope, cherish her example, [illegible] steps, which were [illegible] of a Christian [illegible] of [illegible] her little children, [illegible] whom she often prayed, [illegible] admonition of the Lord, [illegible] all [illegible] of Providence, she was call to endure [illegible] affliction, having [illegible] nearest relations consigned to the grave, [illegible] faith, [illegible] I trust him." [illegible] under the [illegible] have that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

At the residence of [illegible], Esq. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] DEN, in the 73d year of her age.

[illegible] SALLY [illegible]

The Hon. JOHN FLOYD, [illegible] of Virginia, died at the [illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible] late member of Congress for the 4th District of Tennessee [illegible] Kentucky, [illegible] on his way to Washington [illegible] city.

Steam-Mill Notice,

The subscriber having put up a Bolting Cloth in his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR; Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN, will continue to be ground, as usual, every day. Persons bringing grist from a distance and who arrive before noon, are, it is believed, invariably accommodated in good time to return the same day.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, September. 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would now inform them that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a full supply of articles suited to

The Coach, Gig & Harness



MAKING,

He has also in his employ first rate Workmen, in every branch of the above business. He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders committed to him, and he hopes to meet a further share of public favor.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.

Princess Anne, Sept, 5th, 1837.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding department.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore.

August 29 1837

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale at the late [illegible] son Rider, dec'd., on SATURDAY, the 16th of September next. All the personal Estate of said deed. Consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M

NOAH RIDER,
Exe'r of Wilson Rider.

August 29 1837

Notice.

Will be exposed to Public sale, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 6th of September next, a HORSE, GIG & SULKY, —Also Dining Tables, Side board, Chairs, a large Astral Lamp, Clock, and a variety of other articles pertaining to House keeping.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, with approved security. The cash will be required for sums less than five. The House and Lot will be rented for the balance of the year.

W. L. JONES

P. Anne August 29 1837.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber *individually*, or to the *firm of Jones and Handy*, are requested to make immediate payment.

W. L. J.

For Sale!

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES more or less, well watered and well timbered, situate on the mouth of Broad Creek and adjoining the lands of Edward Travers, the above land will be sold at private, the terms will be made known on application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONA. BARKLEY.

August 29 1837

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a *vendi exp* issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed at the suit of Otho Scott, adm'r. [illegible] Elizabeth Osbourn, use of Alexander S [illegible] Evans use of James Bounds against William Evans, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One Negro Man named Dick, one Mahogany Table, one Walnut Table, one Bed and Furniture, the Goods and Chattels of the said William Evans, and will proceed to sell at the Court House door in Princess Anne,

On Tuesday 19th day of September next, to the highest and best bidder for Cash, to satisfy the above named writs and [illegible] costs, [illegible] 1833 and 1834. The sale will take place at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

SAML. G. [illegible]

Late Sheriff of Somerset County

August 29

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!! GOODS.

I have just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

which I offer for 20 per cent less than what I could have done two months previous. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves before the assortment is broken, as I am determined to sell BARGAINS.

JOHN H. STEWART.

August 22 1837

Collectors Sale.

I have seized and taken in Execution the following property to wit—one Negro girl named Betsey, as the property of Sarah E. Pusey, to satisfy County Levy due for the years of 1834 and 1835, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 5 day of September next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above.

SAMUEL G HOLBROOK, Collector.

August 15

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by John Cullen, one of the Justices of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, one at the suit of John Willson, against Thomas H. Underhill, one at the suit of John Sterling, Sen. against Thomas H. Underhill, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, a House and Lot formerly belonging to the said Underhill, and now in the possession of Robert Pace, the quantity of acres unknown which I shall proceed to sell at the Store of Mr Levin Conner, on Tuesday the 12th day of September next at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ELIJAH S. LAWSON, Constable.

August 22 3w

By his Excellency,

THOMAS W. VEAZEY,

Governor of Maryland:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An Act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person, voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District. And an election having been held on Wednesday, the twentysixth ultimo, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council, We do by this our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the said returns, it appears that John Dennis, Esquire, in the first District; James Alfred Pearce, Esquire, in the second District; John T. H. Worthington, Esquire, in the third District; Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District, William Cost Johnson, Esquire, in the fifth District, Francis Thomas, Esquire, in the sixth District; and Daniel Jenifer, Esquire, in the seventh, District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States

Given under our hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirtyseven, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty second.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY,

By the Governor,
Thos. Culbreth, Clerk
of the Council.

☞ To be published three times in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Patriot and Chronicle, Baltimore, the Herald Frederick, the Torch Light, Hagerstown, the Civilian, Cumberland, the Journal, Rockville, the Mid [illegible], [illegible], the Gazette, Upper Marlborough, the Courier, Elkton, the Eagle, Chestertown, the Times, Centreville, the Gazette, Easton, the Advocate, Denton, the Chronicle, Cambridge, the Herald, Princess Anne, and in the Sentinel, Snow Hill.

August 22, 1837 3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Robert Dashiell and [illegible] to use of [illegible] against John Thomas, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim of said Thomas of, in, and to the following Property, [illegible] of Land, lying and being in Somerset county, called

Hazzard,

[illegible] to me directed at [illegible] goods [illegible] the Court House in [illegible] to satisfy the above [illegible]

[illegible] CROCKETT,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

August [illegible]

[illegible]

Having located himself in [illegible] Haven, [illegible] his services to the public.

[illegible]

Wood and Timber
LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF

WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing: the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are o less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a same for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the smallest tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIR HAVEN AND
WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changd.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.

July 1, 17.

Cabinet Making.
JOSEPH F. SMITH

(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an *excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will, also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

☞His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F, OAKES.

ap 4 8wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stebles, until they return.

John Mitchell, Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell, vs. *Levin Jones, surviving Ex'or of Francis D. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and others; children, heirs at law, and devisees of Francis D. Nelson.*

MAY TERM,1837

In Somerset City Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered, that the sales as made and reported by Wm W. Handy, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the third Tuesday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the Town of Princess Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said day. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $5,014 75.

ASA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE,
BRICE I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy. Test,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 11 3t

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

We are authorised to announce

John P. Lankford, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Smerset county.

august 22 1837

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, sq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 18,

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty o Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

WILLIAM H. JONES, Esq.,

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

august 29 1837.

We are authorized to announce

NOAH RIDER, ESQ.

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorised to announce

JOHN T. ADAMS, ESQ.

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

August 1

We are authorized to announce

ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Asembly of Maryland, je 27 tf

We are authorized to announce

LAMBERT W. HYLAND, ESQ

as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 27

We are authorized to announce

Robert J. Dennis, Esq.

As a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

August 8

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Jones, Esq.

As a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

August 8

To the Editor of the Village Herald,

Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Your's &c.

C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

We are authorized to announce

DR RICHARD LEMMON,

As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 18 1837

Mr Callahan:

I wish you to announce me as a candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland, as a free and Independent Citizen in favor of Free Trade and Sailors Rights.

WILLIAM ROACH.

August 22 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth*.

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be *had* on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wan s of travellers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant,

THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. } January 3d, 1837. }

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this pace to White Haven every Saturday moring for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to me for Store dealing on book account or note of hand, due from six to twelve months, will please to call without delay and settle the same. Very respectfully,

LITTLETON LONG.

July 18, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and ndefatigable exertions, united to those of iis son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be hut in operation to sustain the well established reputation o' the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the sea son. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, wil snortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be aforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsua. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studiousdesire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion o the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by *cash* or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

August 22, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfactson to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'd't serv't,

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

TO BE RENTED.

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN.

And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

situated in the tow of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Marland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This esablishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Penisula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Easton shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

August 15

In the Le; Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED... That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying the day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 1St

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in the market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept. 23 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible O. & S.

Jan 21

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 11th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of N. Rider and W. W. Maddox, executors of Peter Bell, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscribers of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Peter Bell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Nov, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of July, A D 1837

N RIDER, } Ex'rs,
W. W. MADDUX, } of Peter Bell, dec.

Aug. 8, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

July 18, 1837

On application of James S Coffman, (Seal) Adm'r. of Margaret B. Chapman, late of Somerset co, dec. it s ordered by the court, that the said Admr. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test

JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administ'n. on the personal estate of Margaret B. Chapman, late of said county, dec. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A D. 1837,

JAMES S COFFMAN,
Adm'r. of Margaret B Chapman, dec.

Aug. 8, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 18, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give gave the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the state of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court o said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit he same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs of W. R Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837.

In Chancery,

10th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $653 12 1 2.

True copy,

Test, RAMSAY WATERS,

June 27 *Reg. Cur Can.*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November 1838: at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued ut of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of *Robert Dashiell* and Elijah Parsons, trading under the firm of Dashiell & Parsons, against John Thomas, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim of said Thomas, of, in, and to the following Property, viz:—One tract of Land, lying and being in Somerset county, called

Hazzard,

containing 7 1-2 acres, more or less, one Schooner named Levina Anne, the goods and chattle lands and tenements of said John Tomas, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Princess Anne

On Tuesday 5th day of September next at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

August 1

For Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale and if not sold on or before the last day of September, it will be for rent the ensuing year. It would suit a Physician or Merchant. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber,

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 18 tf

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor Further indulgence can not be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith: otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

W. ROACH.

August 1

Notice.

The Subscriber is compelled, through necessity, to request most respectfully his friends and customers who have store accounts with him to come forward and pay the same on or before the 30th inst

WILLIAM EVANS.

July 11 3t

☞The subscriber is very thankful for the liberal patronage he has received from the public, and invites a continuation of the same. W. E.

Insolvents' Notice.

The creditors of JOHN LAYFIELD are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 6, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judge of said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

may 30, 1837

Notice.

The subscriber being constituted by the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, Trustee to execute the will of Ballard Reid, dec. with reference to the fund designated by said will, as intended for the support of Robert Reid and family, hereby notifies the public, that in pursuance of the trust reposed in him by said Court, he will pay no claim or demands whatever, present or future, against Robert Reid, which are not assumed by him as Trustee, or by his agent or agents duly constituted in writing. The Trustee deems it important to inform the public, that the fund set apart in his hands shall not be subject to any demands against Robert Reid, unless the same are duly assumed by him in the name mentioned

ROBERT PATTERSON, Trustee.

July 18 3t

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, living in Pocomoke, a negro boy named GEORGE, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, stout built, large eyes and talks long. Complexion bright yellow, face large, and thick lips. Had on when he left light clothes and a domestic shirt. His mother lives at Mr. Levin Ballard's on St. Peter's Creek and it is more than probable he is at present strolling about in that neighborhood.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber if taken in the state, or $60 if taken out of the state and secured so that I get him again. STEPHEN RIGGIN.

august 29 1837

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

Village Herald---Extra.

ment may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently a greater diminution in the revenue but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposite should be withheld.—Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States. Relying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise moneys by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our Government. Those who look to the action of this Government for specific aid to the citizens, to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade; or to engage in them, either separately or in connexion with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment; and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry, and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizens will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments; or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce; it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the general government; and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distress of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruitfulness.

The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad; and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guarantied by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

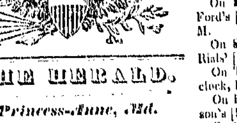
I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measures of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting, that general information on the state of the Union, which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 4th Sept. 1837.



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1837.

In obedience to what we believe to be the wishes of our readers we have spread before them, this morning, to the unavoidable exclusion of other matter, Pres't Van Buren's Message to the 25th Congress, convened in extraordinary session.

The following items comprise the latest intelligence from Washington, of any importance.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1837.

There were 244 members present this day in the House of Representatives—leaving eighteen absentees, including Mr. Crary of Michigan, whom I find entered on the Clerk's Roll as elected. He has not yet appeared.

On calling the Mississippi members' names, the question of their right to take their seats, was raised by Mr. Mercer of Va. A long discussion ensued, which occupied the time of the House till 3 o'clock. It was manifest, I think, from the statement made by Mr Claiborne that he is not entitled to a seat.—The commission received by him from the Governor of Mississippi only authorising him to hold his seat till "superceded by the regular election in November." There appearing to be no means of testing their right, it was conceded by the House that for the present they should exercise the privilege of members.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker. On counting the ballots, it appeared that James K. Polk had 116; John Bell 103; Scattering 5.

Mr. Polk was then declared elected, and took the chair. He made but a few remarks, and those of the most common place character—said that mutual concessions were necessary &c. His speech was very tame.

I have not the certain means of judging but I think that a majority of the absentees were Whigs. As it is Mr. Polk did not receive a majority of the whole number of the members—and has the consolation of knowing that he is a *minority Speaker!*

The latest intelligence from Washington is up to the 7th inst., when a Printer to the House had not been chosen, tho' the balotting had been continued for three successive days, and was still going on when the cars left on Thursday, noon;—At that hour the vote stood

Blair & Rives	93
Gales and Seaton	67
Tho: Allen, [Ed. Madisonian]	55
Necessary to a choice	116

Labourers Wanted.—The Beaver (Pa.) Argus of Wednesday last says:—We are requested to state that *any number* of hands will be employed on the Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, to whom high wages will be paid. There is a sufficiency of money to carry on the work vigorously during the season; owing to the prudent foresight and wise policy of the State Administration."

Political Meetings.

There will be meetings held at the following places and times, at which the candidates are expected to be present, and address the people—

On Saturday the 16th at Mr. Samuel Ford's [Dames' Quarter,] at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday the 23d at Mr. George Rials' [Tyaskin] at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Thursday 28th at Rehoboth, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday the 29th at Capt. John Nelson's [Brinkley's] at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday 30th at Stevens' Ferry at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel W. Jones, and that he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hardware & Cuttlery,
Queens'-ware and Crockery,

-ALSO-

A good assortment of fresh

TEAS,

-ALSO-

Various brands of

Family Flour,

which he will sell by the barrel or otherwise.

-ALSO-

Fur & Silk Hats,

Boots & Shoes,
Drugs & Medicines;
Oils, Paints and Varnish,
Plows, Plow-Shares, &c. &c.

WHEAT-FANS,

Straw-Cutters, and

Corn-Shellers,

All which he will dispose of cheap for cash, or country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

He wishes to purchase square timber, pine and oak; staves, white and red oak; and grain of all sorts. Also, **200** cords of red oak wood.

Princess Anne, sept. 12 tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber on store account, are requested to call and settle forthwith, as the time is fast approaching to lay in a fall supply of goods

J. H. S.

Collectors Sale.

I have seized and taken in Execution the following property to wit—one Negro girl named Betsey, as the property of Sarah E. Posey, to satisfy County Levy due for the years of 1834 and 1835, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 5 day of September next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Collector.

August 15

The Sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday 19th inst, at the same hour and place.

S. G. H.

Sept 12 1837.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 547. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1837. Vol. 3—No. 16:

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Monument.
BACHELORS.

"I've got me an eye that's made of glass,
And I've got me a wig that's new;
The wig is frizzled like corkscrew curls
And the eye is a dingy blue."

Many things have been said about bachelors. They have been praised and blamed; they have been abused and spoken well of, scorned and favored; their society has been sought after and they have been kicked out of society, & take them all in all they are a curious set. To describe a bachelor would be a difficult thing, he is a nondescript and a nuisance —gainsay it who dares?

Now for an argument physical and metaphysical, scientific and according to Gunter—Grunter it should be when speaking about bachelors.

It's of no particular use to go into an elaborate investigation of the origin and meaning of the word *bachelor*. In former times it was applied as a title of honor to men of science and distinction, but now (though sometimes used for that purpose) it is generally understood to mean *an unmarried man*.—This last definition we hold to be the true one. Now, sir, it is a truth, and I boldly assert it, that old bachelors, are, in any shape or form that they can be presented to society—a *nuisance*.

The true meaning of the word *nuisance* is something noxious or offensive; in law, that which incommodes the neighborhood. It is well known that an old bachelor, to a young blooming and beautiful lady, is a thing of all others most noxious, and even to an old forsaken maid, an object of contempt;—to a neighborhood, a common pestilence. Man was originally designed as the protector of the gentler sex, and by the neglect of this duty, he defeats the purpose of his existence. Woman was formed for his help-mate, and accordingly robed in innocence, and clothed with superlative beauty, so that she, with her overpowering charms, might captivate and subdue his heart. It then follows that if he persists in a course of bachelorship, he is committing a sin against the light of reason and the laws of nature—and who can deny, but a sinner of so cruel a kind, is a *nuisance*? I have now, according to the rules laid down, proven him to be a nuisance;—I will go farther—and prove him to be useless. A man who lives but for himself; who has no higher ambition than that which tends only to his own selfish aggrandizement is like a cipher to the left of a figure, or a tautological expression, logically speaking—superfluous—he is not wanted—he is an excrescence.—Bachelorism like intemperance is a growing evil, and bachelors by bachelors, like drunkards by drunkards, are enticed, one by another, to participate in its guilt, until they are swallowed up in its vortex, and irretrievably lost. Young men who are in the bloom and vigor of youth, whose minds are uncontaminated with the idea of being bachelors, are often by the example and flattering persuasion of old rusty fellows, made to desist from their laudable intention to become the partner of some fair daughter of loveliness, and manufactured into cold hearted misanthropists.—This is another besetting sin of bachelorism. Again, the one half of the world is of the female sex, and the laws of nature and humanity demand that they shall be protected, defended and maintained. I ask, then, how this is to be done, if an unreasonable proportion of the other sex remain old bachelors? Let me in conclusion appeal to the feelings and sympathies of my readers. Is woman, the pride, the flower and beauty of the world—whose eyes speak a language of innocence whose heart throbs to the impulse of affection—whose life would willingly be sacrificed on the alter of devoted love, to be neglected, and suffered to sink unnoticed, beneath the weight of her own irremediable situation, when young men and bachelors are in the land? Defend yourselves ye worse than *canine race*, or I will goad ye even until ye do! CALLEBS.

From the Philadelphia Courier.
THE ORPHAN DAUGHTER,

OR THE REWARD OF PRIDE.—BY H. E. M.

Helen Olcutt was the eldest daughter of the governor of the State of M——. Trained from infancy by an affectionate but judicious mother, her virtues were gradually developed, and shone with uncommon lustre. The influence of her amiable disposition was felt by all who came within her sphere. She was one of those rare beings whom wealth and prosperity cannot render imperious or haughty, and whose strength of mind adversity cannot weaken; but surrounded as she was by those who call themselves friends, her gentle heart often sighed in secret for a congenial spirit, a female friend, who could love her for herself alone—not for the flowers which blossomed around her.

'Mother,' said she one day, as she rose from her piano, 'Mother, I wish to request your permission to go in search of a friend, one whose refined and intelligent mind will be of service to me—whose piety shall raise my thoughts above this vain world; and one too, who should the clouds of adversity gather around my head, will not fly with the rest of the butterflies which surround our path.

The quick sighted mother read her daughter's heart, and smiled an approval, making ample allowances for the ardent feelings of a girl of seventeen. As Helen's education was not completed, her parents thought it advisable to send her to a boarding school of high reputation, as they considered her principles too firm to be injured by an acquaintance with the various characters to be met in such a place. Accordingly, Helen was accompanied by an elder brother to the place of her future residence. Here she carefully concealed her rank, knowing that, should she be recognized as the daughter of a distinguished person, she would never find her long-sought friend, having all her life been accustomed to the fawning and flattery of those who wish to gain the notice of their superiors. * * * *

'I wonder who that young lady can be?' said Julia Moreton to Mary Bowers, as they were seated in the parlor of the boarding house; 'she disdains our company, and courts solitude; she is not handsome, certainly,' continued she, glancing at a mirror opposite, 'but she feels very important.'

'But,' said Mary, she has a very intelligent face, with a lovely expression, and by many would be termed beautiful. I think it is a conscious dignity which imparts that to her appearance which you are pleased to term importance. She evidently had excellent instruction, and must be far advanced, as her station in her classes, and in the estimation of her teachers, prove.'

'You are really very much in favor of this modest miss. Her dress is *very* plain; no jewels, not even a watch,' said Julia Moreton, glancing at her own jewelled person. 'She probably is preparing to be a teacher, or I am sure she never could have been so perfect in the hateful science of mathematics.'

'I have myself supposed it possible that it was her intention to instruct,' answered Mary, 'as her perfection in music, drawing, and the languages, must have been the result of a powerful motive. At any rate, I am determined upon a better acquaintance with this, *to me*, interesting girl.'

'You are at liberty to form as many acquaintances as you choose,' returned Julia, 'but I shall not descend from my station. I should like, however, to engage her as governess to my younger brothers and sisters, as she is very genteel, though evidently *nobody* as the phrase is.'

But here he was interrupted by the entrance of the subject of these remarks, who had evidently heard the last of the sentence; and as she passed Miss Moreton, she cast such a glance upon the conscious girl, as made her shrink from the presence of one so pure and lofty, and she could not but own to herself, that in whatever situation Miss Olcutt had been placed by *circumstances*, *nature* never intended her for one of dependence.

The wearied sun had sunk to rest—the calm lake reposed in placid beauty—the soft zephyrs were gently rocking the sleeping flowers, and all nature seemed to invite the contemplative mind to receive new pleasures from viewing its unrivalled beauties. It was on such an evening, a short time after the conversation just related, that Mary Bowers sought one of the many pleasant retreats in the [illegible] to which she often resorted to indulge her sad thoughts, for she was an orphan; and though possessed of wealth and friends, they could not fill the void which the loss of parents had occasioned; her thoughts were busy with the past, when a fond mother had watched over her, and a doating father caressed his only child.

On approaching her accustomed seat, she saw Miss Olcutt, and would have retired, had she not been kindly invited to take a seat by the side of one who had so deeply interested her. 'I am a stranger here,' said Helen, 'and feel lonely; I have been wishing you were here to enjoy this evening with me, but fearing you were engaged, I did not invite you.'

Mary assured her that the pleasure of meeting was reciprocated; and then they talked of the beauties of the sun-set, of the surrounding scenery, and the rising moon; and then Mary spoke of the great Author of so much beauty; and as the moon beams fell upon a small book which Helen had evidently been reading, she saw that it was a Bible, and she loved her the more for that. 'Now,' thought she, 'I can have some one to talk with me of that blessed place, where my parents are gone;' and she repeated aloud these beautiful words:

"We know the bowers are green and fair,
In the light of the summer shore;
And we know that the friends we have
lost are there
They are there and they weep no more."

Helen then spoke of the unrevealed mysteries of the land of the blest, and her language so simple, yet so beautiful, fell like rich music upon the ears of one, who had heard nothing but the senseless talk of her companions from one year to another.

But the gathering shadows warned them to return—and as they walked towards the house, encircling each other's waists, they promised to meet there again on the next evening. And the seasons of recreation found these two young ladies seeking and enjoying each other's society. * * *

But poor Mary Bowers forfeited the favor of the [illegible] Miss Moreton, by associating with the poor stranger, and many of her companions wondered how she could love so gloomy and unsociable a person, for Mary had in vain endeavored to convince them that they were mistaken in the opinion they had formed of her new friend.

It was near the close of the term that Julia Moreton received a letter from a distant cousin, and congratulated her upon being the school mate of so amiable and distinguished a person as the courted daughter of Governor Olcutt. The letter dropped from her hands.

'What a fool I have been!' cried she.—'I have forfeited the friendship of this accomplished young lady because I thought her *poor*.'

But it was too late for her to repent; her advances were met by Miss Olcutt with politeness, but coldly. In amazement she learnt that Mary Bowers was to return with her, though the warm hearted girl was ever unconscious who she was going with, but she had no home, and, having formed an attachment to her, she determined to accept her repeated invitations.

Julia Moreton carefully concealed the contents of her letter, until she saw a splendid carriage drive off with Miss Olcutt, her brother, and her friend, Mary Bowers, and then she disclosed the secret. Nor did it lessen her chagrin at all, when several months after, she received another letter from her cousin, saying that the young lady who had returned from school with Miss Olcutt, had become a great favorite in the family; that the Governor wished to adopt the orphan as his daughter, and it was thought very probable he would, as there were great preparations making for her nuptials.

* * * * * * *

The next winter there was nothing to be heard among the fashionables in the city of Washington, but the splendid dresses of the two beautiful brides; and then followed a long story about a romantic friendship they had formed at school, and the happy consequences.

This was a sad but needed lesson for poor Julia Moreton, who at last married a merchant, and settled in a small village in New England;—and the first lesson she taught her children was to treat all worthy persons with respect, in whatever situation she might find them—she reverted to her former haughty feelings, and the unhappy consequences of them, she said, was the just reward of her pride.

THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

It is a common error, in this country, to imagine the riches of England are derived from, and dependent upon, her commerce; and the influence of this great mistake is shown in the many wild suggestions that have been hazarded, touching the effect of commercial or financial difficulties upon the financial condition of the wonderful little Island. The truth is that the merchants of England, with all their great capital and vast extent of operations, hold but a very small portion of the riches existing in the country, and this truth can be made apparent by a few simple considerations. Look at the aristocracy, for instance, the thousands and thousands of country gentlemen, with their comfortable incomes of three or five or thousand pounds per ann. derived exclusively from the soil; and the enormous fortunes of the nobility.

Estimate, if it can be estimated, the immense amount of treasure in the country, existing in the form of plate and jewels. Why at a single dinner given in London on the 19th of June, gold and silver plate to the value of a million and a half of dollars was exhibited at once; all the property of one individual the Duke of Wellington. The [illegible] personage could have relieved from their difficulties all three of the great American houses which have been compelled to stop, merely by turning over to them his dishes and tureens, and [illegible] without diminishing his personal comforts; and there are fifty noblemen in England, any one of whom might have put the Messrs. Brown & Co. in ample funds to all emergencies [illegible] by pledging them a part of her diamonds.

Without taking the crown jewels into the account, it is no doubt susceptible of proof, that in London alone, there are gold plate and jewels to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, and it must be remembered that mighty as is London, the wealth of the kingdom in wrought gold and silver is very far from being centred there. An immense quantity of it is scattered among the castles and country seats of the nobility, such as Alnwick Castle, Blenheim, Chatworth, Belvoir, Woburn Abbey, Bowood, and a hundred others which we could name and among the lovely mansions of the country-gentlemen, with which the whole surface of the Island is dotted in thousands. Then think of the libraries, and galleries—the immense and almost priceless collections of pictures, and statues, and other costly works of art, in which no country in the world is rich. Why, the whole [illegible] wealth of England is but an item in her riches—a mere item, of comparatively trifling magnitude. The non payment of our debts, if it were not paid, which we think [illegible] it soon will be so far from inflicting a mortal blow upon the prosperity of the kingdom, would never be felt or thought of, except as a handy theme for a sarcasm, now and then directed at our republican honesty and honor. The fortune of the Duke of Bedford or, Northumberland, or Devonshire, would clear off the whole of it, and nobody but his grace be a farthing the poorer.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*



AGRICULTURAL.

STIMULATING MANURES

Most of our farmers are somewhat averse to trying new experiments in the art of cultivation, and yet of all the arts which are practised by man, there is none in which there is more need of them. Those experiments which require great expense at the outset, should be instituted by Societies, or by those who have both money and time to devote to them. Many very important experiments may be tried by the man of very moderate funds, for they may cost but little [illegible] than the time consumed in performing them. One subject which we would [illegible] is stimulating manures, though perhaps the word would be better than stimulating. After the plant and crop [illegible], what is the best application to cause it to thrive? Liquids in which manure has been soaked are often used for particular purposes. We recollect that an old friend of ours once amused himself by pampering a squash vine, which he pushed forward to an immense length, by watering it every day with a liquid which he drained from his pigstye. He applied it not only to the main roots, but also to the little radicles which put out at intervals along the vine. No doubt there are many articles cheap at cost, which may be used to great advantage.

We quote the following [illegible] of the *chloride of lime* from a French work. Mr. Dubuc, a French apothecary, has discovered that muriate of lime (chloride of lime dissolved) is a very active manure or vegetable stimulant. He dissolves about two and a quarter pounds of dry chloride, in about sixteen gallons of water, and with this solution waters the plants at distant intervals. He sprinkled eight [illegible] soil with this fluid, and eight or ten days after, planted it with maize, and from time to time during the season watered the corn with the same solution. Another portion of corn at [illegible] feet distant, he watered with common water. The former yielded double the produce of the latter. A large variety of plants and garden vegetables were tried in the same manner and with [illegible] results.

The annual [illegible] which at this place rises only six or eight feet, grew by this treatment to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, with flowers whose diameters were eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, producing seeds which yielded half their weight in [illegible] and exuding from the centre a transparent [illegible] like turpentine, very odorous and drying quickly in the air. Potatoes were also tried. They were planted on the 1st of May, 1822, in two quarters six feet [illegible] one was watered with the solution, and the other with the water from the cistern. They were gathered on the 10th of November.

The bed which had been watered with the solution, yielded three times as much as the second, [illegible] twelve [illegible] two pounds [illegible] were in general only [illegible], and their stalks [illegible]. Three or four waterings with the fluid at distant periods are considered [illegible]. Some [illegible].

Allowing one half the above [illegible] for the natural enthusiasm of the French, when any thing new occurs among them, [illegible] solution must be a valuable [illegible] for some plants. The chloride of lime can be had at the paper mills, or at the apothecary's for a few cents per pound, and the experiment may be tried, and if the good effects described above are corroborated, it certainly will be a valuable auxiliary.—If it proves to be of no worth, still the experiment will be valuable as refuting the above statement, and proving that the results obtained by Dr. Dubuc must be attributed to something else.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Am. Silk Grower and Agriculturist.

"I have uniformly found that autumnal ploughing is the best for our plains, with harrowing in the spring. The drought never injures a crop on land thus prepared. Even beds for beets, carrots, &c. should be prepared in the autumn, and only raked in the spring. The roots grow straighter and longer, and without the radicles that are so apt to injure them.

As a proof that potatoes do best with autumnal ploughing and early planting, I would mention that on a piece of land in my garden, 5 rods by 4½, I raised 80 bushels in one year. The land was not even furrowed in the spring: but holes were dug for the manure the last week in April, and planted immediately. They were planted in hills at about 2½ feet one way and 2 feet the other, and after the first hoeing a small quantity of ashes upon a narrow shingle put upon each hill around the potatoes.

Sweet Apples for Hogs.—It is generally supposed that none but sweet apples are suitable food for swine. This we believe to be erroneous. The nutritious quality of the apple consists in the weight; the heaviest juice contains the most nutritious substance, and the sweet apple does not always contain the heaviest juice, but the juice of sour apples is often as heavy as that of sweet apples. Besides, if hogs are fed exclusively upon sweet apples, the stomach becomes clogged, and the teeth cloyed. It is better that they be mixed—sweet and sour together.—*Western Ag.*

The gale which caused so much injury on our southern coast on the 5th instant, was still more disastrous in the West Indies. Nearly all the houses at St. Thomas' and St. Johns' (Porto Rico) were destroyed by the Hurricane and Earthquake which occurred at the same time.

To the Voters of SOMERSET COUNTY.

It would become the undersigned to return unfeigned thanks for the often repeated testimonials of your confidence in him as a repository of your most important trusts; and in the fulness of his gratitude, under the pressure of untoward circumstances, to relinquish all farther pretentions to public service. And he had meditated a respectful address to carry into effect that grateful intention; which, however, with reference to the latter purpose, he has been induced to postpone, from time to time, at the instance of many of you, who, doubtless actuated by patriotic motives, and an excessive estimate of his abilities, have thought that his "experience, and habitual perseverance in public duties," might be made subservient [illegible] best interests in "the pending crisis," and, consequently, have urged that he should again offer for your House of Delegates. And although he would ardently desire to take a part in the reorganization of your adopted system of "*public instruction in primary schools* of all the youth," in which [illegible] laboured with devotedness—and for which, with the previous provisions of your Legislature, sufficient means have been appropriated from the surplus revenue of the General Government. He would, [illegible] establishing a Manual Institution, which should belong to the State exclusively, and operate for the benefit of *all the people*; and, from the *abundant funds* [illegible], to provide an *adequate and ample* [illegible] for the common convenience and accommodation. As well he would participate in other matters deemed deeply essential to your immediate welfare and prosperity. Yet he is admonished to decline the flattering entreaties adverted to from [illegible] important considerations, among which are his engagements with the [illegible] improvement about to be begun in the [illegible] *rail road through your territory* [illegible] *greatest length* to afford employment to [illegible] industry and enterprise [illegible], and to distribute means for the [illegible] demands of the work, at an amount approaching to fourteen hundred [illegible] for two consecutive years. He is also restrained by impaired health and the want of necessary ability to canvass the [illegible], or even to diffuse information in a printed form, as fully as has been his wont, [illegible]. Nevertheless, with [illegible] in the approaching [illegible] only confined to the [illegible] of the route, and to the [illegible] contracts for supplies of materials [illegible] the commencement of operations [illegible] opening of spring, [illegible] might be devoted to your [illegible] business of the [illegible] which his health may be [illegible] of information [illegible], if it be your will, he will [illegible] exert his mental powers, with all his [illegible], as an humble [illegible] in your service.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
August 22, 1837.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12 1837

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to both Houses of Congress on Tuesday last.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of this duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previous to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorised by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposites with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder, and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress, convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting, and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earliest stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed, as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well-informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. It was hardly to be expected, that those who disapproved the policy of the Government in relation to the currency would, in the excited state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations, and differences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the departments of business; an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes in circulation to about ninety-five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty-four millions. Between that [illegible]

[illegible] forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequence of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which, in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December 1835—a loss, the effects of which underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of June, 1836, and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developements subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in other countries as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the system of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and in other ways, during the years 1834, 1835 and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States. With this redundancy of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise.

Aid was profusely given to projected improvements, large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans, credits for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which, in the actual posture of things here could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress. In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation, the same partial successes, the same difficulties and reverses, and at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are—to regulate by law the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government; to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories; and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

[illegible]

[illegible] mented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed, and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change, and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system, a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interest in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience.

The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank possessing power far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit; and the evils that flow from it. Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish.

This accommodation is now, indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties, and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchanges, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the Government and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place the Government is on the same footing with the private citizen and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself or purchased from others, and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade.

They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend through distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested, and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs.—A system founded on private interest, enterprise and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper, it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals.

[illegible] and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interest with the operations of public business and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exist, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection, they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure, they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation to the constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed.

Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of circumstances to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow-citizens, who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprize them distinctly, that in the event of my election I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of that national bank.—To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will, injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit and threatening the permanency of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions exclusively: first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period which has so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure success. On the last occasion, in 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their condition were, from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it.

The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it in many cases inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassment, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed with other causes to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude inherent in its very nature, and against which no precautions can effectually guard.

Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury.

During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury, we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States and with foreign Powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent, defects.

A danger difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been

[illegible] ability to pay its creditors in the currency they [illegible] by law a right to demand.—Th[illegible] [illegible] no fluctuation of commerce could have [illegible], if the public revenue had been collect-[illegible] in the legal currency, and kept in that form by [illegible] officers of the Treasury. The citizen who[illegible] [illegible] was in bank, receives it back, since the [illegible]pension, at a sacrifice in its amount; whilst he [illegible] kept it in the legal currency of the country [illegible] in his own possession, pursues, without loss [illegible] current of his business. The Government [illegible] placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered had it pursued the course of the latter. These embar[illegible]rassments are, moreover, augmented by those sal[illegible]tary and just laws which forbid it to use a depre-ciated currency, and by so doing, take from the Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catas-trophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, th[illegible] suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise, but who can think, without painful reflection that un-der it, the same unforeseen events might have be-fallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from u[illegible] at the moment when mo[illegible] wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare and guard our national rights. To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to the public service, out of the hands of its own officers and converts them into a mere right of action a-gainst corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without invest-ing the Executive with a control over the banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably the only Government in the world that is liable in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corpora-tions. Though the object is aid to the Treasury its effect may be to introduce into the operation of the Government influences the most subtle founded on interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commence-ment of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is in consequence of this au-thority a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantage of such a boon will always cause it to sought for with a-vidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred, wheth-er the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital, loans and circulation are rashly augmented, and, when the public exigen-cies require a return, it is attended with embarrass-ments not provided for, nor foreseen. Thus banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment sudden-ly arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctu-ations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposite system, and especially in the pur-chases of public lands. The order which ultimate-ly directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogeth-er prevent, the evil. Specie was indeed more dif-ficult to procure than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still be-ing obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diminish-ed speed. This operation could not have been performed had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury to be regularly disbursed, and not into banks to be loaned out for their own pro-fit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and under-stand its welfare. But when it is unduly encour-aged—when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead [illegible] —it becomes liable to censure and [illegible] tion. Far from helping probity and industry, the [illegible] great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only [illegible]. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no Government perhaps can altogether prevent them, but surely every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks is haz-ardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions them-selves, and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connec-tion?

It is true that such an agency is in many re-spects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not in-dispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government, to its actual wants, and of the reve-nue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we [illegible] to accomplish. The collection, safe keeping, [illegible] fer, and disbursement of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and to a great ex-tent its disbursement also, have indeed been [illegible] erto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their cus-tody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and [illegible]

[illegible] a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury, and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not select-ed by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Govern-ment officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and con-stantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid hereto-fore rendered by banks, have been less than is u[illegible] supposed. The actual accounts show that [illegible] the larger portion of payments is made [illegible] at convenient distances from the pla-[illegible] of collection, and the whole number of war-rants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year the results of which will, it is believed, afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thou-sand, or an average of less than one daily for each State; in the city of New York they did not aver-age more than two a day, and at the city of Wash-[illegible]

The difficulties heretofore existing are, more-over, daily lessened by an increase in the cheap-ness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disburse-ment of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agen-cies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents in May 18[illegible] a period which from the em-[illegible] presented [illegible] as great as any that may be hereafter ap-prehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also sug-gests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and of-ficers, which with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will he thinks, enable the De-partment to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense.

The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, as-suming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the pro-portion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a suppo-sition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establish-ment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposite and disbursement of such portion of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. [illegible]

[illegible]

consent of the senate. The public money, in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be entrus-ted with them when drawn for the purpose of disburse-ment. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this the head of the Treasury department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President and some other officers of the same department must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance, and supervis-ion, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dan-gerous extension of the patronage and influence of the executive? But is it clear that the influence of the executive with powerful moneyed institu-tions capable of ministering to the interest of men in points where they are most accessible to corrup-tion is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money when in their hands be necessa-rily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the executive? May it not be hoped that prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if higher motives be found inoperative? May not congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the executive; and is there equal room to such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsi-ble to the government and the people? It is believ-ed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that [illegible]

[illegible]

Steam-Mill Notice,

The subscriber having put up a Bolting Cloth in his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR: Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN, will continue to be ground, as usual, every day. Persons bringing grist from a distance and who arrive before noon, are, it is believed, invariably accommodated in good time to return the same day.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, September. 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would now inform them that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a full supply of articles suited to

The Coach, Gig & Harness



MAKING,

He has also in his employ first rate Workmen, in every branch of the above business. He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore,

Prompt attention will be given to all orders committed to him, and he hopes to meet a further share of public favor.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.

Princess Anne, Sept, 5th, 1837,

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDINC AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets Baltimore.

WILL BE RE OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

Prosectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore,

august 29 1837 4m

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of Willson Rider, decd., on SATURDAY, the 16th of September next. All the personal Estate of said decd. Consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture. &c. &c.

The terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

NOAH RIDER.
Exe'r of Willson Rider.

august 29 1837

Notice.

Will be exposed to Public sale, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 6th of September next, a HORSE, GIG & SULKY, —Also Dining Tables, Side Board, Chairs, a large Astor Lamp, Clock, and a variety of other articles pertaining to Housekeeping.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, with approved security. The cash will be required for sums less than five. The House and Lot will be rented for the balance of the year

W. L. JONES

P. Anne August 29 1837.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber *individually*, or to the *firm of Jones and Handy*, are requested to make immediate payment. W. L. J.

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 410 ACRES more or less, well watered and well timbered, situate on the mouth of Broad Creek and adjoining the lands of Edward Travers. the above land will be sold at private, the terms will be made known on application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises

JONA. BARKLEY.

August 29 1837

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a *vend exp* issued out o Somerset county Court, and to me directed at the suit of Otho Scott, administrator o Elizabeth Osbourn, use of Alexander S Evans, use of James Bounds, against William Evans, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following Property, to wit:—One Negro Man named Dick, one Mahogany Table, one Walnut Table, one Bed and Furniture; the Goods and Chattels of the said William Evans, which shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Princess Ann,

On Tuesday, 19th day of September next, to the highest and best bidder for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs, and county levy and officers fees for the years 1834 and 1835. The sale will take place at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAM'L, G. HOLBROOK,
Late Sheriff of Somerset County.

August 29

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 11th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of N. Rider and W. W. Maddox, executors of Peter Bell, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscribers of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Peter Bell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Nov, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of July, A D 1837

N RIDER,
W. W. MADDUX, } Ex'rs,
of Peter Bell, dec.

Aug. 8, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

July 18, 1837

On application of James S Cottman, (Seal) Adm'r. of Margaret B. Chapman, late of Somerset co, dec. it s ordered by the court, that the said Admr. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administra. on the personal estate of Margaret B. Chapman, late of said county, dec. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A D, 1837,

JAMES S COTTMAN,
Adm'r. of Margaret B Chapman, dec.

Aug. 8, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 18, 1837.

(Seal) ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the state of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court o said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate —Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs of W. R. Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837.

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1 2.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Can.*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion o the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by *cash* or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

August 12, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't.
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

TO BE RENTED.

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN.



And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously,

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and this place considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Easton shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

August 15

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED,...That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 13t

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 29, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jun 21

We are authorised to announce
John P. Lankford, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Smerset county.
august 22 1837

We are authorised to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 18,

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county,
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Slemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty o Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
WILLIAM H. JONES, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 29 1837.

We are authorized to announce
NOAH RIDER, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorised to announce
JOHN T. ADAMS, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 1

We are authorized to announce
ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, je 27 tf

We are authorized to announce
LAMBERT W. [illegible]AND, ESQ
as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 27

We are authorized to announce
Robert J. Dennis, Esq.
As a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 8

We are authorized to announce
Alexander Jones, Esq.
As a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 8

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Your's &c.

C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

We are authorized to announce
DR RICHARD LEMMON.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
July 18 1837

Mr Callahan;

I wish you to announce me as a candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland, as a free and Independent Citizen in favor of Free Trade and Sailors Rights

WILLIAM ROACH.

August 22 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travellers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant.
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co }
January 31, 1837 }

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this pace to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to me for Store dealing on book account or note of hand, due from six to twelve months, will please to call without delay and settle the same. Very respectfully,

LITTLETON LONG.

July 18, 1837.

Wood and Timber LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF

WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing: the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are of less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long the same for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the smallest tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changd.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.

July 1, 1 7.

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH

(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an excellent *STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

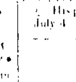
he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will, also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the [illegible] of the Union.

His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Attention.



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F, OAKES.

ap 4 5wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

John Mitchell, Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell,
vs.
Levin Jones, surviving Ex'or of Francis D Nelson, Horatio Nelson and others: children, heirs at law, and devisees of Francis D. Nelson.

MAY TERM, 1837
In Somerset Cty Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered, that the sales as made and reported by Wm W. Handy, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the third Tuesday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the Town of Princess Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said day. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $5,014 75.

ASA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE,
BRICE I GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 11 3t

Dr. H. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

sp 11 tt

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 548. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1837. Vol. 8—No 17:

Deferred Articles.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1837.

The Hotels of Gadsby and Brown presented animated spectacles on Saturday last. Introductions, recognition, bows, embraces; the heartfelt grasp of Southern hands, and the mechanical approximation of fingers of the equally sincere Northerner, are observable in all parts of these magnificent establishments. Already is the line of demarcation defined, and the two great parties are taking position for the coming contest. The rival candidates for the Speaker's chair are prominent in the panorama. The city is filled with unofficial visitors, anxious to witness a balloting, the result of which is fraught with profound interest to the nation.

Blair has publicly declared his inability to receive the votes of the House as public printer; and would gladly dispose of his establishment, the great GLOBE itself, for any decent competency. The result of the Rhode Island election annoys him very sensibly, and his immediate friends are ever on the alert, lest in an unguarded moment his rashness precipitate him and them into irremediable disgrace.—Some recent business operations of his have eventuated rather unfortunately; and his desire to be rid of his responsibilities is very generally known here.

The war against the Seminoles is to be resumed in earnest. The permission of the Hon. Secretary of War has just been granted to Adjutant General Smith, of Louisiana, to raise forthwith a regiment of Volunteers and proceed to Florida and report to Major Gen. Jesup for active service in the field.—The Adjutant General is known to the country as the gallant leader of the Louisiana Volunteers in Scott's and Gaine's campaigns. With him, the place of danger is the post of honor. All the disposable U. S. force on the South, and South-western frontier, is concentrated at Tampa Bay, and by the middle of October, offensive operations can be commenced by Gen. Jesup with every prospect of success. The true secret of our want of luck in the prosecution of the war with these Indians, may be traced to *the character of the country tenanted by them, and not to the absence of bravery and skill in our officers and men.* To look at the map of Florida one would suppose it an easy matter with "vessels of small draught" to hem them in on certain sides, whilst the land forces destroyed them in detail on the other. But an ocular observation of the Territory itself will convince us that every expedient that experience and science could suggest, and intrepidity and perseverance prompt, was resorted to by our Generals. To make roads, build bridges, erect defences, transport supplies, guard the sick, fight the enemy, drive him to his fastnesses, and beat up his hammocks, may furnish convenient subjects for the critical comment of the civilian, but they are matters with which a participant in the facts can alone be supposed familiar, and to such a personage will the country be at length indebted for a true history of the causes that have thus far retarded the victorious termination of Southern hostilities.

TENNESSEE—FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS—The following Extra from the office of the Nashville Banner was received by the Western Express Mail.

FLORIDA WAR.

ANOTHER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

His Excellency Governor Cannon received by last night's mail, the following letter from the War Department. The communication it appears is in anticipation of a call for volunteers for another campign in Florida by Major General Jesup.

We understand that his Excellency will take no step at present to provide for complying with this unexpected call except to require assurances from the Department that a disbursing office will be furnished, provided with the necessary funds to supply the volunteers that may think proper to obey the call when made by General Jesup Their organization will be made in accordance with the existing militia laws of this State, as he has an undoubted right to do according to the act of Congress authorizing the call.

We believe the Governor feels a little sore under the liabilities he has heretofore incurred (during last year) in consequence of the entire failure of the General Government to provide for the volunteers under the two calls from Gen. Gaines, and from which he has not yet been actually relieved by the Government to the amount of one cent, the act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the provision of that act it is impossible he can ever obtain full relief if they are confined to his strictly legal disbursement.

War Department, }
August 18th 1837. }

"SIR:—The continuance of the war in Florida renders it necessary once more to avail ourselves of the courage and patriotism of the brave Tennesseans. Gen. Jesup has been directed to call upon your Excellency for such militia and volunteer force as he may require for the next campaign in Florida—It would be very desirable if practicable, that the volunteer companies so raised, should be detached from all regimental organization, and be composed of not more than 100 or less than 68 privates.

General Jesup will designate the description of troops he requires, but it is important to have about two hundred men accustomed to the use and care of horses, who can proceed to Florida, by water and be there mounted. The volunteers may be engaged for six months unless sooner discharged.

As the time is short, the troops being required in October, I write in anticipation of General Jesup's call upon you, in the hope that you will be induced to take such measures as may suggest themselves to you to procure as early as possible, the volunteers he will require.

Very respecfully,
Your most obedient servant.
J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency, N. CANNON, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville Tennessee.

THE REMEDY.—The Richmond Enquirer which may now be considered the organ of the administration, makes the following propositions as remedies for all the financial calamities of the country—We have only to say, in reference to them, that they are utterly and ridiculously inadequate.

"1st. That the Extra Session suspend the resolution of 1816, till the (blank) day of (blank) next—with instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury to receive, for a certain time, the notes of such Banks only, as he is satisfied are good, sound, honest in their dealings, anxious to take the most efficient measures for resuming specie payments at the earliest possible period, and whose notes are most wanting at the points of disbursement.

"2d. Let a Committee of both Houses be appointed to investigate in the fullest manner the condition of the Deposite, and such other State Banks as they may deem proper; their administration of the public finances; the state of the public debt due by each; the causes of their suspending specie payments; and their subsequent conduct; such as their emission of paper, the measures they have taken to prepare for resumption; and especially, what calculations are to be made upon the movements of the Bank Convention—whether they have sold their specie at a premium, or bought up their notes at a discount—the degree of confidence which is to be reposed in their stability, their integrity, and their ability to serve as fiscal agents.

"3. Let the Committee report upon the best scheme for conducting the finances of the U. S. If they return to the State Bank Deposite system, let them report on the best means for organizing their operations, subjecting them to additional and more efficient restriction for protecting the public revenue from detention, and the public interests from suspension, &c. &c. If they discard the State Banks' System entirely—let them assign their reasons in full—and if they prefer an independent Sub-Treasury system for the management of the public finances, let them report a System, which is the best calculated to prevent the embezzlement of the funds, and to limit, as far as possible, the accumulation of the Executive Patronage. Let them also report, on the best time and manner for introducing their system.

"4th. The same or another Committee to report on the current revenue and expenses of the year—and if the revenue fall short of the expenditures, to report whether any of the expenditures, can be reduced consistently with the public revenues, and if not to a sufficient extent, what plan is the best calculated to supply the deficit, whether it is best to withhold the payment of the 4th Instalment of the surplus Revenue; or what expedient may be found most compatible with the situation of the Treasury and the country."

From the New York Gazette.

A PRECIOUS SCOUNDREL.—About six or seven years ago, a very decent looking young woman, named Eliza Crocket came hither with her mother and her half brother, named Daniel Delevin, from Ireland, and located themselves permanently among us. By dint of honest industry and economy they severally throve until the brother had accumulated about $800, and the sister Eliza, who had been a servant at the Astor House, for the last 13 months, had besides an extensive wardrobe, saved upwards of $350. About three months since, a fellow named Barclay Ganters, made his appearance at the Astor House, (having been a waiter at another Hotel), and soon after paid his addresses to Eliza, to whom he was recommended; and three weeks ago led her to the alter at St. John's church, and she became his lawful wife. Ganters, his wife and her mother, then took boarding at 154 Canal street, preparatory to embarking in some contemplated business, which, with his wife he was to conduct. On Tuesday night last, however, Ganters, by some means got possession of $350 of his wife's money, and also stole $150 belonging to Daniel Delevin, in the same house; and procuring a belt with two pockets, which he girded round his body, placed therein the money, which was in gold, and slept that night with it upon his person.

As he was restless during the night, and frequently rose from bed, his wife alarmed, interrogated him concerning his conduct and intentions, and he calmed her fears by telling a variety of stories as to his cares, and his intention of going into business in various places, but, at about five o'clock, rose, and before six started out of the house, saying he was going to the wharf, and would return in about five minutes. As was to be expected, he did not return and the wife and brother soon found that they were robbed of all their five years earnings, and left destitute of the means of living. They came to the Police Office but could obtain no tidings of Ganters or the money, and it is supposed from what had previously fallen from him, that he has gone to Halifax or the West Indies, or to New Orleans, to spend the money thus villamously obtained. Yesterday morning his deserted wife, came to the Police, crying most piteously, and told her tale of woe, and having no money, means or employment, has been compelled to sell a portion of her clothes, at a vast sacrifice, to purchase food for herself and mother. Barclay Ganters is represented as a short, thick set man, with light hair, and sandy pointed whiskers, halting a little in his gait, and a reward of $300 is offered for his arrest and the recovery of the money.

HON. F. S. LYON OF ALABAMA.—The Globe persists in claiming this gentleman as a Van Burenite, and in proof of it asserted that he was an uncompromising opponent of a National Bank.—Fortunately for the political character of Mr. Lyon which the Globe has impaired by calling him a Van Burenite, he published, *before* the election, a letter to his constituents from which we make the following extract:

"I am decidedly in favor of a United States Bank, and look to the establishment of some such institution as the *only* remedy for the present derangement of the currency, and for the regulation of exchanges between the extreme and distant portions of the Union. I have no expectations that the State Banks will be able to furnish a uniform and sound currency, equally valuable in every part of the country. But the plan which I prefer and shall support for establishing a United States Bank, is by an amendment of the Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to charter a Bank under such limitations as may be deemed proper."

"With a knowledge that the interests and wishes of my constituents require a National Bank, I would not, if elected, offer resistance to the passage of a bank charter, with proper limitations and restrictions upon the powers of the Bank, if an attempt should be made to establish one by those who believe in the power; but entertaining the opinions I do, I would give no pledge to vote for a charter, until the constitution is first amended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. S. LYON."

Mr. BIDDLE AND Mr. WOODBURY.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes the annexed queries, which, we presume, have relation to the matters alluded to in a correspondence between Mr. BIDDLE and Mr. WOODBURY, which was first given to the world through the Chronicle—

QUERIES *to them who can answer them.*

1st Is it true, that the Exchange Bank has presented the Treasury drafts, (on the 3d instalment, which it obtained from the Treasurer of Virginia, amounting to about $450,000 minus 117,000—to the Banks of New York, &c. for payment in specie—and that they have since, been protested for non payment?

2d. Is it true, that the Exchange Bank has subsequently sold the Protested Drafts to the Bank of the United States—the said Bank pledging itself to pay the Exchange Bank the interest on the amount? And when is the amount to be called for, and in what funds is it to be paid?

3d. Is it true, that Mr. Biddle intends to hold up these drafts by way of off et to the payment of the instalment of about a million of dollars, which the "Bank of the United States" is bound to pay to the Government of the United States, in October, on account of the debt which it owes to the Government, on behalf of the old Bank of the U. S?

4th. Is it true that the North Western Bank of Virginia has made a similar arrangement with the Bank of the U. S. on account of similar drafts, to the amount of about $200,000?

And if these Banks of Virginia have made such an arrangement with the Bank of the U. States, what are we to think of their course—as well as of the course of the U. S. Bank, which thus shaves the protected transfer drafts of the Government, for the purpose of paying its bona fide debts, sometime due to, and withheld from, the U. States?

Usurpation of the Central Government.—Governor Runer, in reply to a congratulatory epistle from the citizens of Pittsburg, makes use of the following just and states man-like language:—

Nor will it be among the least of the advantages of a full developement of her resources, that Pennsylvania will be enabled to throw her weight, successfully, into the opposition to unconstitutional usurpation and Federal Executive interference, that have become the order of the day, and which have blasted the manufacturing and commercial prosperity as effectually as, if permitted to continue, they will overthrow the Republican Government of the country. In this constitutional union against the encroaching attacks of the Federal Government, it has been my earnest desire to assist in retaining the whole energies of Pennsylvania, undivided and unimpaired, for the heat of the conflict, which, I fear, has not yet arrived. But, come when it may, here we shall encounter it under peculiarly favorable circumstances. Our credit at home and abroad, is sound. Our treasury is full. Our public income is increasing. Our fellow citizens, though under the common evils of the times, are suffering less than those of many of the sister States, and are rapidly arriving at just conclusions as to the source of their misfortunes. The State is thus prepared to guard her own rights, and to act for the preservation of that constitutional Union which she has so ardently loved, and so truely supported and cherished.

Michigan—It is stated in the Cleveland Herald, of the 29th inst, that Mr. Crary, (V. B.) has been elected to Congress by a majority of 300 votes The Van Buren majority in November last was nearly 4000.

The Slanderer refuted.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, (principal Van Buren paper,) of yesterday says—"We are authorised and requested to state, on behalf of all the banks of this city, and districts that in no instance has any one of them sold any portion of its specie since the 11th of May, the day of suspension of specie payments, and that the aggregate amount of the precious metals held by them is as great as it was at that period

Treasury drafts.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—"One reason for the high price of Treasury Drafts has been the purchase by the U. S. Bank of $2,000,000, to meet the first payment for the government stocks. That movement we believe is completed."

At a meeting of the Banks yesterday a majority voted to fix the rate of interest on mutual balances, at 5 per cent., but some of the minority refused to agree to so high a rate.—*ib*

A fastidious fisherman.—An old black fellow, fishing in the Delaware, near Point no Point, a day or two since was seen to haul up several fine rock fish, which he no sooner disengaged from his hook than he threw into the water again. When asked the reason of this proceeding he drew himself up, and with a countenance in which it was impossible to say whether haughtiness or indignation predominated, replied, "I'en I fishes for catty, (meaning catfish,) I'll ketch catty, and have nothing to do wid dose ere feller till I want him!"

THE RHODE ISLAND VICTORY.

The Providence Journal of Thursday, in an article on the recent election in that State, says: "It should be distinctly understood abroad, that the contest which has just terminated, was from the beginning, waged on the ground of *measures and not men*, the people understood that they were voting down the outrages and enormities of the administration. The war upon the currency, the prevailing doctrines of Loco Focoism, and the principles inculcated by Van Buren and his coadjutors, especially as regards the question of a NATIONAL BANK, all these were distinctly discussed and the verdict of Rhode Island Freemen is recorded. We have followed the noble example of our WESTERN brethren, and now let MAINE and VERMONT respond in the same language."

[*From the Providence (R. I.) Literary Subaltern.*]—*Singular Occurrence.*—Last week, we took passage in the Steamer Rushlight, at Newport for Providence, and when about half way above the bay, a general alarm was spread among the passengers, by the piercing cries of a lady who said that a worm or some other kind of an insect had crept into her ear. As the lady was somewhat seasick and had kept her berth, and probably fell into an imperfect repose, and as she was evidently disturbed lest the boiler of the boat should explode, it was at first, supposed that all was imaginative, and the result of an hysterical affection. She, however continued her cries of distress and appeared to be in the most excruciating agony. At that moment Mr. Amos Briggs of this town, was informed of the lady's situation, and having obtained a tumbler of liquor at the bar of the boat, he proceeded to the cabin, and prevailing on the lady to suffer him to drop the liquor into her ear, he succeeded in relieving the anguish which she endured. He had not infused more than four or five drops, before a bug, almost an half inch long, made his appearance on the surface of the ear, and thus was the distracted sufferer relieved from the most excruciating anguish, and the most horrid anticipated death. But for the presence of mind which was thus evinced, the lady in all probability would have soon died, or become a victim of insanity; and Mr. Briggs is entitled to the thanks of the lady and her friends for the happy effects his presence of mind so readily produced. This incident is worth remembering and is entitled to the recollection of all, as its perservation may lead to beneficial results.

LIGHTNING.

It is curious to find, that the conductor or Lightning rod, which so many men of genius, learning, and ingenuity, have been at the pains to complete, which in fact has always been regarded as one of the proudest trophies of science—was known and employed by a people of no more refined cultivation than the wild peasantry of Lombardy. The Abbe Berthollet, in his work on the Electricity of Meteors, describes a practice used on one of the bastions of the Castle of Duino, on the shores of the Adriatic, which has existed from time immemorial, and which is literally neither more nor less than the process that enabled Franklin to bring down lightning from the clouds. An iron staff, it seems, was erected on the bastion of the castle during the summer, and, it was part of the duty of the sentinel, whenever a storm threatened, to raise an iron pointed halberd towards this staff. If, upon the approach of the halberd, sparks were emitted (which, to the scientific mind, would show that the staff was charged with electricity from a thunder cloud,) the sentinel was made sure that a storm impended, and he tolled a bell which sent forth the tidings of danger to the surrounding country. Nothing can be more delightfully amiable than the paternal care of its subjects which this interesting provision of the local government accomplished. The admonishing sound of the bell was obeyed like a preternatural signal from the depth of the firmament; shepherds were seen hurrying over valleys urging their flocks from the exposed fields to places of shelter. The fishing boats, with which the coast of the Adriatic was generally studded, forthwith began to crowd sail and make for the nearest port, whilst many a supplication was put up from many a gentle and devout heart on shore, before some hallowed shrine, for the safety of the little fleet.—*Monthly Review.*

Speaking out.—Those who have never spoken in public, can scarcely judge of the consternation of an old lady who spoke out in church. It was formerly the custom in country towns, for those who lived several miles from the church, to remain during the interval between morning and evening service. On this occasion, she had taken some milk in a pitcher for the children, and in the most interesting part of the worship, a dog, who had followed them into the pew, thrust his head into the pitcher. Whether his head was too large or the pitcher too small, it is not our province to determine, but having regaled himself, the pitcher still obstinately retained its position, and he was discovered backing out, with the pitcher stuck fast upon his head, and the milk streaming in every direction on his head and shoulders "Get out Pup!" says the old lady. Frightened at the sound of her own voice—"O dear, I spoke out in meeting!" said she—"There, I spoke out again. O dear me, I keep talking all the time."

Caution.—All earthern ware is either glazed with lead or salt—and it has been a matter of astonishment to those who are acquainted with the chemical property of lead, that many housekeepers should continue to put up their preserves or pickles in earthern ware jars the least acid in either will decompose the glazing, and the lead is absorbed in its contents. The deleterious and often fatal effects is well known to the faculty. The only article that will preserve in good condition for any length of time, are jars made of green or black glass, which is composed of sand and soda, and it is well known to many that it has the property of keeping butter pure through the hot weather. Confectioners and those who make a business of putting up pickles use glass almost exclusively; stone or earthen ware being considered unfit to contain preserves, pickles and every exchange acid, as it not only form these deleterious effects upon the former, but become they tend to produce acidity in the latter.

Lauriat the aeronaut, made a balloon ascension on Monday afternoon from Jersey City. It is believed that he descended on Long Island.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

From Washington.

September 6, 1837

"*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*, never found a more perfect illustration than in the numbering of the days, going to make up the term of the present administration's career as a party. Half their members hold their seats in contravention of the declared wishes and sentiments of their roused and awakened constituents, and the rest dare not trust each other. They are falling apart like flax on fire, and soon that they were, as "a party," will be the only record of them left.

You will see by the reports sent you as usual, that three more attempts, in addition to the five of yesterday, have come off to-day, and inefficient ones, too, like the rest, to elect a printer to the House. The first ballot was precisely like the others, and the other two showed an increase for Allen, the candidate of the conservative or Tallmadge party, as we call it here. Allen is the editor of the Madisonian.

As his chances seemed to increase, there was a sad fluttering in the ranks of "the party;" I mean the pary *people* How do you suppose they attempted to cut the Gordian knot? Why, as thus!

Ratliffe Boone got up and moved that the election now proceed in the *viva voce*, (or as he called it in the *vivy voree*,) mode. This was intended to drive in the wanderers, and crush the hopes of the "conservatives" at a blow. A long discussion ensued, as your reports will show you, eliciting a good deal of talent among the new members. Ogden Hoffman, of N. York, made a most brilliant debut. He is one of the most elegant and stirring speakers I ever listened to. He produced upon this occasion, a most decided impression upon the house, and was awarded the proudest laurel on his first race upon the arena. Wise made one of his burning speeches, and a Mr. Foster, a "conservative" of the regency stripe vindicated the course of the Allen men most ably.

Thursday, Sept. 7.

Much excitement was manifested this morning in the galleries and lobbies of the House of Representatives on the subject of the public printer, which had for a third time drawn that body together, and set them once more by the ears. You would have thought it an election of President of the United States, which was going on, or of a Speaker, at the very least, from the intense interest manifested in the result.

Not one of Mr. Van Buren's recommendations can pass this House of Representatives,—excepting, perhaps, the extension of the Custom House Bonds payments. They will utterly scorn the preposterous Sub-Treasury plan, and will laugh at the proposition to repeal the Distribution Law. This House of Representatives is not that, of which Abijah Mann and Samuel Cushman were the whippers in. A change has indeed come over the spirit of that dream,—and this change is a broad, and it is to be hoped a permanent, awakening!

In the Senate nothing of any note occurred excepting the appointment of the Standing Committees. Mr. Wright who is now regarded as the leader in the Senate, and who has the charge of organizing the committees, managed to place himself at the head of that on *Finances*.

Friday, Sept. 8.

In the House to-day, the excitement and warmth of the election of Printer was succeeded by a calmness befitting the occasion, which was the announcement of the death of Mr. Standifer, of Tennessee. This melancholy duty devolved upon his colleague, Mr. Bell, and certainly a more beautiful & impressive tribute to the memory of a good man never was uttered in that House. The effect of it upon the members was great and solemnizing, aided as it was by the deep-toned voice and chaste manner of the speaker. The usual resolutions to go into mourning for thirty days and to adjourn were adopted. Previous to adjournment the Speaker informed the House that as it had not stated the number to be placed upon the committee, who are to revise the rules of the House, he had not filled it up. There was nothing done upon Mr. Biddle's resolution, in reference to the information required from the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the payment of members in specie. There was an amendment offered by Mr. Robinson, calling for information of the amount of public money collected since May last, and when and how expended.— The Bank of Metropolis is said to have paid out $15,000 in gold yesterday to the members, nearly all of which was bought up by brokers here at 8½ per cent., and sent to the North.

In the Senate this morning, the Standing Committees were appointed. Those on that of *Finance* are Messrs. Wright, (Chairman) Benton, Hubbard and Webster. So much for ruddy Silas's selection. Webster took his seat to day. He looks very thin and sallow. The Senate after going into Executive business for a few minutes adjourned.

The Globe announces this morning its defeat in the House of Representatives with the most ludicrous attempt at indifference as to its effect upon the purses and influence of its disinterested editors.

FRIDAY, September 8, 1837.

The Standing Committees were announced.—They are the same as last Congress, except where the new Senators are substituted for those who are out of the Senate.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations—Messrs Buchanan, Tallmage, King of Ga., Clay, of Ky., and Rives.

Finance—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard.

Commerce—Messrs. King of Ala., Davis, Brown, Ruggles, and Norvell.

Manufactures—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange, and Pierce.

Agriculture—Messrs. Smith of Conn., Spence, Linn, M'Kean, and Black

Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Allen.

Militia—Messrs. Wall, Swift, Clay of Ala. Mouton, and Smith of Ia.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Rives, Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, and Williams

Public Lands—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay of Ala., Roane, and Prentiss.

Public Land Claims—Messrs Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton and Lyon.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

Claims—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Strange, and Young.

Judiciary—Messrs Grundy, Morris King of Ga., Wall and Clayton.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Robinson Grundy, Knight, Brown and Niles.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Tipton, M'Kean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

Pensions—Messrs. Morris, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce, Roane.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell, Smith, of Connecticut.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Kent, King of Alabama, Nicholas, Roane, and Allen.

Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Ruggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss, Robinson.

Contingent Expenses of Senate—Messrs M'Kean, Fulton and Black.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Smith, of Indiana, Norvell.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Smith, of Conn. Lyon, Allen.

Saturday, Sept. 9.

My last was dated on the day before yesterday. Yesterday (Friday) the Senate did nothing but meet, and listen to the reading of the Committees, from the chair, and then adjourned until Monday. The House did so too, after the announcement of Mr. Standifer's death, by Mr. Bell, his colleague, and the customary resolution was passed.

The late elections in the House disclose the relative strength of parties there,—and show a powerful majority against the whole policy developed in the Message of Mr. Van Buren. The Sub-Treasury system, the anti-all-sort-of-bank system, the anti distribution system, will [illegible] speedy and irrevocable *quietus* in the House of Representatives, be they broached when ever and by whomsoever they may, on that floor.

In reviewing those elections, it is strikingly a matter of reflection that Polk might have been as easily defeated as Garland. The same course of proceeding in the one case as in the other would have given the same result. Had [illegible] of the "Conservatives," might have been easily elected Speaker, [illegible] three votes, which given in the first place for Bell, it might have [illegible] found advisable to cast for a Man than Vanite, rather than for a Globe [illegible].

Had such a result been obtained, Gales & Seaton might have been, in a spirit of [illegible] elected printers, *ex nomine*, as they now are, *de facto*. But it is only the "democratic party" who compromise! The Whigs [illegible] laughed at by [illegible] [illegible] who did." The Whigs are content to win, while the losers laugh.

On Thursday 7th inst. Thomas Allen, Editor of the Madisonian was elected Printer to the House by the following vote:

Whole number of votes	225
Necessary to a choice.	113
Blair & Rives	101
Gales & Seaton	9
Thomas Allen	113

We copy from the Globe and Intel. of the same day the following articles in relation to the Election of Printer.

THE ELECTION OF A PRINTER TO THE HOUSE.—It will be seen from our columns, that, after three day's voting, the opposition united with some fifteen members representing constituencies friendly to the administration, and have conferred on Mr Allen, editor of the Madisonian, the printing of the House of Representatives. We do not complain of this. Divide and conquer is the only policy which can lead the party to success. That they should seize the occasion of the fresh disorders which they have produced in the country to create dissension in the ranks of democracy, is natural.—Their instinct must have been acute, to have [illegible] in such a crisis; but, so far as we are concerned, they will be disappointed, if they anticipate from the Globe a course calculated to drive from the party a solitary individual inclined to give it an honest support.

From the dawn of manhood to this hour we have devoted our efforts to the democratic cause. We will not relax exertions now, when new difficulties require them. If we could have consented to purchase ease and affluence at the price of principle, it would not have been a hard task to have suited the complexion of our print to the interests that have sought to secure its advocacy. But we have been educated in too stern a school to value money more than those just and patriotic principles which have given us a character with the great body of the people, which we place above all price. If this were not so, the inflexible course we have pursued for eight years under the past and present administrations, might have been paralized by the secret appliances of that moneyed power which has made the seduction of the press a part of its policy; and which has carried so many from the ranks of the democracy to the ranks of the enemy.

So much for the Globe. We now give the remarks of the National Intelligencer upon the subject:

The House of Representatives yesterday brought to an end a contest, which had lasted for three days, by electing THOMAS ALLEN, Editor of *the Madisonian*, to be Printer to that body for the present Congress.

Every intelligent observer of the progress and incidents of this election will discover in it the evidence of a struggle between the two great parties, prevented from mastering each other in the contest by the presence of a third party, of small strength, but great spirit, that third party being an entity of recent origin, but having decidedly more affinity to the Whigs than to the party represented by the Government paper, from whose side it has been created.

The Whigs of the House of Representatives manifested their faith by voting steadily through the whole of the first day for the candidate whom they preferred. They would probably have voted in the same way up to this time, but for considerations which had great weight with them, and which were relied to it. It came to be understood by them that the supporters of the Madisonian could not bring themselves to vote for the Editors of the National Intelligencer, which has been so long an antagonist of the party by which they were elected to Congress. They might, perhaps, *au pis aller*, after a tedious struggle, have given votes enough to make a majority in their favor. Meantime, however, the public interest was suffering; the business for which Congress has been specially convoked was lying cold on the Clerk's table, and, if the friends of all the candidates stubbornly held out, might there lie for an indefinite time, keeping the whole country in a state of suspense and anxiety. The Whigs, apparently reasoning in this manner, appear to have come, one after another, to the conclusion, (which the country will probably consider as the wise one,) as the "Conservatives" would not unite with them, to unite with the Conservatives, and elect their man.

The moral of this story is, that the prediction which we made on Monday last, as to the probable extension of an independent spirit on the part of the present House of Representatives, is already realized. The vote of the House, on several questions, by yeas and nays, showed a [illegible] majority of about 25 votes directly in opposition to and rebuking the whole scheme embraced in the late Message of the President, and greatly by the doctrines which have been propagated through official channels as those of the Administration, since the suspension of specie payments by the Banks.

Mr Allen, as we have stated, has been chosen Printer to the House. But, to save the necessity of explanation hereafter, it is perhaps proper to anticipate inquiry, and state, that, as Mr. Allen's establishment is not in [illegible], he has not had time to build up such an office as is required for the business of the House of Representatives. The printing will therefore be executed for him, for the present, at the office attached to the establishment of the National Intelligencer, in which the same work has been heretofore executed, when its proprietors were Printers to the House.

As comparatively few readers can be supposed to have either the time or inclination to wade through the eight columns of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be useful to present in a less formidable form a few of its most remarkable features. The ordinary expenditure including pensions for the first six months of the current year amounting to the enormous sum of $10,603,351 49, and this although the Secretary afterwards assures us *we are reposing in peace*. Most of us have however heard of a Florida war which the Secretary amid the confusion of ideas attending the perplexities of his own department seems entirely to have forgotten, and we are left to infer for ourselves what must be the gulf which has swallowed up without any hope of return this vast sum of money.

The necessary wants of the government including one million for the mint and three to four millions for contingent expenses will leave a deficiency for the year of about ten millions, and to meet this it is thought "there will probably be a necessity to resort to the deposites now with the States and to the instalments destined for them in October or to some other resources." The people in their period of great distress called on Congress to come up to their rescue, but it appears that Congress, now that it has assembled, will have enough to do to rescue the government.

Instead of the last instalment of the deposites amounting to more than $9,000,000, being paid to the States as provided by law, which all have long expected and which many have already in anticipation appropriated to various purposes, the money is to be applied to the wants of government, and the States are to be put off "until," and the suggestion sounds like a studied mockery, "Congress, in some different state of the finances, where such an available surplus may exist, shall see a manifest propriety and ability in completing the deposite, and shall give directions to that effect."

The report also contains pleasant news for the merchants. The amount of bonds due on the 1st of October will be about four millions of dollars, and in the opinion of the department "no further postponement can be regarded as expedient."

But such is the difficulty in paying the appropriations, that even the repeal of the deposit law and refusal of any further extension on the bonds are not sufficient, but some *temporary expedient* is considered necessary. It is therefore proposed that Congress shall "authorise the issue of treasury notes receivable for all public dues, but without interest," for sums as low as twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars; and in case even this *expedient* should not be sufficient that the President should possess a contingent authority to cause treasury notes to be issued bearing an interest not to exceed six per cent!" Such is the deserved retribution which has fallen upon the government, and at last the natural consequence of its own mad experiment, which has also brought it as a supplicant before the representatives of the people, praying for aid to sustain its existence, catching like a drowning man at every plank or straw which the waves float within its grasp, wholly absorbed in selfish struggles for its own safety and without power or disposition to do any thing for a suffering community which it is bound to cherish and protect.—*Balt. Chron.*

The position of the new paper, the Madisonian, gives importance to its views of public affairs. The following is its comment upon the President's Message:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The style of the Message is chaste and perspicuous. In these respects it is characteristic of its distinguished author. It also has the merit of frankness and explicitness. The opposition have often charged Mr. Van Buren with non committalism. There is no pretext for such a charge here. If there be any fault in that regard, it is this, that it leaves no room for the difference of opinion which has been entertained, by the friends of the administration, on the all engrossing subject before the country.

We have not time to day to extend our remarks on this important document. But we feel bound to say, that in regard to the recommendation of the plan for substituting sub-treasurers, or personal agents, in the fiscal concerns of the government, and of collecting and disbursing the public revenue exclusively in gold and silver, there is nothing in the reasoning of the message to satisfy us that the position we have heretofore taken on this subject is incorrect. We are, however, happy to see from the message itself, that the President leaves to Congress the measure necessary to regulate in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys.

To Congress this matter properly belongs. The President has discharged a duty imposed on him by the Constitution in the recommendation he has made. He has submitted such a plan as in his judgement seemed most expedient and proper. But let it be remembered, that it remains for Congress now to discharge its duty, and we have no doubt that duty will be discharged in accordance with the best interest of the country. We feel well assured, that although the President has recommended [illegible]

DEBATE ON THE ELECTION OF PRINTER.—When Mr. Patton made his motion to elect all officers of the House viva voce,

Mr. Wise replied at the bold, openly manly ground taken by his colleague. It has been said, on this occasion, that old Virginia was wavering in nerve.—He hoped there would be an end of that charge —Virginia would vote the conservation candidate viva voce. He would himself [illegible] on the white plume—Gentlemen talked of the distress and the delay; he remembered when they mocked at public distress, and called it panic. He would now mock them in turn, and retort their own language—"Groans, sinners." The gentleman from Georgia had alluded to the imputation of slavery in the House implied in the resolution. The imputation was too just. The fact was so. You could not ask in this House the question of Benton, "who is here so base that he would be a bondman?" This was the truth the House was not independent, and had not been the last four years. The power of the Executive was so strong that the Representatives of the People needed a veil for safety. But (said Mr. W.) the gentleman beyond that; no veil will hide you. You are every man of you marked. Your doom is sealed—We all know what will be the consequence of going into a viva voce vote —some of you will offend the President

The depressed condition of trade in Philadelphia is thus described in the National Gazette;

We have forborne to expose and dilate upon the distress which prevails so extensively among the working classes of this city, though we have gleaned occasional facts which would even surprise many who are aware that great distress has followed the stagnation of trade. There are factories in this city which have discharged all their hands, or retained just enough to supervise the works. One gentleman informs us that of sixty he used to employ he continues five. This statement will answer for others. Fast are men who in some superior kinds of work make eighteen to twenty dollars per week, are glad to get five and six. This is the case with great numbers in almost every kind of business. We know of instances in which hope arrears are due by employees even with the pittance they hold out. The benevolent of our city are active in dispensing charities; this, with abundant markets and the numerous means of obtaining a mere subsistence, even in the extremest cases of public distress, keep them starvation the number thrown out of employ. Another assistance to the unemployed mechanics is that which they find in the members of their own households, who in many cases support them entirely. Some striking, and we may add touching instances of this kind, have come to our knowledge, where the tireless toils of the wife have sustained a large and helpless family through circumstances of extreme difficulty and distress.

NEW USE OF ELECTRICITY.

The Electric Telegraph spoken of in the following article, it appears by the Journal of Commerce, is an invention of our countryman, Mr. S. F. B. Morse, President of the National Academy of Design, and Professor in the University of New York. The general idea was made known by him five years ago in France, and he has a plan now in operation at the University, and is making arrangements to secure a patent.

From the Boston Mercantile Advertiser.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.

An English paper contains the following description of a new and highly ingenious mode of applying the principles of electricity, or galvanism, to the communication of intelligence—or in other words, to the construction of an *electric telegraph*. The theory is probably correct, but we fear that serious obstacles will prevent its application on an extended scale, as appears to be contemplated by the writer.

"When in London, a few days ago, we learned that an eminent scientific gentleman is at present engaged in maturing an invention which promises to lead to the most astonishing results, and to exert a vast influence on the future progress of society. It is an Electric Telegraph, the powers of which as much surpass those of the common instrument bearing that name as the art of printing surpasses the picture writing of the Mexicans. The telegraph consists of five wires, enclosed in a sheath of India rubber, which isolates them from each other, and protects them from the external air. A galvanic trough or pile is placed at the one end of the wires, which act upon needles at the other, and when any of the wires is put in communication with the trough, a motion is instantly produced in the needle at the other extremity, which motion ceases the moment the connexion between the wire and trough is suspended. The five wires may thus denote as many letters; and, by binary or ternary combinations, the six-and-twenty letters of the alphabet may easily be represented.

By a simple mechanical contrivance, the communication between the wires and the trough may be established and stopped, as the keys of a piano forte are touched by the hands of a practised musician; and the intimations will be exhibited at the other end [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *instantaneous*. [illegible] that it may be conveyed over a hundred or a thousand miles with the same velocity, and the powers of the instrument is to be as great as the action is rapid. It will not be confined, like the common telegraph, to the transmission of a few sentences, or a short message, and that only in the day time, in clear weather, and by repeated operations, each consuming a portion of time; for while it works night or by day, it will convey intelligence with the speed of thought, and with such copiousness and ease that a speech slowly spoken in London might be written down in Edinburgh, each sentence appearing on paper within a few minutes after it was uttered four hundred miles off!

COUNTERFEITS.—A friend presented to our notice yesterday a counterfeit one dollar note of our City Corporation issue, stating to us that numbers of this same kind had been circulated yesterday in the Centre market. As far as we known, they are all signed with the name of *F. Lucas, jr.* The signature is well done, and the engraving is coarsely executed with a bold scanting its spurious character may easily detected. The counterfeit is smaller than the genuine note.

Balt. Amer.

Importation of Wheat.—Amongst arrivals at New York is that of a vessel from Constantinople with wheat.

The President's Message reached New York at five minutes before eleven o'clock on Tuesday night.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1837.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Tuesday Sept. 12 1837.

Congress adjourned to day at a very early hour, having little or nothing to do until these two physicians Cambreleng and Wright, who have the charge of prescribing for our sick country, have sent in the prescription. Mr. Wright informed the Senate to day that he would report further measures to-morrow and hoped he would be able to report *fully* on Thursday. Mr. Webster is confined by indisposition to his lodgings and so those who expected to hear him advert to the bill were disappointed.

The House elected a Chaplain to day. This election being over, a motion to adjourn was withdrawn for the purpose of allowing Mr. Adams of abolition petition memory—to offer a resolution, the effect of which is to call upon the President for all the correspondence &c., passed between the U. States and Mexico, relative to the boundary between those two countries. Then followed another, from the same, calling upon the President for all the information, correspondence, &c., between the Republic of Texas and the United States, and again another calling for information concerning the question of the disputed boundary of Maine.

Every body here is puzzled with the comments of the Madisonian upon the Message. It unequivocally declares its opposition to the Sub-Treasury scheme as recommended—or as they say suggested by Mr. Van Buren, and yet praises it in other respects in a way that is hardly reconcileable with an avowed dissent from its more important contents. It hints this morning that the President *is not wedded to the propositions* laid before Congress, & the whole tone of its remarks you will find, to indicate a possibility of the President surrendering the position upon the currency question which he has taken in the Message. Be this as it may, we have in the remarks alluded to, a paper declaring that the remedy broached—the Sub-treasury system recommended by the President, cannot be identified with the prosperity and peace of the country, in other words, ruinous to both; and yet upholding to the country as the most fitted for the station he fills, the man who advises a measure so dangerous! Here is consistency and patriotism. But the *integrity of the party! that* must be preserved at all hazards and with any sacrifice.

Monday Sept. 11, 1837.

The Speaker announced the Committees to day. So far as they can influence the action of the House, the sub-treasury scheme will receive their aid. The ways and means consists of the following members:

C. C. Cambreleng (V. B.) of New York,
[illegible] (V. B.) of Maryland,
[illegible] W. Owens, (V. B.) of Georgia,
Jno. Sergeant, (W.) of Pennsylvania,
T. L. Hamer, (V. B.) of Ohio,
John W. Jones, (V. B.) of Virginia,
Richd. Fletcher, (W.) of Massachusetts,
C. S. Atherton, (V. B.) of N Hampshire,
Robert B Rhett, (W.) of S. Carolina.

You will see, at a single glance, that the [illegible] part of this Committee must, from its composition, be in favor of the sub treasury scheme. It is also to be remarked, that a conservative Van Burenite is on the committee—a fact which conclusively shows that that fragment of the party will not receive any favor at the hands of the speaker. It was expected, in strict justice, if not as a boon for the vote the conservatives gave on the election for Speaker, that one of the "twenty two" would have been placed on this committee, in order that their peculiar views might have been brought before Congress in the form of a report.

The boon was not granted, for the reason, that no terms will be made with them. Has they forborne to show their hostility to the recommendations of the Message, until after the election of printer, Mr. Garland, of Virginia, it is intimated, would have been placed on the committee. The vote on the occasion has given deadly offence, and it is said, in no way will they be regarded as entitled to more favor than the Whigs. This, it is true, places the Conservatives out of the pale of the party at once, and must increase the bitter feeling which is now indulged on both sides.

The majority of the Committee is *locofoco* in the worst sense of the word, and every V. Burenite on it is a thorough going partizan. Their report will, it may be said without the fear of question, be but an echo of the message and the Treasurer's report, and their bill will have nothing of compromise in it. It can hardly be supposed that the minority will make any report, and yet Mr Sergeant, in consideration of the peculiar condition of the country, may give to the views of the great Whig party that form. In this, should he determine upon such a course, he will find an able and efficient supporter in Mr. Fletcher, of Boston. Mr. Rhett, of S. Carolina is decidedly a man of talents, and may have some peculiar notions on the currency, which will prevent his uniting with Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Fletcher.

It is among the *on dits* of the day, that on Wednesday (to-morrow) the Ways and Means committee report, but I hardly suppose it possible that they will be ready by that time, unless, as is rumored their report was prepared before they were appointed.

It will be seen, by a careful examination of the Committees, that the Conservatives have been studiously excluded from all important stations.

Accounts from Italy, received by the last arrivals at New-York, state that the Cholera prevailed on the 6th of July to a most dreadful extent. Between the twenty seventh of June and the third of July 2,700 persons had fallen victims. The intelligence received from Palermo was of the most distressing character. From 8 to 900 persons died daily, and there could no longer be found porters to carry the dead bodies out of the city. The inhabitants were beginning to stand in need of every thing, provisions were scarce, the shops were shut, the people had robbed the stores and threatened the wealthy inhabitants, who sought protection against the scourge out of the city, that if they refused to open their palaces should be burned. Several physicians had died, and soldiers had been sent to the surrounding country to gather provisions. The Cardinal, head of the Church, and the wife of the Viceroy had died. What cause of thankfulness have the people of this country that in the midst of other troubles they are at least spared the ravages of disease!

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Whigs at the election last Tuesday, in Vermont, carried their ticket for every branch of government. Van Burenism finds no resting place in the Green Mountain State.

The Schuyler Advocate, Ill, gives accounts of the health of several towns, and says that there never has been a season of greater health than the present. Similar reports have reached us, of the country generally, along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

VERY GREAT SPEED.—The Lion Locomotive Engine employed by the Boston association of editors to carry the President's Message from Worcester to Boston, performed the distance of forty-four miles in one hour and seventeen minutes.

The Hon. JOHN BROWN, formerly a highly respectable member of the Senate of the United States, died at his residence in Frankfort, Kentucky, on Tuesday, the 26 h ult, in the 80th year of his age.

We published some days ago a paragraph from a Buffalo paper, in which it was asserted that a combination had been formed by capitalists on speculations in the Interior of New York, for the purpose of monopolizing the present Wheat crop, and holding it up for high prices. We ourselves attached no credit to the statement, and were satisfied that even if such a scheme were seriously attempted it must fail from the [illegible] [illegible] as the abundant crops [illegible] country at large has [illegible]. A writer in the [illegible] N. Y. Whig [illegible] the folly of such an attempt:—

"The wheat region of the State of New York comprises the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara and Genesee, and parts of Tompkins, Steuben, Chautauque, Allegany and Erie. In many of the towns in these counties, the surplus wheat raised, that is to say, the quantity over and above what is necessary to sustain the population of the town, is from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. It is estimated by gentlemen residing in that part of the State, whose opportunities of ascertaining the fact are favorable, that of the present crop of wheat in that region, there will go to market at least *twelve millions of bushels*, still leaving in the country enough to sustain the population for the year." The writer adds that there are flouring mills at Rochester alone, at least one hundred runs of stone employed in making flour. "These, when doing full work, can turn out from each run of stones 50 barrels of flour per day, and would require, to supply them 25,000 bushels of wheat for each 24 hours. At one dollar per bushel, this terrible "140,000 dollars" (the sum charged to be loaned by three banks) would not suffice to furnish the mills at Rochester *one single week*. Besides those at Rochester, there are extensive flouring mills at Le Roy, Avon, Batavia, Medina, Lockport, Niagara Falls, Black Rock, Canandaigua, Pen Yan, Lyons, Mendon, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Auburn, &c. &c.—comprising, at a low estimate, 500 runs of stones for flouring purposes. Allowing that each of these, including Rochester, can, when fully employed, make even 20 barrels of flour per day, it would require 50,000 bushels of wheat daily to supply them, and would take them collectively more than 12 months to manufacture the surplus wheat of this year into flour. The danger this year is not that a few individuals will, by obtaining from the banks "$140,000 !! be able with it to monopolise the whole 12,000,000 of bushels of wheat!—but it is, that the money cannot be obtained at all from the banks or elsewhere, to purchase the wheat from the farmers."

FROM MEXICO

Private letters from Mexico inform us, that tranquility prevails throughout the capital, and that the government composed of men of property, will make every effort to restore order to the finances. The most severe measures have been taken by the minister of Finance, Lebrega to stop smuggling, and already have their execution resulted in great confiscations at Vera Cruz. It is believed that the Custom houses at Tampico and Matamoras will put a stop to the illicit traffic that has hitherto been allowed, and in which the house of Rubio through the favoritism of St Anna participated largely.

Our correspondent at Matamoras informs us, that 1000 Camanche Indians had committed great ravages in the haciendas to the North of New Leon. The a colonel and an officer had perished in their pursuit. It was believed their disturbances would soon be quieted.

Extensive robbery!—Mr. Sinclair, a Miller from Waterloo, in New York, while on his way to Ohio to purchase wheat, had his trunk robbed of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. We understand, says the Albany Journal, that a reward of $10,000 is offered for the money.

Bicknell's Reporter says the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, owed the government last March more than three millions of dollars, now only two hundred thousand.

The total receipts of public monies by this bank, since the removal of the deposites, is $11,000,000; amount of domestic exchange negotiated, $13,000,000; amount of credit of U. S. Treasurer, on the 15th May, $1,518,000; now less than $100,000

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Sept 12.

Flour per bll.	$8 50a9 25
Wheat,	1 55a1 70
Corn,	95a1 00
Rye,	67a 80
Oats	32a 00

Mr Editor.—You are requested to state that Alexander Jones, Esq. will not stand a poll at the ensuing Election. Considerations of a private character, induce him to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Legislature.

Sept. 19

To the Voters of Somerset County

FELLOW CITIZENS, From more warm and repeated solicitations of my friends throughout the various parts of the county, I am induced to become a candidate again to represent Somerset County in the next Legislature of Maryland. If it meets the approbation of the citizens of the county to elect me as one of their delegates I shall endeavour to serve them faithfully, and discharge the duties confided to me as far as my ability extends. The reform question is one well known to be interesting to the citizens of the county and state. My views have ever been frankly and plainly expressed upon that question, and if the voters of Somerset County shall select me as one of their delegates, I will most cordially give my vote to confirm the bill that was passed at the last session of our Legislature.

Your humble servant,

ALEX'S. EVANS.

Sept. 19

MISS E. [illegible]

[OF BALTIMORE,]

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Princess-Anne, and vicinity that she has taken a room in Mr. Allen's House, where she will carry on, in all its branches, the

Millenary and Mantau MAKING BUSINESS.

Her prices will be moderate. Ladies are invited to give her a call.

September 19

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

September 5, 1837

On application of Daniel Benson, (Seal) Adm'r, of George Dakes, late of Somerset co, dec, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test

JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Dakes, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Feb. 1838, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September A. D. 1837,

DANIEL BENSON,

Adm'r. of George Dakes, dec.

Sept. 19 1837

Printing Office FOR SALE.

THE Editor of this paper being desirous of relinquishing the business, offers for sale the establishment of the "SENTINEL." To a man with a small capital the other will be found to be a profitable investment, as the establishment has quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, post paid, editor Sentinel, Snow Hill, Md.

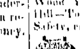
Snow Hill, September 19th, 1837.

Public Sale

Will be exposed to public sale, in Salisbury on SATURDAY 28th October next, the following valuable

Real Estate,

formerly the property of Peter Bell, deed, consisting of the following tracts, or parcels of land to wit; Bells Correction, containing 300 acres, more or less, Saw Mill Supply, containing 100 acres more or less; Conquest and Wood Field, containing 200 acres, more or less; Conquest, containing 200 acres, more or less, also, a farm composed of the following tracts, to wit:—Back Hill—Wood Yard—Good Luck—Turkey Cock Hill—Tosen Hill—French Fields and Safety, containing 522 acres, more or less; also, a HOUSE & LOT in Salisbury, now occupied by Wm. W. Maddux. All which property is situated in Somerset county.



The terms of sale are: One third of the purchase money cash, and a credit of six and twelve months on the balance with notes and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—The notes to be made negotiable and payable at the Bank of Salisbury.

On the payment of the whole of the purchase money a good and sufficient title to the above property will be given,

Possession given on the 1st January 1838.

NOAH RIDER

Sept 19

Notice.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Somerset County will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 26th Sept. inst for cash, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, one

Negro Woman & Child

The sale will commence at 2 o'clock P.M.

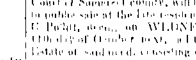
WM. SUDLER Adm'r.

of Nehemiah Walston,

Sept. 19

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of Ware C. Pollitt, dec'd., on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of October next, all the personal Estate of said dec'd, consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are:—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAMES STEWART

Adm'r of Ware C. Pollitt, dec'd.

Sept. 19 1837

Collectors Sale.

I have seized and taken in Execution the following property to wit:—one N gro girl named Rebecca, as the property of Isaiah [illegible], to satisfy County Levy due for the [illegible] 1836 and 1837, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 26th of September next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Collector

August 15

The Sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday 19th inst, at the same hour and place.

S. G. H.

Sept 14 1837.

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Political Meetings.

There will be meetings held at the following places and times, at which the candidates are expected to be present, and address the people—

On Saturday the 23d at Mr. George Rials' [Tyaskin] at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday the 29th at Capt. John Nelson's [Dainkley's] at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday 30th at Stevens' Ferry, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the same day at Rehoboth, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN H. STEWART

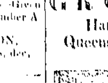
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel W. Jones, and that he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hardware & Cutlery, Queens'-ware and Grockery,

-ALSO-

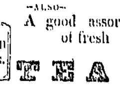


A good assortment of fresh

TEAS,

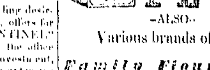
-ALSO-

Various brands of



Family Flour, which he will sell by the barrel or otherwise.

-ALSO-



Fur & Silk Hats, *Boots & Shoes, Drugs & Medicines*; Oils, Paints and Varnish, Plows, Plow-Shares, &c. &c.

WHEAT-FANS, *Straw-Cutters, and* Corn-Shellers,

All which he will dispose of cheap for cash, or country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

He wishes to purchase square timber, pine and oak; staves, white and red oak; and grain of all sorts. Also, 200 cords of red oak wood.

Princess Anne, sept. 12 tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber on store account, are requested to call and settle forthwith, as the time is fast approaching to lay in a fall supply of goods.

J. H. S.

By his Excellency,

THOMAS W. VEAZEY,

Governor of Maryland:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An Act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person, voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District. And an election having been held on Wednesday, the twentysixth of [illegible], agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress [illegible], having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council, We do by this our PROCLAMATION, [illegible] that by the said returns, it appears that [illegible] Dennis, Esquire, in the first District, James Alfred Pearce, Esquire, in the second District, John T. H. Worthington, Esquire, in the third District; Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District; William Cost Johnson, Esquire, in the fifth District; Francis Thomas, Esquire, in the sixth District; and Daniel Jenifer, Esquire, in the seventh District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this [illegible] day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty [illegible].

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,

Thos. Culbreth, Clerk of the Council.

[illegible] published three times in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Patriot, [illegible], Baltimore, the Herald [illegible] Torch Light, Hagerstown, the Civilian, Cumberland, the Journal, [illegible], the Examiner, [illegible], the Citizen, [illegible], the Times, [illegible], the Chronicle, Cambridge, the Herald, Princess Anne, and in the Sentinel, Snow Hill.

Aug. 22, 1837—3t.

Dr. H. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

Ap 14 tf

Steam-Mill Notice,

The subscriber having put up a Bolting Cloth to his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR: Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN, will continue to be ground, as usual, every day. Persons bringing grist from a distance and who arrive before noon, are, it is believed, invariably accommodated in good time to return the same day.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, September. 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would now inform them that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a full supply of articles suited to

The Coach, Gig & Harness

MAKING,

He has also in his employ first rate Workmen, in every branch of the above business. He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders committed to him, and he hopes to meet a further share of public favor.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.

Princess Anne, Sept. 5th, 1837.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding department.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore.

august 29 1837 eow

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, living on Pocomoke, a negro boy named GEORGE, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, stout built, large eyes and talks long. Complexion bright yellow, face large, and thick lips. Had on when he left light clothes, and a domestic shirt. His mother lives at Mr. Levin Ballard's on St. Peter's Creek, and it is more than probable he is at present strolling about in that neighborhood.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber if taken in the state, or $120 if taken out of the state and secured so that I get him again.

STEPHEN RIGGIN.

august 29 1837

For Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale and if not sold on or before the last day of September, it will be for rent the ensuing year. It would suit a Physician or Merchant. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber.

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 18 tf

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES more or less, well watered and well timbered, situate on the mouth of Bond Creek and adjoining the lands of Edward Travers, the above land will be sold at private, the terms will be made known on application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONA. BARKLEY.

August 29 1837

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. exp. issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed at the suit of Otho Scott, administrator of Elizabeth Osbourn, use of Alexander S. Evans, use of James Bounds, against William Evans, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following Property, to wit:—One Negro Man named Dick, one Mahogany Table, one Walnut Table, one Bed and Furniture; the Goods and chattels of the said William Evans, which shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Princess Ann,

On Tuesday, 19th day of September next, to the highest and best bidder for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs, and county levy and officer's fees for the years 1834 and 1835. The sale will take place at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAML. G. HOLBROOK,
Late Sheriff of Somerset County.

August 29

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 11th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of N. Rider and W. W. Maddox, executors of Peter Bell, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Peter Bell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Nov. 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of July, A D 1837

N. RIDER, } Ex'rs.
W. W. MADDUX, } of Peter Bell, dec.

Aug 8, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

July 18, 1837

On application of James S Cottman, (Seal) Adm'r. of Margaret B. Chapman, late of Somerset co. dec. it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Margaret B. Chapman, late of said county, dec. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereto to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Dec. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A D. 1837,

JAMES S COTTMAN,
Adm'r. of Margaret B Chapman, dec.

Aug. 8, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT.

April 18, 1837.

(SEAL) ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W. R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan. 1837; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs of W. R. Donoho, dec'd.

July 11 1837.

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 14 1 2.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 Reg. Cur Can.

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and undefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by cash or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

August 22, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

TO BE RENTED.

For one or more years, that large and commodious
BRICK TAVERN.

And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and this place considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Easton shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

August 15

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED,... That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered.

Per Order,
GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 13t

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible, O. & S.

Jan 2

We are authorised to announce
John P. Lankford, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 22 1837

We are authorized to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 18.

We are authorized to announce
John N. Bowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Slemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
WILLIAM H. JONES, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 29 1837.

We are authorized to announce
NOAH RIDER, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorized to announce
JOHN T. ADAMS, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 1

We are authorized to announce
ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. je 27 tf

We are authorized to announce
LAMBERT W. HYLAND, ESQ.
as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 27

We are authorized to announce
Robert J. Dennis, Esq.
As a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 8

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Your's &c.

C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

We are authorized to announce
DR RICHARD LEMMON,
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
July 18 1837

Mr Callahan:

I wish you to announce me as a candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland, as a free and Independent Citizen in favor of Free Trade and Sailors Rights

WILLIAM ROACH.

August 22 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth*.

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travellers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant,
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 3d, 1837 }

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. Further indulgence can not be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

W. ROACH.

August 1

Wood and Timber LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF

WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing; the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are of less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a same for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the smallest tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changd.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.

July 1, 1 7.

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an excellent *STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will, also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

☞His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

John Mitchell, Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell, vs. *Levin Jones, surviving Ex'or of Francis D. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and others; children, heirs at law, and devisees of Francis D. Nelson.*

MAY TERM, 1837. In Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered, that the sales as made and reported by Wm W. Handy, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the third Tuesday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the Town of Princess Anne once a week for three weeks successively before said day. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $5,014 75.

ASA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE,
BRICE I GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 11 3t

Dr. H. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap 11 tf

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 549. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1837. Vol. 3—No 18

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.

By the Rev. Mr. Buckminster.

A very important branch of self-command is, the government of the tongue. If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man. This will not appear an extravagant assertion, when we consider how numerous are the vices in which this little member takes an active part; that it is this which wearies us with garrulity, defames us with calumny, deceives us with falsehood—and that, but for this, we should be no more offended at obsceneness, shocked with oaths, or overpowered with scandalous abuse. Well might the Apostle write, If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, that man's religion is vain.

If we consider these vices of the tongue in the order of their enormity, we shall see how easily one generates another. Talkativeness, the venial offspring of a lively, not to say an unrestrained fancy, readily rises to a fault, till it is found that he who talks incessantly must often talk foolishly, and that the prattle of a vain and itching tongue degenerates rapidly into that foolish talking and jesting, which, as an Apostle says, are not convenient. Loquacity is forward and assuming, and soon becomes tiresome. The story, a thousand times told, loses, at last, its humor; and a jest, a thousand times repeated, is despoiled of its point, and palls upon the ear. Something must then be found to revive flagging attention; and what so universally interesting as slander? The faults of our neighbor are then dressed up in all the charms of exaggeration; and the interest of a description is found to be amazingly heightened by a stroke of ridicule, or a tinge of sarcasm. In a listening audience, at every new calumny passed upon another's reputation, some one is found, whose fancied credit revives, and rises on its ruins, in all the pride of comparison. The tongue then riots in its new privilege, till at length, "at every word a reputation dies."

All this may be done without deliberate malignity, and without violation of truth; because, to speak evil of most men, it is not necessary to speak falsehood; and to pour contempt upon another, it is not necessary to hate or abhor him. Remember, then, that the tongue must be sometimes restrained, even in uttering truth. To justify a froward mouth by a zeal for truth, is commonly to assign, as a previous motive, what occurred only as an after apology. As we may flatter by an unseasonable and lavish expression of merited approbation, so we may calumniate by an incautious and unrestrained disclosure of real defects. A word spoken in due season, how good is it! but remember, that death and life are in the power of the tongue, and the tongue of the wise only useth knowledge aright.

Thus far the unguarded talker, we observe, may have proceeded without misrepresentation, and without mischievous intention; but he whose vanity has long been flattered by the attention of an audience, will not easily relinquish the importance he has acquired in particular circles, or see, without uneasiness, that interest decline which his company has been accustomed to excite. Hence, as the stock of scandalous truth is exhausted, fiction lends her aid; and he who was before only a prater, a jester, or a tattler, degenerates into a liar, who entertains by falsehood, and a calumniator, who lives by abuse, and instances are not unfrequent of men whose moral sense, by a process similar to this, has become so entirely obscured or corrupted, that they will utter falsehoods with the most unconscious rapidity and the most unreflecting indifference. Such are the habits which follow, in alarming progression, from an unrestrained indulgence of the tongue. Is not the danger formidable enough to induce us to say, I am purposed that my mouth shall not transgress; I will take heed to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue.

The catalogue of sins is not completed. Impurity and profaneness are not far behind. The first, indeed, bespeaks such grossness of vice, and the latter such thoughtless impiety, that we presume it almost superfluous to denounce them in this state of society. If, for every idle, unprofitable, false, or calumniating word which men shall speak, they shall give an account in the day of judgement, what account shall those men render, whose conversation first polluted the pure ear of childhood, first soiled the chastity and whiteness of the young imagination, whose habitual oaths first taught the child to pronounce the name of God without reverence, or to imprecate curses on his mates with all the thoughtlessness of youth, but with all the passion and boldness of manhood?

Who, then, is a wise man, and endued with knowledge? Let him show, out of a good conversation, his words with meekness of wisdom; for by thy words shalt thou be justified, and by thy words shalt thou be condemned.

ROAD TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

[Instructions to all people at present alive in this world, and to all who may succeed them, showing them, one and all, old and young, good and bad, male and female, how and by what means to avoid death as long as possible, and to live as happily as nature and the evils we are all necessarily subject to, will allow.]

"Dare to be wise, and commence."

Get up every morning at five or six o'clock; wash yourself completely from nose to toe in tepid water, with soap; dry yourself thoroughly.

Then dress yourself comfortably, accordingly to the season.

Breakfast at eight upon a boiled egg, toast and coffee, or tea not too strong; or upon porridge, or gruel, or milk, eat as much as you like, but eat no butcher's meat to breakfast.

Do what you like to do, or what you ought to do, until two or three o'clock. Get your dinner of what you like best, only let it be plain food; eat as much as you like, drink water or milk, or a pint of very small beer. Do not taste spirits or wine, or any other strong fermented liquors, as long as you live.

After dinner do what you like to do, or what you ought to do, only eat no more that day, nor drink any more that day, except it be water or milk. Take as much exercise as you like during the day, or as little as you like; but be sure to go to bed before eleven o'clock. Do as I have said every day of your life, and you will find that the days of your life will be very numerous and happy.

If you are taken ill, which you will be, no doubt, then go to the most experienced surgeon you can find, and obey his orders. If he cannot cure you, go to another, and then to another; and, if none of them can cure you, and you cannot cure yourself, then you must die. I have told you all that you must do to preserve your health; all that remains now is for you, and I, and all of us to, *do it.* I had almost forgot to say, that it would be better for you not to do any thing morally wrong, because, if you do, you will find your mind uneasy, and you will not be able to sleep so soundly as before. You had better not steal too, because, if you do, you will be hanged. My rules are very simple, but they are very sure. So

Have the courage to be wise, and *begin*—*commence*.

Don't forget, now, that you are not to taste any fermented liquors of any kind during the whole course of your life, and you must always be in bed before eleven o'clock at night.

So, good night to you all.

I have been cudgelling my brains to find out if I have omitted any rule which ought to be observed, and I cannot for my life find one. Oh, yes, there is one, namely—Get married before you are thirty years old; never mind whether you are rich or poor, get married before you are thirty, come what will. Now I have done.

Is it not strange that the whole duty of man to himself and to his kind can be pointed out in little letter? It is true, though, for all that; and yet what a barbarous, blundering piece of business do we make of life, to be sure!

I was thinking of signing this letter with my own name; but I shall not do so, it having occurred to me that Lycurgus, one of the wisest of lawgivers, had one of his eyes thrust out of his head by a Spartan buck who liked his wine better than he did his black broth. Mind now, I do not say that, by adhering to my rules, you will be perfectly happy and healthy. No, I say no such thing; but this I say, that you will stand the best chance of happiness by so doing; and I say, moreover, that although you *may* not be happy by pursuing my plan, yet follow any plan opposed to it, and you are sure to be miserable, so that the odds are in your favor. In short, it's *pouadage* you win my way.

Pursue my plan: you will then have only natural difficulties to contend with, or as the French fellows say, «Vous n'aurez que les peines communes de l'humanité; quiconque veut s'en défaire ne fait que les exchanger contre d'autres plus cruelles.» «You will only have to run the dangers common to humanity and whoever tries to escape from these will but exchange them for other dangers still more cruel.»

CORPUS.

In Queen Mary's time, it is said, square-toed shoes were all the go, and dandies were prohibited, by proclamation, from wearing them more than six inches square. At another time sharp toes, to an inconvenient length, and turned up at the point, were the mode. In every age, fashion appears to have consisted in extravagance, and nine times out of ten, in destroying the symmetry of the human form divine. Good taste is as superior to fashion in matters of dress, as the beauties of the natural flower to the gaudy productions of the artificial florist. The judicious display of the beauties of form and feature, not the unnatural distortion or concealment of them, is the proper object of dress.

ECONOMY.

M. Say, a celebrated French writer on Political Economy, has the following story:

"Being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to, through negligence. From the want of a latch of small value the wicket of a barn-yard (looking to the fields) was often left open; every one who went through drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the woods, and immediately all the world was after it; the gardener, the cook, the dairy maid, and all, ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumped over a ditch to stop him, when he sprained his ankle, and was confined a fortnight to his house. The cook, on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy maid having ran off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's loss time was worth 20 crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the colt spoiled were worth as much more. Here is a loss of 40 crowns, and much pain, trouble, vexation, and inconvenience, for the want of a latch; which would not cost three pence; and this loss, though careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

BE SHORT

Some people have a round about way of getting at things, which is as wasteful of time as it is trying to the patience. I wish the printers would notice it in the paper, and advise every body, on all manner of subjects, to be short. I shall be so.

What can be more vexatious, when you are just going about your ordinary business, and perhaps in a hurry too, than for some idle fellow to take you by the button to say "only a word," and detain you half an hour in durance vile, listening to a story without beginning, middle, point, or end, in which every little particular is intermingled with interminable digression, silly comment, and tiresome inanity. Take such a one by the ears, and tell him be short, under the penalty of losing them.

My neighbor, Lewis Longyarn, has cost me more than two cows are worth, within six months, by this very species of all nuisances, and yet he thinks himself one of the cleverest chaps in the lane, and laughs through all his stories, as if there was a spice of wit in them. He accosted me to-day, as I was going to dinner—and there is an important business with me, for I am an old man, and my working days are nearly over—"Good morning uncle Oliver, I've a word to say to you." "Well be short, I'm called to dinner." "O yes, I'll be short;" but, egad, before the fellow had explained how the pig had got into the cellar and overturned his milk pans, the pudding was as cold as a stone, and worthy dame Dorothy almost uttered a complaint.

Short speeches, short courtships—a wise man will always be short in these things. I never knew a short sermon that was not liked for it—a short story that had not more pith in it—a short courtship that was not more fortunate than a long one. I showed a lad, who had been running after his sweetheart two years—old cousin Jeremiah's long purse, which measured half a yard, and had but a single six pence at the bottom—he borrowed it to take down to Charlotte, and they both took the hint from it, and got married at once.

But the fashion of the times is contagious—tell all the story-tellers, and speech makers, tell all manner of good people how pleasant a thing it is to be short.

Olive Oakwood.

PERSIAN INTEGRITY.

[A curious account is given in Malcom's Persia, of Shaikh Mohydeen Abd ool Kauder. Being ordered to undertake a religious life, after the fashion of his country, his mother, taking out eighty deenars, as he says, gave him half, as his inheritance, the other half being reserved for his brother.]

She made me swear, when she gave it to me, never to tell a lie; and afterwards bade me farewell, exclaiming, «Go, my son, I give thee to God. We shall not meet again until the day of judgement!» I went on well till I came near to Hamadan, when our kaffilah was plundered by sixty horsemen. One fellow asked me what I had got? «Forty deenars,» I said, «are sewed under my garments.» The fellow laughed, thinking, no doubt, I was joking him. «What have you got?» said another. I gave him the same answer. When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence where their chief stood. «What property have you, my little fellow?» said he. «I have told two of your people already,» I replied, «I have forty deenars sewed up carefully in my clothes.» He desired them to be ript open, and found my money. And how came you, said he, with surprise, to declare so openly what has been so carefully hidden? Because I replied I will not be false to my mother to whom I promised I would never conceal the truth. Child, said the robber, hast thou such a sense of thy duty to thy mother, at thy years; and am I insensible at my age, of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand, innocent boy, he continued, that I may swear repentance upon it. He did so. His followers were all alike struck with the scene. You have been our leader in guilt, said they to their chief, be the same in the path of virtue; and instantly, at his order, they made restitution of their spoil, and vowed repentance on my hand.

SHAPE OF THE SHOE.

On a former occasion a few hints were offered in relation to the injurious effects resulting from wearing tight shoes. In warning our readers against the use of the latter it was not, however, our intention to recommend very large shoes. These, when formed of the usual materials, are found to be a very great inconvenience in walking—the foot being subjected in them to considerable friction, inflammation and blisters are very generally produced. The best shoe is undoubtedly one accurately adapted in size and form to the foot upon which it is intended to be worn—neither, on the one hand, compressing it in any direction, nor, on other, allowing it to move about at every step. Adapting the shape of the shoe to that of the foot, is a point of no trifling importance: place the latter upon a sheet of paper, and after tracing its outlines with a pencil, let these be compared with the sole of the shoe in use a few years since, as well as those now in fashion, and the little connexion between the form of the two will be at once perceived. It will be found that the foot cannot be forced into the shoe without being more or less firmly compressed across the toes—the consequence of which is, that in perhaps a majority of adults, inflammation and swelling occur at the joint of the large toe—or the small toe is caused to ride permanently over the one adjoining it, while the flesh at the outer side of the big toe is forced over the nail, and being pressed firmly against the inverted edge of the latter, a painful and very unmanageable ulcer is produced. Popularly, the nails is said to grow into the flesh, and not unfrequently a painful operation is required in order to avoid more serious consequences—all of which could be readily and effectually prevented by giving to the shoe, at its anterior part, a width corresponding to that of the foot in its natural position.

The injurious effects of a badly constructed shoe are augmented by high heels, one of the most absurd inventions of fashion. By throwing forward the foot they augment the pressure to which the toes are subjected—or produce a degree of pressure in shoes even of large dimensions. Whatever addition a pair of high heels may give to the stature, it is always obtained at the expense of an easy gait.

We have read somewhere, that a pair of old shoes constitutes one of the minor comforts of life—and truely the statement is not an incorrect one. The perfect ease which the feet experience in shoes that have been often worn, arises, in a great measure, from the leather becoming in time stretched and moulded to their shape. This species of comfort might be obtained, and all the suffering which is undergone in the process of approximating by degrees the form of the shoe to that of the foot, avoided, were the former fashioned, in the first instance, upon a last representing the real configuration of the latter. We do not certainly expect to see very shortly such shoes in common use—but until this be the case, the torture of corns and of inverted toe nails must be endured, and the healthful pursuit of pedestrian exercise in a very great degree foregone.

Journal of Health

PLUGGING TREES.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

This operation is a very efficient remedy for destroying caterpillars, aphides, and other insects preying upon the leaves and limbs of fruit trees, ornamental and shade, fine shrubs, &c.

It has often been desired to find such a remedy. Rewards have been offered to destroy easily and speedily the insects of fruit trees. Our shade trees are covered every year with disgusting and voracious caterpillars. Year after year, new, troublesome and costly means are proposed, which are insufficient; while this is a very easy and cheap way to poison and destroy at once all the insects of any tree, so little is it known that all our farmers and gardeners appear to be unacquainted with it. It was discovered in France, and I have verified it by actual experiment. I now publish it again, and request editors friendly to agriculture to spread the knowledge of it every where.

This simple operation consists in boring a hole in a tree with a gimblet, about one third of the diameter of the tree, in depth. Fill the hole with a small quantity of *Flour of Sulpher*, and plug the hole by driving in a wooden peg. This does not injure the tree in the least; but the sulphur is decomposed or carried into the circulation by the sap, and is exhaled by the le[illegible] [illegible] while it poisons and kills all the caterpillars and insects preying upon them. Whether boring and plugging with sulphur the roots of the peach trees and other trees whose roots are injured by insects will answer as well, is unknown to me, not having tried it; but it is worth while to make the experiment—the result may be favorable.

C. S. RAFINESQUE,
Professor of Botany, &c.

TALIPOT TREE OF JAFFA.

The Talipot tree is one of the most remarkable of the palms, (if it be properly classed with them, as it has been by some) but it is of very rare occurrence: and was well described by Mr. Spaulding in his journal from this mission. It is usually somewhat taller and larger than the palmyra, is more uniformly erect, and has a much wider spread leaf at top. The circumference of the leaf is indeed such as to cover 6 or 8 persons from the rain when spread, and yet is so light as to be easily carried in the hand, as it often is, in the shape of a long fan. Natives of distinction often have these umbrella fans, handsomely ornamented, borne over their heads by a servant. The tree blossoms and bears fruit once in its life, and that at the end of about forty years. The sheath which envelops the flower is very large, and shoots up from the centre of the leaf crowned top to the height of 15 or 20 feet. When it bursts, it is said to make an explosion like the report of a cannon. Afterwards, it shoots forth branches, spreading on every side, and dividing into innumerable stems, like tassels on the top of Indian corn, on which are beautiful yellow flowers, of a strong smell. The whole tuft is a magnificent cone, nearly thirty feet in height and half that in diameter. The flowers are succeeded by a small fruit the size of a cherry, but of no use, except to propagate the tree. It is, however, remarkable, as an instance of the luxuriance of nature, that tho' this singular tree bears fruit but once, and then dies, it then produces seed enough to cover a large tract of country with its progeny.

Mr. Winslow's Missionary Journal,

One of the parishioners of a minister who had lately been settled, while on a visit to Boston, was asked by a friend how he liked his new minister? "Very well," he replied, "and I believe he gives universal satisfaction. He is one of the most liberal discreet men I ever knew—for in the pulpit he neither interferes with *politics nor religion.*"

By his Excellency,
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An Act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person, voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District. And an election having been held on Wednesday, the twentysixth ultimo, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council. We do by this our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the said returns, it appears that John Dennis, Esquire, in the first District; James Alfred Pearce, Esquire, in the second District; John T. H. Worthington, Esquire, in the third District; Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District; William Cost Johnson, Esquire, in the fifth District; Francis Thomas, Esquire, in the sixth District; and Daniel Jenifer, Esquire, in the seventh District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

(L. S.) Given under our hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this eigh h day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty second.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY,

By the Governor
Thos Culbreth, Clerk
of the Council

☞To be published three times in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Patriot and Chronicle, Baltimore, the Herald Frederick, the Torch Light, Hagerstown, the Civilian, Cumberland, the Journal, Rockville, the Madisonian, Bel Air, the Gazette, Upper Marlborough, the Courier, Easton, the Bugle, Chestertown, the Times, Centreville, the Gazette, Easton, the Advocate, Denton, the Chronicle, Cambridge, the Herald, Princess Anne, and in the Sentinel, Snow Hill.

August 22, 1837 3t

PRINCESS-ANNE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir:—In the Herald of the 5th of September inst. there is an article addressed "to the Candidates for the General Assembly," headed "Colonization tax," the writer of which, although warm in the expression of his [illegible] and using at times severe language, appears evidently to have the good of the State at heart, and particularly this part of it, of which his residence and experience enable him to speak from his own knowledge. It seems, however, that he has fallen into some mistakes, which the use of your columns is respectfully solicited to correct. The present communication is not by any means intended to be controversial; on the contrary, the writer of it has no doubt that the author of the address to the Candidates for the Legislature will be as well satisfied as any one else with any statements going to show, that those entrusted with the Colonization Scheme, as connected with Maryland, are doing their duty in good faith, and with good results.

When the Colonization Law of 1831 was passed, the deplorable event of the Southampton insurrection was fresh in the minds of all men, and brought to a head the feeling which had been long growing in Maryland, that the true interests of the State lay in removing the free coloured population, and such slaves as might be manumitted by their owners. In the law of 1831, two leading principles were recognized.

First, that no slave should be manumitted to remain in the State; and, *second*, that no free coloured persons, or slaves, should immigrate, or be brought, into the State. But the law made an exception to the first of these rules, by providing that coloured persons manumitted by their owners might remain, on obtaining from the judges of the Orphan's Court certificates to that effect, which were to be granted, on proof of the extraordinary good character of the applicant—and subsequent legislation made exceptions to the second rule, by special acts, authorizing the introduction of slaves belonging to individuals; and, at last, applications for these special acts becoming very numerous, a general law was passed authorizing the introduction of slaves into the State in enumerated cases, and imposing a tax on each slave so introduced, to be paid by the owners thereof to the State Colonization Society.—These exceptions to the original law will account for the number of coloured persons remaining in the State who have been manumitted since it was passed, and for the number of slaves introduced since that time.

When the Law of 1831 was passed, the Legislature placed the execution of it in the hands of a Board of Managers consisting of three persons, to whom no salary or compensation of any kind was given and who were required to give bond faithfully to account for all monies coming into their hands. The Board of Managers thus appointed,—and having no connection with the Colonization Society, which was a voluntary association of individuals from all parts of the State, incorporated like any other benevolent institution, by the Legislature,—entered at once on the discharge of their duties and [illegible] sent to Africa in the ship [illegible] emigrants from the Eastern Shore of the State, consisting of free people of colour and manumitted slaves. These were sent to the settlement of the American Colonization Society, then the only one on the coast. The news afterwards received from this expedition was such, that the Managers of the State Colonization Society, as well as the Managers under the act of 1831, came to the unanimous conclusion, that they could not conscientiously send another emigrant to Monrovia and its dependencies; and that, unless a new settlement was founded, appropriated exclusively to Maryland emigrants, and under the control of those interested immediately in the welfare of the State, the Law of 1831, so far as it depended on the agency of Colonization, would be a dead letter; and the people of the State would be obliged, [illegible] to contemplate [illegible] accumulation of the coloured population, the evils of which the author of the address represents in such strong, vivid and just colours. The Law of 1831 authorized the Managers appointed under it to make such preparations at the colony of Liberia or elsewhere, as they might think best and which should seem to them expedient, for the reception and accommodation and support of the emigrants until they would be enabled to support themselves; and as the old settlements were found not [illegible], and as no place could be provided in any of the adjoining States of this Union, the alternative to which Maryland was driven, and which the law [illegible], as it is evident, in adopting, was to provide another place in Africa.—This was done by agreeing with the State Society to send the emigrants to such settlement as the latter might select; and as the [illegible] of the State Society, derived from the contributions of individuals, were inadequate to the expense, the Managers under the act agreed to advance the amount requisite for the outfit, to be repaid by the transportation thereafter, without further charge, of a certain number of emigrants to Africa at a stipulated sum. In this manner the settlement at Cape Palmas was founded, with a success unprecedented in the annals of Colonization. It has been visited, by the orders of the executive of the union, by the national ships of War, and the superiority of its position and condition when compared with the other settlements, has always been made a subject of remark. Maryland is now independent of any other Society—she has her own colony—She is recognized in the other States of the Union as the originator of the only plan that can counteract abolition—the plan of each slave-holding State taking the matter of Colonization, and all other matters touching slavery, into its own hands—her example has been followed in Louisiana, in Mississippi, and in Virginia, and will soon, it is understood, be followed in Kentucky and Tennessee; and the writer of this speaks confidently, and of his own knowledge, when he asserts, that nothing has raised Maryland more in the eyes of her Southern sisters than the stand which she has taken in this matter.

In the early period of the colony at Cape Palmas, which was founded in Feb'y 1834, its capacity to receive emigrants was very limited, and but few could be sent to it.—Now, with a population of more than three hundred, it is capable of receiving, without detriment, two hundred in the twelve months, three hundred in the next, and, after that, as many as the whole appropriation of the State is capable of transporting. As yet not more than half the appropriation of any one year has been used; and State Society has added to the means, furnished by the State under the act of 1831, all the individual contributions that could be obtained, so to economize, rather than squander the liberality of Maryland. There is but a single agent in the service of the Managers of the State fund, who attends to the office duties, and they are numerous, and a small boy as clerk.—The travelling agent, who is kept from years end to years end, employed in visiting the different parts of the State striving to impart information to the free coloured people to induce them to emigrate, is paid by the contribution of benevolent individuals, without being a charge to the State fund—the money solicited from females, [illegible] alluded to by the author of the address, is to furnish the State Society the means of establishing schools in the colony; and female charity is implored that the emigrants to Africa may be educated, and [illegible] at [illegible] self government, without charge to the State. Not a Manager of the State fund, not an officer of the State Society, the two agents and clerk above mentioned excepted, receives one cent of compensation or advantage, directly or indirectly—they labour for the State, of which they are proud, and for the cause of humanity to which they are willing to devote themselves. When it is asked, therefore, what have the Managers of the State fund done, and where is the State's money, it is answered, that a colony with a population of upwards of 300 emigrants has been established at Cape Palmas capable of receiving all the emigrants that can be sent from the State of Maryland; established too, with a success without parallel, and at an expense [illegible] than that of any known similar undertaking.—This too, has been done under the very eye of the Legislature; for, with the exception of the last year, when accident prevented it, all the annual meetings of the state society have been held at Annapolis, in the presence of that body, and the details of all operations have been most fully and frankly explained.

But there is one thing about which there can be no difference of opinion with the author of the address. The Colonization Law of 1831 ought to be enforced. This however, can only be done by the co-operation of the intelligent throughout the state. All legislation derives its efficiency, in a great degree, from public opinion; and in [illegible] of leaving the task of spreading information and inducing the free colored people and emancipated slaves to emigrate, to the three Managers of the state fund, or the agent or two that the state society can send out, all [illegible] of the cause were to form societies in every district, and set to work with the zeal often exhibited by them in behalf of other moral and patriotic [illegible], the efforts of the abolitionists [illegible] what the agent [illegible] in one day, what he has accomplished the [illegible] would be [illegible], and our emigration from Maryland to Africa would take place, like that from Ireland and Germany to America, until the broad [illegible], which are now wasting under the incubus of the population described by the author of the address, would again give forth their treasures in rich increasing profusion. It may not be generally understood, but it is believed to be the fact, that it is owing to the efforts of the abolitionists, the more dangerous because secret, that any difficulty is found in inducing the nominally free colored people of the state to emigrate to Liberia, there to enjoy in fact and reality well regulated liberty, with every opportunity of moral political and pecuniary aggrandizement.

In the early period of the settlement at Cape Palmas, the doubt attending its success may have rendered it inexpedient to press emigration to it.—Now, there can be no difficulty on this head; and it is therefore hoped that the Law of 1831 may be fully enforced by additional legislation, if necessary, but especially by the co-operating spirit and feeling of the people.

The length of this communication, Mr. Editor, requires an apology, which can be found in your liberal sentiments, and good will towards every thing that tends to set the truth in plain colors before your readers. It is again repeated, that it is in amity, & not controversy, that this communication is made, and it is hoped that it will be considered in this light, by the author of the address.

The following extract is taken from the Washington Globe:

"The general government, like an individual citizen, has nothing to do but to take care of its own interest."

If this doctrine were to be quoted from the official Gazettes of the Courts of Austria or Russia, it would afford matter for a whole chapter of strictures upon the selfishness and tyranny of those despotisms.—"The General Government has nothing to do but to take care of its own interest!" That is, to see that the serfs who administer it, from highest to lowest, are paid in good gold and silver—without the least regard to the degree of prosperity or adversity which may attend the people. And is this, indeed, the true character of our paternal government? Is it a mere office for paying salaries or debts? Has it indeed, "nothing to do but to take care of its own interest?" Was it for this ignoble purpose that this nation encountered the dangers and horrors of a seven year's war, to emancipate itself from the sway of a government, whose unpaternal designs the basest of its minions never dared so openly to avow?—Why should we maintain the costly paraphernalia and splendid structure of a national Executive, legislature and judiciary, if the whole duties of the government are resolved into the mere care of its own interest?"

Recent indications, from every department of the government, disclose a settled design, on its part, to separate it, as far as possible, from the people.—The government is to have a currency of its own—depositories of its money, different from those to whom the people are willing to trust their funds—and all those other appliances which, in all [illegible], are the sure badges of despotism. It is fortunate for the country that the people have awakened from their indifference to public affairs at the very moment when these designs are sought to be consummated. Their authors push them on with a fanatical zeal nearly akin to madness. But, in this case, as in others a similar character, scattered through history, the very moment of their most insolent pretension just precedes the moment of their discomfiture.—*Balt. Chron.*

HOW THINGS ARE GOING.—Mr. Van Buren has been President for about six months; since that time, elections have taken place in ten States. The Whigs have succeeded in all but three, Mississippi, Alabama and Michigan. Moreover, Mr. Van Buren obtained the electoral vote of three of those States by the following majorities:

Maine,	5,761
Rhode Island,	254
N. Carolina,	3,[illegible]4
	11,293

These majorities have, by subsequent elections, been turned into a majority twice as large on the other side! Mr. Van Buren received 170 electoral votes, including those of Michigan. From the three States named above and which have since declared against him, he received 27. Had these States voted then as now, he would have had but 143 votes and would not have been elected President. It is apparent then that his administration, is at this moment, in the minority. Every day lessens the number of its adherents, its power to do harm. The people have indeed [illegible] their strength, and in every subsequent battle, out one, have defeated and prostrated their enemies.—The day is near at hand when Marylanders are to strike for liberty. Let her sons do justice to her honor, and all will be well.

WHIG VICTORY IN MAINE!

The result of the recent election in Maine is no longer doubtful—EDWARD KENT, the Whig candidate has been elected Governor by a very decided majority. Such a victory was hardly within the contemplation of the Whigs, and is so unfortunate to the opposite party, that they can hardly deem it possible. The Albany Argus, forgetting its usual caution, and believing itself to be on safe ground, ventured to predict the total overthrow and signal rout of the Whigs. The revolution in Maine was so sudden and overwhelming, that there are Van Burenites even now who doubt the story of their overthrow! Infatuated with the notion that their party is invincible, they cannot realize its utter prostration in one of its strong holds!

MORE INDIAN DEPUTATIONS.

The St Louis Bulletin of the 8th inst. says: "We understand Maj. Pilcher, Indian Agent for upper Missouri, left here yesterday for Washington, having in charge delegations of the Yancton, Santie, Sioux, Ioways, and Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri river. These delegations were composed of 9 principal chiefs of the Sioux, four of Sacs and Foxes, and four of the Ioways. It is stated that the object of their visit is similar to that of the Sioux, who recently passed through this city on their way to Washington under the charge of Major Taliaferro, which was understood to be with a view of reconciling all differences between the Indians stated above and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi who will likewise, it is said, be represented at Washington.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle

From Washington.

September 14, 1837.

We have had an important debate in the Senate to-day. Rives, Webster, and Calhoun, have vented a part of their feelings upon Mr Wright's bill. That gentleman reported the remainder of his budget this morning, which consisted of three bills, the first of which, provides for the *warehousing* of imported goods, on the European system. 2nd: the collection and disbursement of public money by collectors, &c. which is, in effect, the Sub-treasury scheme—and the third provides that the Banks of this District be forbidden to issue notes under five dollars.

After these were read, Mr. Rives rose and expressed his surprise that the committee had not reported a bill designating the character of the funds receivable by the Government. To this Mr. Wright replied, that the laws to that effect at present existing, were considered efficient by the committee.—Dennis Niles remarked upon a motion to adjourn until Monday by Mr. Rives, that *private consultation* upon the measures now suggested, was unnecessary, and that immediate action was requisite in order to enable the government to go on with its operations. To this absurd bray, Rives replied in a way as made the collar man more sully than he stood. The gentleman from Connecticut, said Mr. R., has constituents different from mine, if he speaks thus of the government's distress only. I came here not to oil the springs and wheels of the government alone, but to assist in relieving the people. Mr. R. was nobly eloquent in his remarks and sat down with declaring that though his agricultural interest would suffer by a long session, he was ready to take an oath like that of the national assembly of France, not to disperse until the people had relief. Having withdrawn his motion to adjourn, Mr. Webster rose and addressed the Senate, at first upon the Secretary's report generally, the seven chapters of which, he aptly termed the "*seven phials*." He drew a startling picture of the stand the government had taken in its selfish propositions for its own welfare, while the *currency*, which affects the people's interests so vitally was totally neglected, or worse than being neglected, it was perverted to the furtherance of the government's schemes. He then bestowed a most unmerciful pounding upon the Secretary's treasury notes recommended to bear no interest, and in his arguments he shewed that the old continental paper would be revived had Mr. Woodbury's wholesome plan been adopted. "If the ghost of the old confederation had stalked into the Senate," said he, "it could not have advised a measure more calculated to bring into existence again its paper issues." He insisted upon the impracticability of the bill now under consideration, the withholding of the October instalment. He was followed by Messrs. Buchanan and Wright, who tried in vain to put down the strength of his remarks. Mr Calhoun in a few words said, that the present evil arose from an [illegible] the revenue to the wants of the Government.—After some further discussion the bill was carried by 18 votes to 21. So the October instalment is withheld.

The Bill for Issuing Treasury Notes. The Bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng on Wednesday, for the issue of Treasury Notes is in substance as follows:

1st That the President be authorized to cause to be issued Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, to an amount not exceeding twelve million of dollars and of denominations not less than one hundred dollars for any one note.

2nd. The said notes shall be redeemed at the Treasury, at the expiration of one year from their respective dates; and in case of presentment and non payment of the same, the holder or holders, shall be entitled to interest at the rate of five per cent, and the faith of the United States is pledged for this reimbursement.

3d. The Notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and signed by the Treasurer of the U. S. and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, and each of these officers shall keep a separate account of the number, date, denomination and amount of these notes signed by them, which must be kept on file in the Treasury Department. Similar accounts are to be kept of all notes redeemed and the Treasurer is to account quarterly for all notes delivered by him to the Register for signature or issue. Such additional clerks to be employed as may be deemed necessary.

4th. The Secretary of Treasury is authorized, with the approbation of the President, to pay said Notes to such creditors of the U. S. or other persons, as may be willing to take them at par.

5th. These Treasury Notes shall be issued payable to order or bearer, and shall be transferable by delivery, if made payable to bearer, and by endorsement of the original payee if made payable to order, without further assignment.

6th The Notes shall be every where received in payment of all dues and taxes laid by the authority of the United States; of all public lands sold by the said authority, [illegible] due to the United States of any character whatever. And on such payments credit shall also be allowed for interest, should any accrue under the provisions of the act.

7th. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to cause to be reimbursed the principal and interest of the Notes and to purchase them at a price not exceeding par for the principal and interest due at the time of purchase, and money in the Treasury is appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of said notes.

8th A sum of money shall be appropriated for engraving and preparing the notes.

9th. Any person in any way concerned in making, forging or counterfeiting a Treasury Note, and convicted of the same shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

10th. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to make such regulations and take such steps of the safe-keeping, disposition, return and cancelling of the notes, as may seem to him best calculated to promote the public interest and convenience & to secure the United States and holders of the said notes against frauds and losses.

11th. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a monthly statement to be made of the amount of all Treasury Notes issued or returned in pursuance of the provisions of the act.

The Bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Office of the Mobile Register, Sept. 11, 1837.

TREMENDOUS & AWFUL GALE AT APALACHICOLA.—*Two hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed—buildings blown down; and twenty of their roofs blown off—Tide rose from ten to fifteen feet*—On Wednesday about 7 o'clock in the evening, a squall came up from the south east, which continued increasing with considerable violence for about two hours, the wind then shifted to the westward, and about eleven o'clock, it blew a pretty heavy gale; it gradually increased in violence until morning, when the tide had risen about six feet, covering our wharves, some two or three feet, every moment now seemed to add terror to the desolating scene, the rain descended in torrents, while the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane—every citizen was called upon to save the property likely to float away on the wharves, or the steamboats or small crafts that were now in a sinking condition at the wharves; but all human exertion seemed to fail, the wind increased and with it the rain, until it appeared as though heaven and earth would come together.

About 12 o'clock noon, the wind veered round to the northward and eastward, and, with it, an increase, if possible of a gale. All persons seemed to give up all hopes saving any thing but themselves; notwithstanding the narrowness of our river immediately in front of the city, it seemed no protection to our vessels, the wind as though with wings, appeared to raise them up and throw them with violence down upon the wharves.

At 4 o'clock not a person was seen in Water st. and to get under the lee of a house was only to have the roof tumbling down upon him; all the steamboats and small crafts by this time were in ten thousand pieces; the wooden buildings on the wharves were also floating with the other wrecks.

The gale continued until about 12 o'clock at night when it shifted to the northwest, and this morning we are again blessed with a clear sky.

A Productive Peach Farm.—Mr. Jacob Ridgeway has a farm near Delaware city, in this county, on which he commenced planting a peach orchard in the year 1831. A neighbor of Mr. Ridgeways gave us, a few days since, the following account of the condition and product of the peach plantation during the present year. In the seven years which have elapsed since he commenced the plantation, Mr. Ridgeway has planted one hundred and forty acres—100 trees to the acre.—The produce of the present year is estimated by our informant at 100 baskets of peaches per acre, or 14,000 baskets of peaches. The peaches, of which he presented us some specimens, are of the finest kind, large and of delicious flavor. Two schooners are constantly employed in transporting the fruit to the Philadelphia and New York markets, where we understand it meets with ready sale at $3, 4 a 5 dollars per basket. It is estimated that his peach crop will yield a profit during the present year, of $20,000. We add to this statement, that there is no part of our country which is more favorable to the production of this delicious fruit than the vicinity of Delaware city, and the whole district of the country along the western shore of the Delaware, and extending from the Christiana down to Bomby Hook.—*Delaware Journal.*

ALEXANDER'S HORN.

In a scarce work entitled "Secreta Secretorum, and falsely ascribed to Aristotle, there occurs the following description of a very extraordinary horn belonging to Alexander the Great:—With this brazen horn constructed with wonderful art, Alexander called together his army at the distance of 60 miles. On account of its inestimable workmanship and monstrous size, it was under the management of [illegible] men. Many kinds of precious metals were combined in the composition of it.

The Cotton crop in this region of country, the Alabama Mercury says, we regret to learn has sustained an irreparable injury by the long continued drought. We have been informed by some of our most intelligent planters, that it has already been cut short perhaps one half.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1837.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Tuesday 19th the following bills were read a third time and passed. A bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury notes. A bill to extend the time for the payment of Revenue Bonds.

A bill to adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite Banks.

In the Senate on the same day Mr. Rives, pursuant to notice, rose to ask leave to introduce a bill to designate the character of the funds receivable for public revenue. This is a measure which had been recommended by the Executive, but was omitted in the report of the Committee on Finance. In reference to an exclusive currency of gold and silver he denounced it as mischievous and fallacious, and calculated to postpone the resumption of specie payments.

He spoke of the disastrous effects of the specie circular, and took a view of the paralyzed condition of our commerce, and the degraded state of the currency, which he compared to a human body in a state of suspended animation, the vital spark being still there, and requiring only the particular remedy to recall it into action. He laid it down as demonstrable that if the measures which had been passed were carried through there could be no resumption of specie payments. So long as gold and silver are at a premium, the Banks would not resume specie payments. Such must be the result of the measure proposed by the Senator from South Carolina. The proposition of the Senator from Missouri, imposed a positive penalty for the resumption of specie payments. He expatiated at length on the tendency of the course which the government is pursuing, not merely to separate the government from the Banks, but to divorce the people from the government. He declared it to be his determination to stand by the people, and not to see one description of currency for the government, and another and that of a spurious kind for the people. He repudiated the idea of the President that the government has nothing to do with the currency of the country. He relied much more on public opinion than on banks to reform the currency; and he believed that public opinion would coerce the government to a correct course of measures. He saw no difficulty in correcting the currency by the fiscal agency of State Banks. He denied that the project of State Banks had failed. He went into a history of the experiment in the State Banks. Their conduct in this crisis, he lauded as deserving of all praise and all confidence. The Secretary of the Treasury had shown in his report that these banks could still sustain themselves. He considered the [illegible] and forced importation of specie into the country, disturbing the level of the currency, forced into the banks because it could not occupy the channels which are filled with small notes, as one of the causes of the existing evils. The Treasury circular was also another of the great causes of the evil operating most injuriously as soon as that became the permanent policy of the government. Its effect was to create a run on the banks, displacing the precious metals, and thus having no small agency in introducing the present distress. He inferred the inadequacy of the sub-treasury system from the frequent difficulties which occurred in the settlement of the receivers of the public money and the Treasury.—He was not disposed to lay so heavy a trial on human infirmity as to leave deposites of great magnitude in the hands of individuals. The bill which had been passed was but the germ of an immense machinery which would spread over the land. When he lived in France, he understood that under the sub-treasury system there, 100,000 persons were employed. This was the grain of mustard seed, the smallest of all seeds, which would grow up and become a large tree, whose branches would overshadow the land, and the birds of the air, he would not say the birds of prey, would take shelter therein. He invoked gentlemen who desired a gold currency to unite with him to get that currency, [illegible] under twenty [illegible] below [illegible] any other.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill which was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate was still occupied at our last dates from Washington, with the discussion of the sup-Treasury scheme.

The substance of Mr. Calhoun's plan for effecting a separation of the Government and the Banks as embraced in the amendment offered by him to the Senate on Monday, is—

"That from and after the first of January next three fourths of the money due to the Government may be paid in notes of specie-paying banks; that from and after the 1st of January, 1839, one-half might be paid in such notes; one-quarter after the 1st of January, 1840: and that from and after the 1st of January, 1841, all sums due the Government for customs, lands, &c shall be paid only in the legal currency of the United States, or in such notes, bills, &c, as should by law be ordered."

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday the 19th Mr. Wise offered the following resolution

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures, which have attended the prosecution of the war against the Indians in Florida: that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess and that it make report to the next session of Congress.

This resolution gave rise to considerable discussion which was continued through several days. It had not been acted on definitively up to the 22d.

A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress providing for the payment of the members of Congress in specie. Also one prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors in the Capital.

MAINE ELECTION

A slip from the Boston Atlas of Saturday says that all the towns have been heard from but eight, and the vote stands thus;—

Kent,	34 008
Parks,	32 971
Majority,	1 037

In the Legislature, 129 representatives were known to be elected, to wit, 86 Whigs and 44 Administration—57 to hear from.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Returns for Governor from 160 towns, give

Jennison (W.)	17 266
Bradley (V B)	14 510

Jennison's majority thus far, 2 756

And will be considerably increased by the remaining towns, about 65 in number.

Of 30 Senators, 18 Whigs and 9 Van Buren men are considered ascertained; 3 not ascertained.

CHOLERA AT PALERMO.—Advices from Palermo to the 12th July, received at Boston, state that the deaths by cholera had diminished to about 500 per day. The deaths about a week previous had been 1500 to 2000 a day. All business was suspended, and the inhabitants seemed to have no other occupation than that of burying the dead.

Office of the Commercial Bulletin,
NEW ORLEANS Sept. 8, 1837.

The reclaiming fever still continues severe; the number of deaths from this cause not much less than fifty per day, when we take into consideration the addition to our population since 1833, which was the last period we think that yellow fever was epidemic, the number of deaths is small. Our present population is not much less than seventy thousand persons, therefore if this [illegible] continues at the same rate of mortality for the next thirty days, the deaths would be about two out of every hundred of the whole population, from the child born the week, to the old man of a hundred years. The time was, when the deaths in our city amounted to two hundred and fifty to three hundred per day out of about forty thousand—even then, the number of deaths was about six out of each thousand per day.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The last accounts show that the Fever was raging with great violence at New Orleans. The deaths for the week ending on the 3d instant are set down at 218! and for three following days were estimated to be upwards 127! It is stated that the council of the 1st municipality have passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to appoint two physicians and two druggists in each ward to attend upon the indigent sick and provide them with medicines. The 2d municipality has not been less liberal. [illegible] and have authorized the furnishing of medicines to the poor gratis. An association of young gentlemen was about to be formed, with the praiseworthy object of administering to those who might be attacked by the epidemic.

The New Orleans Bulletin slip of the 8th instant says that the deaths were not much less than fifty per day! The Louisiana Advertiser estimates the deaths at fifty to sixty daily. A ship from New York with 86 passengers, and one from Havre with 160 passengers, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th.

FROM FLORIDA.

A rumor reached Savannah on the 18th inst that an engagement had taken place a few adys before between the forces under the command of Gen. Hernandez, and a party of Indians under *Phillip* and *Euchee Bill*. The engagement lasted about 20 minutes—in which 3 Indians were killed, and 20 taken prisoners; among the latter, were *phillip* and, *Euchee Billy*. Lieut. McNeil, of the Dragoons was also killed.

One of the expected delegations from the Northwest, composed of twenty-six Sioux, of the Medawakanton, the Sussecton, Wahpeeton, and Wahpaakoota bands, arrived in Washington at 12 o'clock on Friday, from Baltimore, and have been assigned quarters at the Globe tavern, Pennsylvania avenue. They, with their interpreters and attendants, are all under the exclusive direction of Maj. Taliaferro, U. S. Indian agent for many years at St. Peters.

THE PANACEA FOR THE TROUBLES OF THE COUNTRY.—The Alexandria Gazette is very happy in the suggestion of a remedy for the present distressed state of the country. The Gazette in answer to a remark of the Globe that the "Federal Panacea" for all the evils of the country, is a National Bank, says;

"We do not know what the *federal* Panacea may be—but we know what the republican—the democratic—the whig panacea is a change in the Rulers and the Administration of the country—a recurrence to first principles—a reform in the government—an action for the people and not for a party. If this suits the Globe it may make as great an outcry about the "federal" panacea as it pleases. The Panacea we would prescribe would be more efficacious upon the body politic than ever was Swaims' upon a diseased patient. We would like to see it administered. It would throw out and off some gross humors which are now very troublesome and hurtful."

DESTROYING WEEDS.—At this season of the year, when the attention of the farmer is generally directed to cleaning the pasture ground of docks, and other noxious and pernicious weeds, the following simple and easy method of extirpating them may not be unacceptable to our agricultural readers;—Cut off the top of the root with the corner of a turnip hoe and sprinkle thereon a few grains of common salt; and, such is the effect of the saline particles upon that part of the root remaining in the ground, that it decays in a short time and is no longer troublesome. We may mention, that the above experiment has been repeatedly tried and has never yet failed of success.

FAILURES.—Addison rose but once to speak in Parliament, when the expectation of the House was so great, and the cries of "hear him, hear him," so thundered in his ears, that he was intimidated, and sat down. The memory of Lord Shaftesbury, when a commoner, deserted him, whilst speaking on a bill for allowing counsel in case of high treason. Our great Tillotson thought he could preach extempore, but was soon obliged to descend from the pulpit, which was mounted immediately by Bishop Burnet, who lost none of Tillotson's defects in his composition.

"*Pub. Doc.*"—There's a lively article in the Newark Daily on this mysterious hieroglyphic so often seen on Post Office packages, and which it would appear has an almost universal meaning sufficient to cover and comprehend the whole ground of literature and pottery. The following is the ingenious interpretation offered.

"Extract from a Mss. American Vocabulary—*Pub. Doc.*—falsely conceived by some to be an abbreviation of Public Document,—a phrase of various and extended import, meaning, among other things, a printed speech—a file of newspapers—a quire of gilt edged letter paper—a proof sheet—a bill in chancery—Marryatt's novels—garden seeds—foul linen.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Sept 19.

Flour per bll.	$8 50a9 25
Wheat,	1 45a1 70
Corn,	95a1 00
Rye,	67a 80
Oats	32a 60

Died

At her residence in Salisbury, after a short and severe illness, on [illegible] of September, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, relict of the late Lewis Jones, [illegible] year of her age. The [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] until her death [illegible] [illegible] Christian [illegible]. Her last words were that she was going to her blessed Jesus; [illegible] to follow her as she followed Christ.

"Her languishing head is at rest,
Its thinking and aching are o'er,
This quiet immoveable breast
Is heav'd by affliction no more."

Selling off at Cost.

The subscribers have determined to sell their present

STOCK OF GOODS
off at cost, for cash,
consisting of

Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Merinoes, Flannels,
Bombazines, Silks, Irish Linen, Swis, Book, Mull, Cambric, and Jaconet, Muslins,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Calicoes of all prices, and a large variety of other articles, too tedious to name.

All persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves, as no exception will be practised upon the public.

DORSEY & WILKINS.

Sept. 26 1837

Administrators Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 25th OCTOBER next, at the late residence of George Biggin dec'd., at the head of Manokin Creek, the whole of his personal estate except the negroes consisting in part of

Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The attention of the public is invited to this sale, particularly to the stock as much attention was bestowed upon it by the late proprietor to improve it.

Terms of sale:—Six months credit will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving note with security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of $5, and under, the cash will be required. No property can be removed till the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day till all is sold.

WILLIAM BIGGIN, Adm'r,
of George Biggin dec'd

Sept 26 1837

Information respecting the above sale and the estate generally may be had of Wm T G Polk.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bowen & Crockett in the Boot & Shoe Making business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to Mr. Bowen within thirty days.

MARTIN BOWEN,
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

Sept 26 1837

NEW FIRM.

Josiah S. & William B. Crockett

Respectfully inform the citizens of Princess-Anne, and vicinity that they have commenced at the old stand of Bowen & Crockett, in the

Boot & Shoe Making Business.

Where they will be happy to receive orders, and attend to the calls of all who may favor them with their custom. They have just returned from Baltimore with a full supply of leather and other Materials in their line, which they are prepared to make up in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

JOSIAH S. CROCKETT,
WILLIAM B. CROCKETT.

Sept 26 1837

N. B.—An apprentice about 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted at the above establishment.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Sept 19th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of Betty Banks Administratrix of Henry Banks Sen of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'x, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Banks Sen, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the [illegible] of April 1838 they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of Sept, A D 1837

BETTY BANKS, Adm'x
of Henry Banks Sen. dec'd

Sept. 26, 1837

To the Voters of Somerset County

FELLOW CITIZENS, [illegible] warmly appreciated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I am induced to [illegible] [illegible] to represent Somerset [illegible] Legislature of Maryland. [illegible] [illegible] charge the duties [illegible] [illegible] is not well known to be necessary. [illegible] citizens of the county and [illegible] [illegible] Somerset County [illegible] [illegible] at the ballot box on [illegible] at the lower house of our Legislature

Your humble servant

Political Meetings.

There will be meetings held at the following places and times, at which the candidates are expected to be present, and address the people—

On Friday the 29th at Capt. John Nelson's [Brinkley's] at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday 30th at Stevens' Ferry at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the same day at Rehoboth, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel W. Jones, and that he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hardware & Cuttlery,
Queen's-ware and Grockery,

—ALSO—

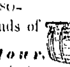


A good assortment of fresh

TEAS,

—ALSO—

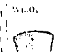
Various brands of



Family Flour,

which he will sell by the barrel or otherwise.

—ALSO—



Fur & Silk Hats

Boots & Shoes,
Drugs & Medicines;
Oils, Paints and Varnish,
Plows, Plow-Shares, &c. &c.

WHEAT-FANS,

Straw-Cutters, and Corn-Shellers,

All which he will dispose of cheap for cash, or country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

He wishes to purchase square timber, pine and oak; staves, white and red oak; and grain of all sorts. Also, **200** cords of red oak wood.

Princess Anne, sept. 12 tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber on store account, are requested to call and settle forthwith, as the time is fast approaching to lay in a fall supply of goods

J. H. S.

Printing Office

FOR SALE.

THE Editor of this paper feeling desirous of relinquishing the business, offers for sale the establishment of the "SENTINEL." To a man with a small capital the office will be found to be a profitable investment, as the establishment has quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, post paid, editor's office, Snow Hill, Md.

Snow Hill, September 19th, 1837.

Public Sale

Will be exposed to public sale, in Salisbury on SATURDAY 28th October next, the following valuable

Real Estate,

formerly the property of Peter Bell, dec'd, [illegible] of the following tracts, in parcels [illegible] Conclusion, containing [illegible] acres more or less, Saw Mill Supply, containing [illegible] acres more or less; Casqua [illegible], containing 240 acres, [illegible] Casqua, containing 260 acres, [illegible] a farm composed of the [illegible] tracts, to wit: Buck Hall—[illegible] of Luck Turkey Cock [illegible] Hall French Fields and [illegible], containing 522 acres, more or less; [illegible] a HOUSE & LOT in Salisbury, now occupied by Wm. W. [illegible]. All which property is situated in Somerset county.

The terms of sale are; One third of the purchase money cash, and a credit of six and twelve months for the balance, with notes and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The notes to be made [illegible] payable at the Bank of Salisbury.

On the payment of the whole of the purchase money, a good and sufficient title to the above property will be given.

Possession given on the 1st January 1838.

NOAH RIDER

Sept 19

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be exposed [illegible] at the late residence of Ware [illegible] on WEDNESDAY the [illegible] next, all the personal [illegible] consisting of



[illegible] CATTLE, SHEEP,
[illegible] Farming Utensils,
Corn and Fodder,
Household and Kitchen
Furniture, &c. &c.

[illegible] A credit of six [illegible] [illegible] the purchasers giving note with [illegible] [illegible] will be required. Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

[illegible] STEWART
Adm'r of Ware C. [illegible] dec'd.

Sept 19 1837

Steam-Mill Notice,

The subscriber having put up a Bolting Cloth in his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR: Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN, will continue to be ground, as usual, very day. Persons bringing grist from a distance and who arrive before noon, are, it is believed, invariably accommodated in good time to return the same day.

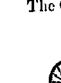
Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, September. 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would now inform them that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a full supply of articles suited to

The Coach, Gig & Harness



MAKING,

He has also in his employ first rate Workmen, in every branch of the above business. He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders committed to him, and he hopes to meet a further share of public favor.

L. J. M P BRODWATER.

Princess-Anne, Sept, 5th, 1837,

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

Prosectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore,

august 29 1837 4m

100Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, living in Pucomoke, a negro boy named GEORGE, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, stout built, large eyes and talks long. Complexion bright yellow, face large, and thick lips. Had on when he left light clothes, and a domestic shirt. His mother lives at Mr. Levin Ballard's on St. Peter's Creek, and it is more than probable he is at present strolling about in that neighborhood.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber if taken in the state, or $120 if taken out of the state and secured so that I get him again.

STEPHEN RIGGIN.

august 29 1837

For Sale.



The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale and if not sold on or before the last day of September, it will be for rent the ensuing year. It would suit a Physicien or Merchand. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber,

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 18 tf

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES more or less, well watered and well timbered, situate on the mouth of Broad Creek and adjoining the lands of Edward Travers. the above land will be sold at private, the terms will be made known on application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONA. BARKLEY.

August 29 1837

MISS E. BLYDEN,

[OF BALTIMORE.]

Respectfully informs the ladies of the Trap, and vicinity that she has taken a room in Mr. Allen's House, where she will carry on, in all its branches, the

Millenary and Mantau MAKING BUSINESS.

Her prices will be moderate. Ladies are invited to give her a call.

September 19

Notice.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Somerset County will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 26th Sept. inst for cash, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, one

Negro Woman & Child.

The sale will commence at 2 o'clock P M.

WM. SUDLER, Adm'r,
of Nehemiah Walston,

Sept. 19

State of Maryland,sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 11th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of N. Rider and W. W. Maddox, executors of Peter Bell, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscribers of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Peter Bell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Nov, 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of July, A D 1837

N RIDER,
W W. MADDUX, } Ex'rs.
of Peter Bell, dec.

Aug 8, 1837

State of Maryland,sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT,

April 18, 1837.

SEAL. ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W. R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, It is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court o said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate —Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs of W. R Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837.

State of Maryland,sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

September 5, 1837

On application of Daniel Benson, (Seal) Adm'r. of George Dakes, late of Somerset co. dec. it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administ'n. on the personal estate of George Dakes, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Feb. 1839; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 5th day of September A D. 1837,

DANIEL BENSON,
Adm'r. of George Dakes, dec.

Sept. 19 1837

In Chancery,

18th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1-2.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Can.*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November; 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion o the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by *cash* or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

August 22, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'dt serv't,
BENJAMIN L. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

TO BE RENTED.

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN.



And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and this place considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Easton shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

August 15

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED,...That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 13t

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

We are authorised to announce
John P. Lankford, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty o Somerset county.
august 22 1837

We are authorised to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 18,

We are authorized to announce
John N. Bowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county,
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Slemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
WILLIAM H. JONES. Esq.,
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 29 1837.

We are authorized to announce
NOAH RIDER, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorised to announce
JOHN T. ADAMS, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 1

We are authorized to announce
ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, je 27 tf

We are authorized to announce
LAMBERT W. HYLAND, ESQ
as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 27

We are authorized to announce
Robert J. Dennis, Esq.
As a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 8

To the Editor of the Village Herald.
Sir—You are authorised to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Your's &c.
C. C. CARROLL.
Je 20

We are authorized to announce
DR RICHARD LEMMON,
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
July 18 1837

Mr. Callahan:
I wish you to announce me as a candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland, as a free and Independent Citizen in favor of Free Trade and Sailors Rights.
WILLIAM ROACH.
August 22 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and wants of travellers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant.
THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess-Anne, Somerset co. }
January 3d, 1837. }

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this pace to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dea'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor Further indulgence can not be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith: otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

W. ROACH.

August

Wood and Timber LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain if it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF

WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing: the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are o less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a same for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the smallest tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changd.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.

July 1, 17.

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an *excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will, also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

☞His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Attention.



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F, OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

John Mitchell, Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell, vs. *Levin Jones, surviving Ex'or of Francis D. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and others; children, heirs at law, and devisees of Francis D. Nelson.* } MAY TERM,1837 In Somerset City Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered, that the sales as made and reported by Wm W. Handy, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Tuesday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the Town of Princess Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said day. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $5,014 73.

ASA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE,
BRICE I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk

July 11 9t

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 550. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1837. Vol. 3—No 19:

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Encyclopedia Americana]

CORSET.

An article of dress, especially intend[illegible] to preserve or display the beauties of [illegible] female form Its name appears to [illegible] been derived from its peculiar [illegible] of tightening or compressing the [illegible], and may be compounded of the [illegible] words *corps* and *serrer*. The in[illegible] of female charms, among civiliz[illegible] people, has, in all ages, been exten[illegible] and beneficial; and the sex have al[illegible] regarded the possession of beauty [illegible] their richest endowment, and though [illegible] acquisition to be cheaply made at any [illegible] of fortune. To this cause may [illegible] attributed the origin of the cosmetic [illegible], with their countless baneful and in[illegible] prescriptions, for restoring smooth[illegible] to the skin, and reviving the delicate [illegible] upon cheeks too rudely visited by [illegible] or time. The preservation or [illegible] of beauty of form, as even [illegible] admired than mere regularity of [illegible], or from being, apparently, more [illegible] by art, received an early and [illegible] share of attention, and has largely [illegible] the ingenuity of the fair aspi[illegible] for love and admiration. It is our [illegible] now to aid them to the utmost in [illegible] their wishes, by indicating the [illegible] principles upon which the corset [illegible] be constructed, and the attentions [illegible] to secure all the advantages of [illegible] application. To prevent the form from [illegible] showing the inroads of time; to [illegible] it from slight inelegancies, resulting [illegible] improper position, or the character [illegible] exterior drapery; to secure the beau[illegible] proportions of the bust from com[illegible] or displacement; and, at once, [illegible] to display the general contour [illegible] figure, without impeding the grace[illegible] of its motions or the gentle undu[illegible] caused by natural respiration, are [illegible] legitimate objects of the corset. For [illegible] purpose, it should be composed of [illegible] softest and most elastic materials, [illegible] be accurately adapted to the in[illegible] wearer, so that no point may re[illegible] undue pressure, and should never [illegible] drawn so tight as to interfere with per[illegible] free breathing, or with graceful at[illegible] and movements. It is obvious [illegible] such corsets should be entirely des[illegible] of those barbarous innovations of [illegible] and whalebone, which, by causing [illegible], have thrown them into disrepute, [illegible] which, under no circumstances can [illegible] the value of the ornament, when [illegible] by a well formed individual. Such [illegible] appliances were first resorted to [illegible] ugly, deformed, or diseased, who [illegible] no natural pretentions of figure, [illegible] themselves with the hope of be[illegible] by main strength, exerted upon [illegible], whaleboned, and padded [illegible], to squeeze themselves into deli[illegible] proportions. If, however, it be re[illegible]ered, that the use of corsets is to [illegible] and display a fine figure, not to [illegible] one, and that they are to be second[illegible] a judicious course of diet and ex[illegible] it will be readily perceived that [illegible] ingenious agents are utterly uncalled [illegible] their composition. By selecting a [illegible] proportioned, in its thickness and [illegible] to the size, age, &c., of the [illegible] and by a proper employment of [illegible] and wadding, they may be made [illegible] proper or allowable degree, of [illegible]. If it be then accurately fitted [illegible] shape of the individual, and laced [illegible] than to apply it comfortably, all [illegible] advantages of the corset may be fully [illegible]. But such, unfortunately, is not [illegible] generally pursued. Ladies pur[illegible] corsets of the most fashionable ma[illegible] of the most fashionable patterns [illegible] materials, regardless of the peculiarities [illegible] their own figures, which may re[illegible] construction and material of very [illegible] description. Hence it often hap[illegible] females, naturally endowed with [illegible] wear corsets designed for such [illegible] disproportionately thick or thin; [illegible] destroy the graceful ease of their [illegible] by hedging themselves in the [illegible] whalebone originally intended [illegible] the superabundant corpulence [illegible] luxurious dowager. As no two [illegible] figures are precisely alike, it is [illegible] requisite that the corset should [illegible] with the minutest accuracy to [illegible]; and a naturally good figure [illegible] receive advantage from any corset [illegible] constructed and adapted in the [illegible] above indicated. Slight irregular[illegible] defects may be remedied or ren[illegible] inconspicuous, by judicious appli[illegible] wadding, or by interposing an [illegible] thickness of the cloth. But [illegible] be remembered that certain [illegible] to the female frame, after [illegible] of maternity have commenced, [illegible] absolutely unavoidable. Among [illegible] general enlargement or filling [illegible] figure is the most observable, [illegible] productive of inelegance, un[illegible] place very disproportionately. [illegible] enlargement of the bust and [illegible] dreaded, and the attempt to [illegible] development by mere force [illegible] the most pernicious abuse of [illegible]

There is no doubt but that a judicious fitted corset, whose object should be to support and gently compress, might, in such cases, be advantageously worn; but, at the same time, it must be thoroughly understood, that the corset can only be really beneficial when combined with a proper attention to diet and exercise. Thus many ladies, who dread the disfigurement produced by obesity, and constantly wear the most unyielding and uncomfortable corsets, lead an entirely inactive life, and indulge in rich and luxurious food. Under such circumstances, it is vain to hope that beauty of figure can be maintained by corsets, or that they can effect any other purpose than that of cramping and restraining the movements, and causing discomfort to the wearer. On the other hand, proper exercise, and abstinence from all but the simplest food, would enable the corset to perform its part to the greatest advantage. There is another error, in relation to corsets, as prejudicial as it is general, and calling for the serious attention of all those concerned in the education of young ladies. This error is the belief that girls just approaching their majority should be constantly kept under the influence of corsets, in order to *form* their figures. They are therefore subjected to a discipline of strict lacing, at a period when, of all others, its tendency is to produce the most extensive mischief. At this time, all the organs of the body are in a state of energetic augmentation, and interference with the proper expansion of any one set is productive of permanent injury to the whole. So far from making a fine form, the tendency is directly the reverse, since the restraint of the corsets detrimentally interferes with the perfection of the frame. The muscles, being compressed and held inactive, neither acquire their due size nor strength; and a stiff awkward carriage, with a thin, flat, ungraceful, inelegant person, is the too frequent result of such injudicious treatment. The corset of a girl, from her 12th or 15th year till her 21st, should be nothing more than a cotton jacket, made so as rather to brace her shoulders back, but without improper compression of the arm and pits, devoid of all stiffening, but what is proper to the material of which it is made. At this age, slight imperfections of form, or inelegancies of movement, are especially within the control of well directed exercise and appropriate diet; force is utterly unavailing, and can have no other tendency than that of causing injury. We may convey what we have to say on the use of the corset, by embodying the whole in a few plain, general rules:—1st. Corsets should be made of smooth, soft, elastic materials. 2d. They should be accurately fitted and modified to suit the peculiarities of figure of each wearer. 3d. No other stiffening should be used but that of quilting or padding; the bones, steel, &c., should be left to the deformed or diseased, for whom they were originally intended. 4th. Corsets should never be drawn so tight as to impede regular, natural breathing, as, under all circumstances, the improvement of figure is insufficient to compensate for the air of awkward restraint caused by such lacing. 5th. They should never be worn, either loosely or tightly, during the hours appropriated to sleep, as, by impeding respiration, and accumulating the heat of the system improperly, they invariably injure. 6th. The corsets for young persons should be of the simplest character, and worn in the lightest and easiest manner, to allow their lungs full play, and giving the form its fullest opportunity for expansion. * * * * * *

Even Venus herself could not look otherwise than awkward and ungainly in one of the unnatural machines, which are sold as fashionable, without regard to their individual use. The costume of the ancient Greek ladies was to every particular appropriate to elegance in personal costume; and we find that the cestus, or girdle, to gather the flowing redundance of their robes around the waist, was considered sufficient for the display of their enchanting forms. The Roman ladies were great adepts in the mysteries of the toilet, though not possessed of the grace and elegance of the Grecian beauties. We find among them rudiments of the corset, in the bandages which they wear around the chest, for the purpose of preserving the shape of the bosom, and displaying it to advantage. They were commonly made of woollen or linen cloth and are alluded to, in several instances by the poets. Thus, in Terence, we find Chaerea saying to his servant, concerning an unknown beauty who attracted his attention—"The girl has nothing in common with ours, whom their mothers force to stoop and make them bind their bosoms with bandages, in order to appear more slender." A writer in the French Dictionary of Medical sciences, in an article on *corsets*, which the reader may compare with the present, states, that the whaleboned corset, dividing the female form into two parts, is a relic of the ancient German costume, which is still to be seen in some pictures of celebrated masters. We are not, however, prepared to retract our opinion, that such contrivances were resorted to in cases of deformity, for, on inquiry, we find that the German females, as described by the Roman writers wore dresses tight to the person, though no mention is made of artificial contrivances to give it a peculiar form. The dress of both sexes was similar, consisting of a *sagum* or cloak clasped at the throat, and a vest or tunich which fitted tightly and showed all the form. Throughout our observations, we have spoken of a certain degree of display of the female form as not incompatible with correctness of manners. But there is a limit which, we believe, cannot be exceeded without immediate detriment to public morals and positive offence to delicacy. A spirit of rivalry and emulation to excel in dress has frequently betrayed females of unquestionable character into wearing costumes which their modesty would shrink from under ordinary circumstances. Perhaps a majority of them, exclusively intent upon their own adornment, do not reflect upon the consequences that may result from their appearance in public. It is certainly expecting a great deal of young men, in the full vigor of life, to expect them to behold unmoved, the most seductive of forms displayed with all the allurements of dress, in such a manner as scarcely to leave any thing for the imagination; nor is it surprising that their passions should be excited, and their principles shaken, when in the street, in church, and in short, every where, such exhibitions are constantly placed before them. It cannot be doubted but that this cause daily operates to the deterioration of public morals; and it is full time that it should receive the serious attention of parents and guardians. There was a time when this mode of dressing to display every personal charm was peculiar to an unfortunate class of beings regarded as lost to all the modesty and dignity of the sex; but it is a melancholy truth, that this distinction between the lost and the reputable no longer exists in our great cities, where leaders of fashion and celebrated beauties, claiming the highest rank and character, are most remarkable for the solicitude with which they prepare their lovely persons to be gazed at and admired, in all their proportions, by the passing crowd! We should not have alluded to [illegible] animadversion upon [illegible] tendency would help to produce its correction. It has an immediate influence in lowering the sex in the estimation of men, since it lessens their reverence for beings they would otherwise always look upon with deep respect; and surely the fair sex have not yet to learn, that modest reserve and retiring delicacy are among the most potent auxiliaries of their charms. That they should rush into the extreme we have deprecated appears to result merely from inattention, and we sincerely hope that but a short time will elapse before they will strictly respect the boundaries established by good sense and good taste, united with the lovely purity inherent in their sex, remembering the exclamation of the poet—

> "O! Beauty is a holy thing
> When veiled and curtailed from the sight
> Of the gross world, illumining
> One only mansion with her light."

Perspicuity in Arrangement.—"I don't know, (said a gentleman to the late Rev. A. Fuller,) how it is that I can remember your sermons better than those of any other minister, but such is the fact."

"I cannot tell, (replied Mr. Fuller) unless it be owing to simplicity of arrangement; I pay particular attention to this part of composition, always placing things together that are related to each other, and that naturally follow in succession. For instance, (added he,) suppose I were to say to my servant, 'Betty, you must go and buy some butter, and starch, and cream, and soap, and tea, and blue, and sugar, and cakes;' Betty would say, 'La, master, I shall never be able to remember all these.' But suppose I were to say, 'Betty, you know your mistress is going to have some friends to tea to-morrow, and that you are going to wash the day following; and that for the tea party, you will want tea, and sugar, and cream, and cakes, and butter; and for the washing, you will want soap, and starch, and blue;' Betty would instantly reply, 'Yes, master, I can remember them all very well.'"

One of the Osage Indians who were on a visit to Washington City a few years ago, being in Baltimore, was shown every thing in the latter city that it was supposed would interest the attention of one of the native lords of the forest. Among other things, his guide conducted him to see the jail. After viewing it with attention, he exclaimed, *'What dat.'* The reply was, 'The jail.' [illegible] 'What is it for?' His guide answered—'A place to put Indians in who don't pay the skins they owe,' (skins being the medium of exchange, or symbol of wealth among the North American savages.) Having viewed it some time with astonishment, the untutored child of nature gave this reply worthy of a Socrates, a Plato, a Rochefoucault or Franklin, *'Indian can catch no skin dere.'*—*Albany Microscope.*

HARD TIMES.

The Philadelphia Enquirer states that an advertisment for a clerk inserted in that paper, elicited several hundred applications within a few days. We can readily believe this statement, for not a week passes away during which the same circumstance does not occur in our own office. So far as it indicates a depression in business, it is to be deplored; but we are much mistaken if this greedy and continued application for clerkship does not proceed from something far worse, in the view of considerate men, than any momentary or local vicissitudes in trade—a want of proper energy in the youth, if not in the parents. While there is no feeling more deeply implanted in the breast of a father, than the fervent wish for the success of his children, perhaps there is no subject on which a parent is less qualified to judge properly. No man, or at least very few men, in independent circumstances, think of bringing up their children in any pursuit requiring manual labor, and the children of such men are too apt to look with dislike upon what they consider the humble pursuits of mechanics. It is as vain to deny that this is a natural and a very common feeling, as it is impossible that the community in which it is fostered or has a being, can be in a healthy condition. There is another class, a portion of whom, at least, have quite as little inclination to make mechanics or agriculturists of their children; these are the men who have themselves traversed the lowest places of poverty, who have by unremitting toil, raised themselves above the pressure of the times, and who enjoy in riper years the proceeds of their early industry. These men are qualified to estimate correctly the difficulties of passing through life, but they rarely follow the dictates of prudence, when they prepare their children for better times than they have themselves experienced. It can hardly be thought wise for individuals in middling circumstances, to educate their children, as many do, in a manner which, instead of qualifying them to move in a more exalted sphere, in reality unfits them for coping with the troubles which most men are destined to encounter. No prudence, no foresight, no watching, neither friends, nor prayers, nor tears, will suffice, of themselves, to repel the visits of poverty. Like [illegible], seeking whom it may devour [illegible] industry is its natural and successful opponent. It behooves both parents and children to learn the proper channel for their industry, which, if followed steadily, will as certainly lead to comfort and competence, as time leads to eternity. It would be infinitely better for the community if every boy commenced his apprenticeship at fourteen with no property but the parental blessing. Such boys make the free men of the country. They are the country. Their industry is its wealth. They are its defence in war, its help in peace, its hope in adversity, its strength at all times. Were there none but the rich, our institutions would languish, deprive of all support but that of purchased minions, instead of receiving the grateful aid of filial sons. The last and the present generation have given that aid, and the prosperity of the country affords ample evidence that the toil of the laborer has been rewarded. Our resources are as ample as our territory, and can support all our children if their pursuits are properly distributed, and there cannot be found in the whole range from New Brunswick to Texas, a single substantial excuse for extreme poverty. It is bad enough to see old men in pecuniary difficulties, but it is tenfold worse to see strong, able bodied, young men, who should earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, crowding into cities, and persuading themselves that a clerkship or a counter are more honorable than the tools of the mechanic or the implements of a farmer.—*Boston Courier.*

CLERICAL ECCENTRICITIES.

Translated from the Dictionaire Historique d'Education

The preachers of the fourteenth century in France affected to cough, as a circumstance which gave grace to their declamations. Oliver Maillard, a preacher of the Cordeliers, much in fashion in his time, and who enjoyed a brilliant reputation, has not failed, in a sermon of his, printed at Bruges, about the year 1500, to mark in the margin, by *hem! hem!* the passages where he had coughed. All the audience responded to the eloquence of the breast, in a manner still more eloquent [illegible] of blowing the nose at each division of the sermon.

A preacher, in speaking of the dissoluteness of the priests, cried out—'O poor city, the church, deplorable! and how wretchedly art thou governed! How accursed and mourned is thy gate, and thou art governed by a society, who know not how to [illegible] the sabre of justice, nor the sword of virtue, nor the blunderbuss of faith, nor the [illegible] of hope, nor the musket of charity, nor the hammer of tribulation, nor the scissors of penitence, nor the broom of confession.'

A Cordelier, preaching on the festival of St. Nicholas in a village, drew a parallel between that great saint and the virgin. Among other things, he said, 'She was chaste; he was pure. Let us cut off his head. We shall then have him an entire virgin.'

They still recollect in Paris the witticisms of little father Andrew, a famous preacher of the last century, and a monk of the convent of Augustine fathers at Paris. He was a man of extremely holy life and great austerity of manners; but of an eloquence sometimes rather ridiculous, as would seem from the following specimens: A bishop had called him the little lantern. Preaching in presence of that prelate, he avenged himself in this way. His text was, 'vos estis mundi,' ye are the light of the world. 'My lord,' said he, addressing the bishop, you are the great lantern of the church, but for us, pauvres diable, we are only little farthing rush lights. He was one day in his sermon when queen Anne of Austria entered the church. The ceremonial of the time was on the coming in of such a personage to begin the sermon anew. Welcome madam said he, we will not put the great pot on to the fire; and he continued his discourse without resuming it from the begining.

He once preached before a bishop, and the prelate fell fast asleep. Father Andrew said to the sexton of the church, close the doors, the shepherd is asleep, the sheep will be off; to whom then shall I preach the word of the Lord?

He had been notified to announce a contribution to make up a portion for a young lady who wished to take the veil He gave out, before commencing the sermon, bretheren, we commend this day to your charity a young lady who lacks sufficient money with which to take the vow of poverty.

He had preached lent in a city where no person had invited him to dinner. He said in his adieu. I have preached against all vices except good cheer, for I know not how they here treat that matter.

He preached in a convent, and wished to excite charity in his audience towards the religious. I propose to you he said, a strong motive. The lightning of heaven fell upon their house. But thanks to the Omnipotent the thunder-stroke took the library, where there was not an individual. Ah! if, par malheur, it had fallen on the [illegible] they would all have [illegible] Inveighing against libertines, he closed his climax with vehemence; you flatter yourselves, wretched sinners, that at the hour of death a convenient peccavi (I have sinned) will settle every thing. Stupid souls! you deceive yourselves. You will only have time to utter hec (pickled herring) without the chance of adding cavi; and there is a soul fricassed in a fashion that I have no taste for describing.

Flint's Review.

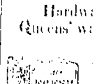
JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel W. Jones, and that he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hardware & Cuttlery,
Queens' ware and Crockery,
-ALSO-



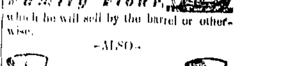
A good assortment of fresh

TEAS,

-ALSO-

Various brands of *Family Flour,* which he will sell by the barrel or otherwise.

-ALSO-



Fur & Silk Hats

Boots & Shoes.
Drugs & Medicines;
Oils, Paints and Varnish,
Plows, Plow Shares, &c. &c.

WHEAT-FANS,
Straw-Cutters, and
Corn-Shellers,

All which he will dispose of cheap for cash or country produce, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

[illegible] to purchase square timber, [illegible] and oak, staves, white and red oak; [illegible] of all sorts Also, **200** cords of red oak wood.

Princess Anne, sept 19 tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber on store account, are requested to call and settle forthwith, as the time is fast approaching to lay in a fall supply of goods

J. H. S.

PRINCESS-ANNE:
TUESDAY, OCT 3.

From the Easton Gazette.

"For the satisfaction of those who are desirous of knowing the true financial condition of the State, we publish below the Tables, which are copied verbatim from the Report of the Treasury of the Western Shore, made to the Legislature at its last session and dated 26th December, 1836. The high reputation which this officer has so long sustained and among intelligent men of all parties, for financial skill and accuracy, will place his statements beyond the reach of cavil or contradiction.—We address ourselves to honorable men without regard to party distinctions, to tax payers and others.—We do not hope by submitting these statements, to extort a confession of their errors, from certain Van Buren Editors, who have so frequently published, with boldness amounting to audacity, the most incorrect and one-sided view of the State's debts and resources. Indeed, their usual method is, to state her debts at a sum greater by *some millions* than the real amount and entirely to omit to give any credit for her very ample means. On this principle of calculation, there are few individuals extensively engaged in business, who might not be shown to be utterly insolvent. If an individual should borrow ten thousand dollars to purchase a farm, as long as it will yield him six per cent clear of all charges and continue to be worth the purchase money, he is not a whit the loser, but if the farm should rise in value is he not a gainer to the amount of the difference between the sum it cost him and that for which he could sell it? Just so it is with the State—she has incurred debts by buying stocks—Banks stock among others.—But does not every one know that Banks stock rises in value, often before, and almost invariably after, the commencement of Banking operations? The State then, by the purchase of such stock, has often increased her resources, and so far relieved her citizens from taxation.

The Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig, in his last number, but one, asserts boldly, that within four years after 1835, "a surplus of more than three hundred thousand dollars was squandered and the State involved in a debt amounting to near seven millions." He obviously intends to impress his readers with the belief that amount is now due, independent of the 8,000,000 appropriation—now look at the Treasurer's statement. Instead of "near seven millions" the State's debt is [illegible] four millions, seven hundred and [illegible] forty seven dollars *and three cents*. But why does he say [illegible]? We can assign but two reasons, a want of information on the subject, or a desperate determination to sustain a sinking cause by reckless assertions. That capital, as appears by the Treasurer's statement marked E was in December last, five millions, three hundred and seventy four dollars and two cents, *more by upwards of five hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, than the whole amount of her debts.

'Tis true that the Legislature at its last session authorised a loan of eight millions of dollars, to be expended in internal Improvements, for which certain Van Buren Editors are disposed to hold the Whigs responsible. But every man of ordinary intelligence knows that the Internal Improvement system of this State, has no connexion whatever with the parties which have been formed with reference to the administration of the General Government. To be a friend of this system does not constitute a man a Whig, nor does an opposition to it make him a Van Burenite. In Cecil county, where the Van Buren party have a large majority, no man can be elected to the Legislature, who is not a most zealous and unflinching advocate of the System. In the City of Baltimore, where the Van Burenites obtained a majority at the last election, men of all parties are eager to promote the system. The same may be said of the voters in other parts of the Western Shore. 'Tis true that the eight million appropriation was sustained principally by the Whigs, not because they were Whigs, but because the constituents of those who did vote for it, both Whigs and Van Burenites called loudly for the measure. In the face of these facts then, to throw the responsibility on the Whigs alone, is manifestly unjust. We will add, that the measure was firmly opposed, by every delegate from this county, all of whom were Whigs.

In the number of the Whig referred to above, the Editor, with his usual recklessness, asserts that the Commissioners appointed to negotiate the loan of eight millions, are to "receive for their services the moderate sum of twenty four thousand dollars."

By reference to the act, from which we make an extract, it appears that upon the whole sum which shall be so negotiated and obtained by the said Commissioners, they shall be allowed, as a joint compensation for their expenses, care, skill and diligence, *one quarter of one per centum*;' This rate per cent on eight millions amounts to more than twenty thousand dollars, and yet we are told, positively and without qualification, that the commissioners are to receive twenty four thousand dollars for their services, although it is manifest that their compensation, is to be *proportioned* to the sum "which shall be negotiated and obtained" to pay for their passage.

Twenty thousand dollars is the utmost amount they can claim, even if they obtain the whole sum authorised to be borrowed, but the Editor will have it twenty four; in any event, that it is possible they may not receive enough.—How can the People repose confidence in a paper which thus sports, in mere wantonness, with their understandings, and misleads them in regard to important matters of fact, about which is no difficulty in obtaining correct information.

In an article taken from the Frederick Citizen and republished with approbation in the Whig of the 5th inst. it is stated that "any deficiency that now exists, or may be hereafter produced in the State Treasury, must be met by direct taxation." The amount to be thus raised annually it is said will be four hundred and seventy thousand dollars, viz.—seventy thousand for the annual deficit and four hundred thousand for interest at 5 per cent on the eight million loan. Thus it would seem from the above statement that we shall certainly be subjected to a direct tax of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars annually. ☞Now at the truth. The commissioners appointed to negotiate the eight million loan are commanded not to borrow at less than a premium of twenty per cent, and the law expressly directs that the interest on the loan shall be paid out of the said premium. So that instead of four hundred thousand dollars, not a single cent will be raised by taxation to defray the interest on this loan. Again—By act passed at the late session, of two hundred and fifty one dollars, part of the State's proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, set apart and appropriated for the purpose of defraying the interests on the public debt and other expenses of the government.

Thus the interest on the public debt other than that created by the loan, and also the current expenses of the government, out of which the annual deficit of seventy thousand dollars arises are also fully provided for without a cent's additional taxation. What then becomes of this bugbear—this phantom of an annual direct tax of $470,000? It vanishes at the slightest touch—it will not bear a moment's scrutiny. Is it not disgraceful to an Editor to make such palpably false statements? But comment seems useless: a desperate partizan blushes at nothing.

Perhaps we may be told that the surplus revenue may be demanded of the State by the Secretary of the Treasury. Does any man believe this? When can the General Government need the money more than it does at present? The President admits that the Treasury will, unless additional provision is made by Congress, be insolvent at the end of the year to the amount of ten millions. And not to propose to call on the States to refund. In truth, it is almost certain that at no very distant period, Congress will pass a law to release the States from their obligation to repay, and thus leave them the absolute property in the fund.

[E]

CAPITAL OF MARYLAND—1st Dec. 1836.	Dollars. Cts.
Productive.	
Bonds of the Ches. & Ohio Canal,	1,750,000 00
Balt. & Susq. Rail Road,	1,100,000 00
Professors of University,	2,471 93
Farmers' Bank of Maryland stock,	190,000 00
Bank of Baltimore,	174,000 00
Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, do	46,500 00
Union Bank of Maryland, do	31,800 00
Hagers' Town Bank, do	25,000 00
Com & Farm. Bank of Baltimore, do	21 666 66
Farm & Merch. Bank of Baltimore, do	15,000 00
Franklin Bank of Baltimore, do	15,000 00
Marine Bank of Balt. do	10,000 00
Balt. & Fred. Turnpike road,	10,000 00
Balt. & York. Turnpike road,	5,000 00
Union Man. company of Maryland, do	10,000 00
Loan to Charlotte Hall School,	2,666 67
Due from sh. cks. col. imp. & Auc. do	37,088 25
	3,346,196 51
Unproductive.	
Loan to Pres. & Direc. Potomac co	30,000 00
Interest thereon to 16th May, 1825,	13,280 00
Potomac Company stock	120,441 44
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, do	1,000,000 00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, do	625,000 00
Chesapeak and Del. Canal, do	50,000 00
Balt. & Susq R. Road do	100,000 00
Nanticoke Bridge Company, do	4,338 83
Elkton Bank of Maryland, do	10,000 00
Bonds installed and not installed, do	11,019 74
	1,964,077 51

[F]

Capital Debts contracted by the State, for Loans had and Stocks issued, as of 1st Dec. 1836.

Loan of 1827, at 5 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	48,000 00
Loan of 1828, at 5 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	30,000 00
Rail road 5 per cent stock, do	256,189 00
do at the pleasure of state, do	500,000 00
do do	125,000 00
Canal 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	262,500 00
Canal 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	120,000 00
University 5 per cent stock of 1822, redeemable 30th March, 1852, (or bear interest of 6 per cent,	30,000 00
Penitentiary 5 per cent stock of 1824, redeemable 1st April, 1853, or bear interest of 6 per cent.	27,936 30
State 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	350,311 00
Rail Road 4 2-2 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of state,	100,000 00
Monument 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	10,000 00
Loan of 1835, at 5 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	20,000 00
State 6 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	2,750,000 00
Indemnity 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	34,799 70
Loan of 1836, at 5 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	30,000 00
	4,717,717 00

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Cambreleng presented to the House on Monday, a statement, prepared by himself, to show the probable state of treasury on the first of October, and to the last quarter of the present year. The follwing are the principal items of his estimate:

On the 1st Oct. Specie in land offices, banks, and mint,	1,500,000
Balance due from Banks,	5,000,000
Balance of instalment due from Banks of the United States,	1,500,000
	8,000,000
[illegible] including instalments from Bank of the U. States, [Mr. Biddle pays this in drafts of the treasury, in favor of the States on the pets, and which are not available.]	6,000,000
Leaving to meet current expenses,	2,000,000
One half a million which is specie. On the last quarter he estimates Balance in the Treasury,	2,000,000
Receipts from all sources.	4,000,000
	6,000,000
Expenditures of all kinds,	15,000,000
Leaving the treasury insolvent to the amount of	9,000,000

So ends the grand experiment, which has exhausted a full treasury and involved the country in a debt of upwards of nine million of dollars.

A NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The people of the United States will, we are sure, believe, with hesitation and difficulty, that the annexed circular was issued, in serious and sober earnest, from the Treasury of the United States. We assure them, however, that such is the fact. The original, addressed to one of the first houses in this city, is now before us, signed with the name of Levi Woodbury, in his own proper hand writing.—As originally drawn it was designed to be addressed to the Bank, but, the purpose being discharged, the words 'your Bank' are erased and the words 'you' substituted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
September 19th, 1837. }

SIR:—A Bill is now before Congress to authorize the President of the United States to cause the issue of Treasury Notes for such sum or sums as he may think expedient, but not exceeding in the whole amount of notes issued, the sum of twelve millions of dollars and of denominations of not less than one hundred dollars for any one note, to be reimbursed at the Treasury of the U. States, after the expiration of one year from the dates of the said notes respectively.

I will thank you to state whether, in the event of the passage of this bill, you will agree to take the said notes from the Government, and give the Treasurer of the United States a credit for the amount; to be drawn for as may be necessary, and payable in specie if required, and if so, to state what amount you will receive, and the lowest rate of interest to be borne, by said notes.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

It will not be difficult for any merchant or man of business to divine the reply which such a proposition received. The offer was, of course, declined. Any house who, in the present condition of affairs, will accept it, cannot but meditate fraud upon the Government or be willing to risk certain loss to itself. With specie at a premium of ten per cent, who but a madman could suppose that any man would be willing to come under an obligation to answer the drafts of the Treasury in that medium, merely for the honor of being made a depository of Treasury notes, which are not redeemable, at all, for twelve months, and which cannot, by law, bear an interest of more than six per cent. The proposition argues, on the part of the Secretary, the grossest ignorance of the plainest principles of business and finance.

But, this is not the only aspect in which this matter is to be viewed. Suppose that the Secretary should find some one sufficiently daring to run the risk of accepting the proposition. He agrees to take half a million of Treasury notes, which he remits to Europe or otherwise disposes of. The Secretary makes a draft for one hundred thousand dollars in specie. That article has advanced and the demand occasioned by the wants of the Treasury agent causes a still further advance. He finds that he cannot meet the Treasury draft, without an enormous sacrifice. Is it improbable that he will adopt the course lately pursued by the Treasury itself, and postpone the day of payment to a more convenient season?

The experience of every day exhibits more clearly the deplorable shifts to which the Treasury is reduced. At one moment we find it boasting of its ability to pay in gold and silver—the next calling upon the Legislature for Treasury notes—and anon, sending its circulars abroad, huckstering the public credit, and asking the people, whether and upon what terms, they will trust the Government.

THE THREE PROJECTS.—There are now in agitation before the people of this nation and their representatives in Congress three plans for the collection, keeping and disbursement of the public revenue—These are:

The employment of Treasury agents—now known as the Sub-Treasury system.

The employment of State Banks.

The establishment of a National Bank.

The first of these projects is the scheme of the Executive. It is claimed for it that it is the safest, the least expensive and the most efficient. Let us examine it, in reference to all these points, and

First, as to the superior safety of the public funds under this system—

The public revenue of the United States is sometimes forty millions of dollars in a single year. It arises, chiefly, from imposts and from the sales of public lands. The Sub-Treasury system contemplates the receipt of all this money in specie, and that it shall be kept and disbursed by agents, whose personal liability, and that of their sureties, are the only guarantees the Government can have for the security of the fund. The receipts of many of these agents, singly, will be millions of dollars. They are not to be permitted to deposit it, at stated periods, as heretofore, in Banks, but are to be provided with strong boxes in which it is to be lodged, and to be forthcoming, whenever called for by the proper authority. If it be lost or embezzled, the Government has nothing to look to but the responsibleness of the agent and his sureties. Every man, who has been conversant with public affairs, must know that this will often prove insufficient.

If we look through the business of the States, whose moneys have been generally entrusted to sub-treasuries, we shall be surprised at the enormous amount of the defalcations—Sheriffs, collectors, treasurers, clerks and their several sureties, year after year, dissipate and embezzle an incredible amount of public money. Is it reasonable to suppose that the agents of the Federal Treasury will be more scrupulous? On the contrary, as the temptation and the opportunity are both greater, than they can possibly be in the case of State agents, it is fair to presume that the embezzlements will, to say the least, not be less. But, we are not left to speculation, upon this subject. The Federal Government has, at this hour, upon the books of its Treasury, evidence of how little reliance is to be placed in the fidelity of agents, entrusted for a length of time with large sums of public money.—If it could now collect the balances due from those agents, it would, we presume, have but little occasion for an extraordinary issue of Treasury notes.

The superior safety of this newly proposed mode of keeping the public funds is, therefore, to say the least, sufficiently problematical to afford good reason for doubting the wisdom of those who, to adopt it, would abandon old and well tried plans, under which the public monies have been kept without any loss whatever. Indeed, the history of the custody of the public funds of the United States Bank precludes argument upon this point. The money could not have been safer, for the Government never lost a dollar. It is alledged that the proposed plan will be less expensive than the use of the Banks of the United States. It is a sufficient refutation of this to cite the fact that the Bank never occasioned the Government any expense at all. It is further contended that the new plan will be more efficient. The answer is the same. The Bank of the United States was a *perfectly* efficient fiscal agent. The Government had only to intimate its desire to have funds at a particular point, and, *presto*, they were there. More than five hundred millions of public money were kept, transferred and disbursed by this Bank, without the loss, to the Government, of a single cent. In all the qualifications of a safe, cheap and efficient agent, it was unexceptionable. We postpone to another occasion an enquiry into the probable results of the employment of the proposed substitute.

WISCONSIN.—The Burlington (Wisconsin) Gazette, in noticing the complaints of hard times in the Atlantic cities, thinks the necessitious cannot do better than to emigrate to the West. That Journal indulges in the following strain:

'Come ye poor and famished, to Wisconsin. Here we have a plenty and to spare. None need, none can suffer, for the necessaries of life. Thank Providence, we have enough and to spare, to eat and to drink, and withal to be clothed. This is the place for the poor—plenty of every necessary of life, and to do, and high wages. It is strange that the poor and laboring classes will in despite of all entreaty—in despite of common sense and prudence, dole out a miserable starving existence in old, barren, bleak, worn out States and in large cities, and towns, when they could here with less than half the ordinary exertion, make a comfortable livelyhood—and with ordinary prudence and industry make themselves and their families, in a few years' perfectly independent. But how are they to get here? Easily enough. Work their way. A little will carry them to Ohio, and from thence they will readily be taken for their services on almost any steamboat—and if they should not, deck passage is always low."

Horrid Rencontre.—The N. Orleans Picayune gives an account of a horrid affray which took place on board of the steamboat Galonian on the 10th inst, on her passage down the Mississippi, near Natchez. A difficulty arose between Capt. Crosy, commander of the boat, and one of his deck passengers. Captain C, drew a Bowie knife, and made a pass at the throat of the passenger, which failed to do any harm, and the Captain then ordered him to leave his boat. The man went on board to get his baggage, and the Captain immediately sought the cabin for a pistol. As the passenger was about leaving the boat, the Captain presented a pistol to his breast, which snapped. Instantly the enraged and wronged individual seized Captain Crosy by the throat and brought him to the ground, when he drew a dirk, and stabbed him eight or nine times in the breast, each blow driving the weapon into his body up to the hilt! The Captain expired in a few minutes. The passenger was arrested, carried to Natchez, tried and acquitted.

Wonderful Squirrel Hunt.—This extraordinary sport took place near Fishing Creek, Tyler county, Virginia, beyond the Allegany mountains, about two weeks since. Two parties assembled, numbering 30 each, and upon a bet of a dinner for the whole company, set out for their respective neighborhoods, to make a trial of their skill in that most delightful of all sports—hunting. At the end of the second day, we believe they returned to head quarters to make report of their achievements to their respective commanders. After all the scalps had been counted, and fair calculations made, the result proved as follows:— for one party 6076! for the other, 7018! Making in all upwards of 13000 squirrels which had been killed and scalped in two days by sixty men!!! *Weekly Messenger.*

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS

According to a paragraph in the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, emigration to Texas is going forward on a large scale. The editor says:—"There is scarce elbow room left in our streets and highways leading into town on account of the constant pouring in of horses and wagons, and the helter-skelter melee of emigrating paraphernalia. Several hundred families must have crossed the Mississippi at this point on their way to the promised land within the last six weeks; and the rush is still onward. We almost fear for the population of East Tennessee; for not a wagon passes but some dozen chiels belonging to it poke their flaxen heads though the holes of the canvass."

Damages for Seduction.—A case was tried in the Middlesex Court of Common Pleas N. Y. on Tuesday last in which [illegible] Brown was plaintiff, to recover damages of the defendant Gordon A [illegible], a teacher, for the seduction of her daughter. It was proved that he had paid his addresses to the plaintiff's daughter for about a year, but having destroyed her character and abused her confidence he left her. The child which was the fruit of their intercourse he refused to maintain and by some informality in the proceedings managed to avoid it. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $1200 damages.

The Conservative portion of the [illegible] party in New York are about to read the President a lesson on the subject of the currency, and for this purpose have published a call for a meeting, of all [illegible] Burenites who "disapprove of the Sub-Treasury System." The call is signed by about five hundred of the principal men of the party, and the meeting [illegible] place this Evening at Tammany [Hall]. Among the names signed to the call are those of Gideon Lee and [illegible] ed Fish, &c.

A correspondent of the New Y[ork] press, writing from Washington says: "The multitude of strangers has [filled] the hotels of all decent accommodation. Six beds in a room and six in a [illegible] very tolerable accommodation. [Stran]gers should secure their rooms in advance."

THE HERALD.
Princess-Anne, Md.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1837.

THE SILK CULTURE.

We take great pleasure in stating to our friends in the county, and to the people on the Shore generally, that a gentleman is now in our Village from whom all the necessary information touching the rearing of the mulberry and the culture of silk may be obtained. We hope the enterprising of our citizens will avail themselves of his experience and engage his services in the erection of an establishment for the manufacture of the article.

Mr. Gay, the gentleman alluded to, states the object of his visit to our shore to be the establishment of silk companies along the Peninsula. His efforts, have, so far, been attended with the utmost success. Very recently he has been instrumental in the erection of several companies on the shore, and a number of others in the State of Delaware. At Cambridge, in Dorchester, and Salisbury, in our own county, we are happy to learn, companies have been formed and we may add, we have no doubt but that one will also be formed at Princess Anne.

The mode of propagating the Mulberry especially the Morus Multicaulus.—Feeding the silk worms—Furnishing a set of hurdles for that purpose—Supplying fillatures for winding the raw silk from the cocoons, with practical instructions therefor, and instructing a set of hands in the branches as above—may be obtained at a very small expense.

This will comprise the first stages of the culture. Another set of Machinery—the cost of which will likewise be small, will be necessary to manufacture the raw material into sewing silk. The latter machinery, however, may be dispensed with at the pleasure of the company, a ready market being at all times found for the raw material. It will command, at all times, a price that will net to the growers a clear profit of 2 to $4 on every pound they may send to market. And if, after sufficient experience, the company should find the business a profitable one, as no doubt it would, then the additional machinery to which we have alluded as necessary to convert the *raw* material into sewing silk, might be obtained.

It has been estimated, by the best writers upon this subject, that the profits arising to the growers range between *five* and *seven* dollars on every pound of sewing silk they manufacture. And, as to the quality of the land necessary to the successful rearing and cultivation of the Mulberry, it has been clearly proved, that, for this purpose, the poorest sandy soil is well adapted. One acre of such land will produce from 1,500 to 2,000 trees, which for three successive years, will average, at least, one sixteenth of a pound of silk per tree. And for the 4 years thereafter the product of each tree will be the eighth of a pound. This is a very moderate estimate.

Hence it will be seen at a single glance that the business, however limited, or however great the extent to which it may be carried, cannot be otherwise than profitable.

But besides the pecuniary advantages which must necessarily flow from the introduction of the culture of silk amongst us, there are other considerations attached to the subject which cannot but arrest the attention of the philanthropic, as well as the enterprising citizen. When we look around us and behold a class of beings, whose condition beggars description, seeking a precarious subsistence from the scanty produce of our forests—wearing out the vigor of their lives in indolence and poverty—for the want of employment, we are led to view with feelings of pleasure, the adoption of any system which promises to rescue them from their degraded position, by the exercise of honest industry. We allude to the numberless women and children—the victims of poverty—who throng the outskirts of our woods and forests—and to whose hands such employment would come most welcome. It has been ascertained that the culture of silk can be prosecuted by women and small children, who are incapacitated for labor of a more arduous nature. Such aid, alone, indeed, is best calculated to carry on the business successfully, and therefore those who engage in the culture may do so without interrupting the regular routine of agricultural duties.

It is an undeniable fact that that spirit of energy which is so essential to individual, as well as National, prosperity, is now scarcely known amongst us. An almost universal apathy has succeeded it, which rests like an incubus upon us, and will ever prevent, if not shaken off, a rapid rise in the scale of prosperity. Something must be done, and the sooner the better. Not only for the benefit of that class of which we have just spoken, but to prevent the emigration of another and a more valuable portion of the community. The tide of emigration from our county, and indeed from our shore, is flowing on rapidly. This must be checked, or, ere long, active industry will not find a home amongst us. The bone and sinew of our land are daily departing from us, to seek habitations in the far West, where greater Inducements are held forth—Where industry is better rewarded, and where enterprise will ever meet with success. If, then we, can strike upon some scheme, whereby the thrifty and industrious may be retained, and the indigent employed, the advantages will be incalculable. We know of none more likely to succeed in the accomplishment of this purpose, than the establishment of silk companies along the Peninsula. Wherever they have been erected, they have been attended with the most auspicious results and their utility is no longer questioned. There is one at Centreville, in Queen Annes, which has been established only about twelve months, and we are credibly informed the most beneficial results have attended its operations. There is another at Easton, in Talbot, which is also, we learn, in a flourishing condition. We commend the praiseworthy example of the enterprising citizens of Centreville, Easton, Cambridge and Salisbury, to the attention of our own citizens and those of Snow Hill.

The Morus Multicaulus possesses many advantages over the White Mulberry, tho' both species are used in the feeding of worms. The former can be propagated and a crop of silk from them grown the same season. The latter requires a greater length of time to arrive at a state suitable for feeding. We would therefore recommend the rearing of the Morus Multicaulus exclusively.

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.—The people of this county, who are opposed to the SHIN PLASTER SYSTEM, as it is familiarly called, should not froget that while the Van Buren presses are constantly endeavouring to make their readers suppose that their party is adverse to said system *the Van Buren administration are busily engaged in making preparations for the issue of* TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN GOVERNMENT SHIN PLASTERS *This monstrous and mammoth shin plaster system is cordially approved by Mr. Van Buren himself.*—*Philad. Inq.*

☞We have not deemed it necessary to defer the publication of our paper, in order to present to our readers the returns of the election held in this county yesterday for Delegates to the Assembly. There being no opposition, four Whigs are of course elected.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th says: We learn by a gentleman just from Texas, that Wm. H. Warton, Esq. the Minister from Texas, to the U. States, has made his escape from Matamoras and has arrived in Texas.

The St. Louis Republican of the 15th inst. says that a gentleman just from the Indian country brings information that the negociation with the Sac and Fox Indians for volunteers in the Florida war has entirely failed.

Congress is still engaged in debating the Sub-Treasury scheme, Mr. Wise's proposition for a committee to investigate the causes of the failure of the Florida Campaign, the various memorials praying the establishment of a National Bank, and the withholding the October Instalment of the Surplus Revenue from the States. Those are the only topics of general interest that have yet been agitated in Congress,

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLENS.

Our slips from New Orleans are of the 19th, and we regret to find that the prevailing epidemic has not diminished in violence. The Bee says—

'The fever, that all engrossing topic, still continues to pursue its frightful career with an unmitigated severity, almost unexampled in the history of this epidemic. Its virulence even appears to augment: the number of victims still increases, and medical men declare that it is less under the control of remedial agents than at its first appearance. The constant influx of strangers too, by presenting fresh prey to the pestilence, enhances its malignity and gives it a wide field for destruction."

Our slips furnish no accurate accounts of the number of deaths. On some days they are stated to be 75 per day, and on others to have averaged 50 per day. The Bee contains an official statement of the number of interments at one burying place—the Cemetery of Bayou St. Johns—from which it appears that the total number buried there from the 1st to the 17th September inclusive was 766.

Education in America.—It is the universal attention paid to education, and in the number of academical foundations, the Americans exhibit a public spirit with which we are proud to claim kindred. The great body of the people are, as regards the rudiments of knowledge, far in advance of the English. All can read and write: and to give his children an education, is the first concern of every parent. The oldest college in the United States, is Harvard College, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, founded in 1638, only eighteen years after the first settlement at Plymouth. Yale College was founded in 1700 Besides these, there are in the Union, about fifty Colleges authorised to confer degrees. The number of benevolent and religious institutions in America supported by voluntary contributions is almost incalculable Their Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Prison Discipline Societies, Penitentiaries, Asylum, &c. are the noble results and evidences of a public spirit, an enlightened philanthropy, and a religious zeal, which certainly can find a parallel only in the parent country.—*Eclectic Review.*

SIGNS OF WAR IN THE EAST.—The St. John's (New Brunswick) Gazette says, "We learn that American troops have been marched from Houlton to Madawaska, and that a detachment of the 43d regiment has been ordered to the same vicinity, Fredericton Yesterday morning part of three companies, forming a detachment of about 100 men of the same regiment under the command of Captain Egerton, left here in a steamer for Fredericton."

Sir John Harvy, the new Governor of New Brunswick, seems to be very rapid. We do not credit the report that the American troops have left their barracks at Houlton for Madawaska.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Richmond Whig, of Saturday, states that counterfeit notes on the Bank of Virginia are in circulation in that city. They consist of $10's of the Petersburg Branch, dated July 1832, payable to John F. May, and signed by J. Brockenbrough, President, and W. Dandridge, Cashier. It will be remembered that Mr. Dadridge has not been Cashier for many years. Also, $5's of the Lynchburg Branch, payable to—— Norvell, and signed by J Brockenbrough, President, and W. Dandridge, Cashier, dated in 1819; and $5's of the Charleston Branch, signed by J. Brockenbrough, President and A Robinson, Cashier. The latter without numbers or letters—well executed.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Sept. 28.

Flour per bll.	$8 50a9 25
Wheat,	1 40a1 90
Corn,	90a 97
Rye,	80a 82
Oats	30a 33

Married

In this county on Wednesday last by the Rev. Mr Henderson, Mr. THOMAS W OVERLY, to Miss MARTHA, only daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall.

Died

In this county on Wednesday last Mrs. MARY DAVIS, relict of the late John J. Davis, Esq.

At his residence in this county, on Friday 22d inst Col LEVIN POLLITT at an advanced age.

Departed this life on the 8 th inst at the residence of her Father George D. Walter Miss SARAH E. P. WALTER in the 21st year of her age.

The offices of friendship and affection are seldom more painfully exercised, than in rendering the tribute so justly due to the memory of the lamented subject of this notice. To those who knew her familiarly all eulogy is superfluous but the loss which our society has sustained is necessarily unknown to many, because of the modesty, and unobtrusiveness of her life.

Few individuals are so blessed in the natural constitution of their mind as was our departed friend. From her earliest years the better principles of our nature seemed to predominate, and the way in which she should go was ever the way of her choice The current of her life from its earliest fountain was quiet gentle and benignant, and although its course was brief before it merged itself in the ocean of eternity it was marked by a moral influence which fertilised where it flowed. How strong must have been the tie which bound her to the hearts of her parents, and how painfully must it have been severed, when with truth it can be said, that to their lives, she never gave a moments pain. Every act seemed to respond to their wishes even when not expressed. To them and to society her loss was doubly great because at the moment of her death she was just verging upon womanhood, with all the promise of usefulness, and distinction which the best principles, a generous heart, and a sound understanding can give.

But that which brings effectual consolation to her sorrowing relatives and friends, is the fact that in the lives of but few has the influence of christian principles been more happily illustrated, sentences and words expressed by her a short time before her death, breathed nothing but a spirit of the most perfect resignation to the will of her maker, and humble but unwavering confidence in the mercies of her redeemer.

By his Excellency,
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An Act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person, voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District. And an election having been held on Wednesday, the twentysixth ultimo, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress as aforsaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council, We do by this our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the said returns, it appears that John Dennis, Esquire, in the first District; James Alfred Pearce, Esquire, in the second District; John T. H. Worthington, Esquire, in the third District; Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District; William Cost Johnson, Esquire, in the fifth District; Francis Thomas Esquire, in the sixth District; and Daniel Jenifer, Esquire, in the seventh District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty second.
THOMAS W. VEAZEY
By the Governor,
Thos. Culbreth, Clerk
of the Council.

☞To be published three times in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, Baltimore, the Herald Frederick; the Torch Light, Hagerstown, the Civilian, Cumberland, the Journal, Rockville, the Mobtonian, Bel Air, the Gazette, Upper Marlborough, the Courier, Elkton, the Bugle, Chestertown, the Times, Centreville; the Gazette, Easton, the Advocate, Denton, the Chronicle, Cambridge, the Herald Princess Anne, and in the Sentinel, Snow Hill.
August 22, 1837—3t.

Steam-Mill Notice.

[illegible]

Princess Anne, Sept. [illegible]

Advertisement.

[illegible]

The Coach, Gig & Harness

MAKING.

[illegible]

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

[illegible]

August 29 1837

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY [illegible] GEORGE [illegible]

August 29 1837

For Sale.

[illegible]

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 18

For Sale!

A FARM [illegible]

JONATHAN BARKLEY.

August 29 1837

MISS E. GAYLER,

(OF BALTIMORE.)

Respectfully informs the ladies of [illegible]

Millinery and Mantua MAKING BUSINESS.

Her prices will be moderate. [illegible]

September 1

Printing Office

[illegible]

Snow Hill, September 19th, 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given.

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

In Chancery.

[illegible]

Cattle Show.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious [illegible] establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

[illegible]

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 12, 18[illegible]

[illegible]

J. W. B. PARSONS.

August [illegible] 1837.

New Establishment.

[illegible]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

[illegible]

BENJAMIN T. DASHIELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

Dr. T. G. Dashiell's

[illegible]

Attention.

[illegible]

FRANCIS P. OAKES.

Notice.

[illegible]

W. ROACH.

August

TO BE RENTED.

For one or more years, that large and commodious BRICK TAVERN.

And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for [illegible] very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and this place, consequently increases the business, and of course [illegible] travellers from the [illegible] Western and Eastern shores, and elsewhere [illegible].

Possession will be given on the first day of [illegible]. Persons wishing [illegible] are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

August 15

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH

(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop is [illegible] found in the House formerly occupied by [illegible] Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. [illegible] Tavern.

Having provided himself with an excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will also repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to travel [illegible].

By constant attention to his business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the [illegible] trust assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the [illegible] cities of the Union.

His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

FAIRHAVEN AND WHITEHAVEN.

Time of Starting Changed.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

Will [illegible] every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, instead of [illegible] the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven [illegible] Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY [illegible], and will return [illegible] leaving White Haven [illegible] morning.

Passage and Fare [illegible]

GEORGE WEEMS

July 1, 1837

John Mitchell, Adm'r of Elizabeth Mitchell,

vs

Levin Irvin survivors [illegible] Francis D. Nelson, Dorothy Nelson and others, heirs at law, and creditors of Francis D. Nelson

MAY TERM, 1837

In Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity.

Ordered, that the sales [illegible] by Wm. W. [illegible] trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Nelson [illegible] be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the [illegible] day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the town of Princess Anne once a week for three weeks successively [illegible]. The Trustee states the whole amount of Sales to be $1 01175

ASA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE,
BRICE T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

True Copy. Test

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 11 3t

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 24 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. [illegible] Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, [illegible] place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23 [illegible]

[illegible] SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Wood and Timber LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain the practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it in Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing; the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are of less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a time for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighbourhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no use will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the small [illegible] be found enough [illegible] to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

We are authorised to announce

John P. Lankford, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

August 22 1837

We are authorised to announce

[illegible] E. Mallard, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 15.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,

Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John E. Stevens, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county,

Oct 11, 1836.

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED, That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by the Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 13t

Public Sale

Will be exposed to public sale, in Salisbury on SATURDAY 28th October next, the following valuable

Real Estate,

formerly the property of Peter Bell, decd. consisting of the following tracts, or parcels of land to wit, Bell's Conclusion, containing 200 acres more or less, Saw Mill Supply, containing 100 acres more or less, Casqua and Wood Field, containing 250 acres, more or less, Cooper, containing 260 acres, more or less, also, a farm composed of the following tracts, to wit: Buck Hill—Wood Yard, Good Luck, Turkey Cock Hill, [illegible], French Field and Safety, containing [illegible] acres, more or less; also, a HOUSE & LOT in Salisbury, now occupied by Wm. W. Mathews. All which property is situated in Somerset county.

The terms of sale are: One third of the purchase money cash, and a credit of six and twelve months on the balance, with notes and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The notes to be made negotiable and payable at the Bank of Salisbury.

On the payment of the whole of the purchase money a good and sufficient title to the above property will be given.

Possession given on the 1st January 1838.

NOAH RIDER

Sept 19

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of Wm. C. Pollett, decd. on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of October next, all the personal Estate of said decd. consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are: A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at [illegible]

JAMES STEWART
Adm'r of Wm. C. Pollett, decd.

Sept. 19 1837

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 555. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1837. Vol. 3 No 24.

POETRY.

From the Boston Recorder.

THE CHEROKEE MOTHER.

Ye bid us hence. These vales are dear
To infant hope, to patriot pride,
These streamlets tuneful to our ear,
Where our light shallops peaceful glide

Beneath yon consecrated mounds
Our fathers' treasur'd ashes rest,
Our hands have till'd these corn-clad grounds,
Our childrens' birth these homes have blest.

Here on our souls a Saviour's love
First beam'd with renovating ray,
Why should we from these haunts remove!—
But still ye warn us hence away.—

Child, ask not *where!* I cannot tell,—
Save where wild wastes uncultur'd spread,
Where unknown waters fiercely swell,
And savage monsters howling tread.

Where no blest Church with hallow'd train,
No hymn of praise, nor voice of prayer
Like angels sooth the wanderer's pain,—
Ask me no more.—I know not where.—

Go seek thy sire —The anguish-charm
That shades his brow like frowning wrath,
Divide the burden from his arm
And gird him for his pilgrim path.

Come moaning babe,—the Mother's arms
Shall bear thee on our weary course,
Shall be thy shield from midnight harms,
And baleful dews, and tempest's hoarse.—

But thou, O Father, old and blind.
Who shall *thy* failing footsteps stay?
Who heal thy sorrow-stricken mind,
Driven from thy native earth away?—

An exile in thy hoary hairs,
And hopeless when life's toils are o'er,
To mix thy mouldering dust with theirs,
Those blessed sires who weep no more.

Ye call us brethren; when ye mark
The grass upon our thresholds grown,
Our hearth-stones cold,—our casements dark,
And all our race like shadows flown

Amid your mirth, your festive songs,
Will no remorseless image lower?—
No memory of the Indian's wrongs
Rise darkly o'er your musing hour?

Will a crush'd nation's deep despair,
Our broken faith, our tear-wet sod,
The babe's appeal, the chieftain's prayer
Find no memorial with our God!—

H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMANTIC STORY.

The Rev. R. Warner, in his "Literary Recollections," relates a short but romantic story respecting a Miss Nancy Bere. This young lady was, at an early age, adopted by Mr. Hackman and his lady, under the following circumstances:—Her (Mrs. H's,) garden, in which alone she found particular pleasure, stood in need, as is usual in the spring season, of an active weeder; and John, the footman, was despatched to the poor house, to select a little pauper girl, qualified for the performance of this necessary labor. He executed his commission in a trice; brought back a diminutive female of eight or nine years of age; pointed out the humble task in which she was to employ herself, and left her to her work. The child, alone amid the flowers, began to 'warble her native wood-notes wild,' in tones of more than common sweetness. Mrs. Hackman's chamber window happened to be thrown up; she heard the little weeder's solitary songs; was struck with the rich melody of her voice, and inquired from whom it proceeded. 'Nancy B——, from the poor house, was the answer. By Mrs. Hackman's order the songstress was immediately brought to the lady's apartment; who became so pleased at this first interview, with her *naivete,* intelligence, and apparently amiable disposition, that she determined to remove the warbling Nancy from the work-house, and attach her to her own kitchen establishment. The little maiden however, was too good and attractive to be permitted to remain long in the subordinate condition of scullion's deputy. Mrs. Hackman soon preferred her to the office of a lady's maid, and, to qualify her the better for the attendance on her person, had her carefully instructed in all the elementary branches of education. The intimate intercourse that now subsisted between the patroness and her *protege* quickly ripened into the warmest affection on the one part, and the most grateful attachment on the other. Nancy Bere was attractively lovely, and still more irresistible, from an uncommon sweetness of temper, gentleness of disposition, and feminine softness of character: and Mrs. Hackman, whose regard for her daily increased, proposed, at length, to her complying husband, that they should adopt the pauper orphan as their own daughter. From the moment of the execution of this plan, every possible attention was paid to the education of Miss Bere; and, I presume, with the best success, as I have always understood that she became a highly-accomplished young lady. Her humility and modesty, however, never forsook her, and her exaltation in Mr. Hackman's family seemed only to strengthen her gratitude to her partial and generous benefactress. It could not be thought that such 'a flower' as the adopted beauty

"Was born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air,"

or that, however retired her life might be, Miss Bere would remain long the beloved *protege* of Mr. and Mrs. Hackman, without being remarked, admired, and solicited to change her name. Very shortly, indeed, after assuming this character, such an event occurred, though without, at that time, producing any propitious result. A clergyman of respectable appearance had taken lodgings, in Lymington, for the purpose of autumnal bathing, and amusing himself with a little partridge-shooting. The hospitable Mr. Hackman, ever attracted towards a brother sportsman, by a sort of magnetic influence, called upon the stranger; shot with him, and invited him to his house. The invitations were repeated and accepted, as often as the shooting days recurred; nor had many taken place, ere their natural effect on a young, unmarried clerk was produced. He became deeply enamoured of Miss Bere, and offered her his hand. She, for aught I know, might have been 'nothing loth' to change the condition of a recluse, for the more active character of a clergyman's wife, but, as the gentleman had no possession save his living, and as Mr. Hackman could not, out of a life estate, supply Miss Bere with a fortune, it was judged prudent, under these pecuniary disabilities, that she should decline the honour of the alliance. A year elapsed without the parties having met, and, it was generally imagined that L. the had kindly administered an oblivious potion to both, and, with the aid of absence, had obliterated from their minds the remembrance of each other. But such was not the case. At the ensuing partridge season the gentleman returned to Lymington, and, with the title of 'very reverend' prefixed to his name, (for he had obtained a deanery in the interval,) once more repeated his solicitations and his offer. These (as there was now no obstacle to the marriage) were accepted. The amiable pair were united, and lived, for many years, tenderly attached to each other, respected, esteemed, and beloved by all around them. The death of the husband dissolved, at length, the happy connexion. His lady survived her loss for some time and, a few years ago, the little warbling pauper, Nancy Bere, quitted this temporal being, the universally lamented widow of the Right Reverend Thomas Thurlow, Palatine Bishop of Durham."

PHILOSOPHY.

Going into a bookstore the other day, I accidentally took up a new publication called "The Frugal Housewife." Turning over the leaves, my attention was caught by the following story, which I thought was worth the shilling, the price of the book accordingly I bought it, and now send the extract for publication.

"Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman, who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species, so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariable, viz: that happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, from a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gains. Her dress, though [illegible] the extreme.

"Why don't you come down in a waggon?" said I, when I observed she was evidently wearied with her long journey.

"We han't got any horse," replied she; "the neighbours are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n, and it would cost as much to hire one as all my thread would come to."

"You have a husband, don't he do any thing for you?"

"He is a good man, he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn and specks the children's shoes. He's as kind to hand as a woman need to [illegible]."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you," said I.

"Why, ma'am, I don't look at it in that light," replied the thread woman, "I consider that I've great reason to be thankful that he's never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you?"

"Six sons and five daughters, ma'am."

"Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support!"

"It's a family surely ma'am, but there an't one of 'em I'd be willing to lose. They are as good children as need be—all willing to work, and all clever to me. Even the littlest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing a chore, will be sure to bring it to me, ma'am."

"Do your daughters spin your thread?"

"No, ma'am; as soon as they are big enough they go out to service. I don't want to keep them always delvin for me; they are always willing to give me what they can, but it is right and fair they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed."

"Don't you think you should be better off, if you had none but yourself to provide for?"

"Why no ma'am I don't. If I had'nt been married, I should always have been to work as hard as I could, and now I don't do more then that. My children are a great comfort to me; and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much to me as I have done for them.

Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson of that poor woman which I shall not forget.

SCANDAL.

Reader, have you ever suffered in being made the mark of scandal? Is there a man or woman, old or young, in the town of Providence who has not? And are there many who have not, in their time, inflicted scandal? These are leading questions, and are more or less applicable to every community, and particularly so to the blessed community in which we live.

There are ten or fifteen men in this town, who are without business of their own, and are continually meddling with that of other people. Are a lady and gentleman seen walking together in the street—they are to be married; and they will go on to fix the day of your wedding, the color and shape of your dress, the persons and all the particulars, and if the lady takes your arm, she is nothing less than your wife. By these means, the tongue of scandal will allot to a man more wives in one week, than Solomon had in the course of his life. Does a gentleman speak with a married lady—there is intrigue and sin afoot, and her husband must know it. Does a lady without a hundred thousand dollars presume to go into the street decently dressed she is bringing down ruin upon her family—she is making a great show, to display her [illegible] to captivate the men, while her [illegible] and kettles are tumbling together [illegible] every corner of the house. Is a man frequently [illegible] in his office—he is in jail—he is dodging the constable at every corner—he has mortgaged all his property—he is living in a style he cannot afford—he eats too rich a steak for his dinner—he wears too fine a piece of cloth and he never attends to his business. Does he have a chance to go out of town on his own affairs—he has run away, and all his creditors were seen running after him. Besides these there are a thousand and one stories daily hatched, without the [illegible]—infamous lies, engendered whole, and set in motion for the purpose of creating an excitement. Miss So and so has swallowed poison, because her father would'nt let her marry. Another has run away with her footman. Another was seen to kiss a gentleman in the street—and another has contracted more debts than her husband can ever pay. Mr. *Sufferer* was seen last night as drunk as a beast, and he and his partner had drunk on Ropewalk Hill all the afternoon, and in the evening they came down into the street and frightened some little girls, when, [illegible] it was proved that Mr. Sufferer was out of town all the afternoon, [illegible]. These are some of the ten millions of scandalous and lying reports which daily flow through the community, as thick as the air we breathe. They meet us at every corner of the street, they cluster on every lip, and increase ten fold in almost every hour. By night and day, the evil seeds [illegible] friends are parted, and old [illegible] excited afresh, and the very root and springs of society are turned into bitterness. Who will set the example and reform? *Prov. Patriot.*

THE BIBLE AND ITS AUTHOR

This divine book, the only one which is indispensable to the Christian, need only be read with reflection to inspire love for its author, and the most ardent to obey its precepts. Never did virtue speak so sweet a language; never was the most profound wisdom expressed with such energy and simplicity. [illegible] feeling [illegible] [illegible] gospel [illegible] the volumes of the philosophers, with all their pomp, how contemptible do they appear in comparison to this! Is it possible that a book, at once so simple and sublime, can be the work of man? Can he who is the subject of its history, be himself a mere man? Was his the tone of an enthusiast, or of an ambitious sectary? What sweetness! What purity in his manners! What an affecting gracefulness in his instructions! What sublimity in his maxims! What profound wisdom in his discourses! What presence of mind, what sagacity and propriety in his answers! How great the command over his passions! Where is the man, where the philosopher, who could so live, suffer and die, without weakness and without ostentation! When Plato described his imaginary good man, covered with all the disgrace of crime, yet worthy of all the rewards of virtue, he described exactly the character of Jesus Christ. The resemblance was striking, it could not be mistaken, and all the fathers of the church perceived it. What prepossession, what blindness must it be, to compare the son of Sophroniscus to the son of Mary! What an immeasurable distance between them! Socrates, dying without pain, and without ignominy, easily supported his character to the last; and if his death, however, had not crowned his life, it might have been doubted whether Socrates, with all his wisdom, was any thing more than a mere sophist. He invented, it is said, the theory of moral science. Others, however, had before him put it in practice; and he had nothing to do but to tell what they had done, and to reduce their examples to precept. Aristides had been just, before Socrates had defined what justice was: Leonidas had died for his country, before Socrates had made it a duty to love one's country. Sparta had been temperate, before Socrates had eulogised sobriety; and before he celebrated the praises of virtue, Greece had abounded with virtuous men. But from whom of all his countrymen could Jesus have derived that sublime and pure morality, of which he only has given us both the precept and example? In the midst of the most licentious fanaticism, the voice of the sublimest wisdom was heard, and the simplicity of the most heroic virtue crowned one of the humblest of all the multitude.

The death of Socrates, peaceably philosophizing with his friends, is the most pleasant that could be desired! That of Jesus, expiring in torments, outraged, reviled, and execrated, by a whole nation, is the most horrible that could be feared. Socrates, in receiving the cup of poison, blessed the weeping executioner who presented it: but Jesus, in the midst of excruciating torture, prayed for his merciless tormentors. Yes! if the life and death of Socrates were those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus were those of a God. Shall we say that the evangelical history is a mere fiction? It does not bear the stamp of fiction, but the contrary. The history of Socrates, which nobody doubts, is not so well attested as that of Jesus Christ. Such an assertion in fact only shifts the difficulty, without removing it. It is more inconceivable that a number of persons should have agreed to fabricate this book, than that one only should have furnished the subject of it.

The Jewish authors are incapable of the diction, and strangers of the morality contained in the gospel, the marks of whose truth are so striking, so perfectly inimitable, that the inventor would be a more astonishing man than the hero.

The following singular illustration of a fact mentioned in natural history occurred on Wednesday last. A Gentleman connected with the Customhouse found in a case of sugar, in the London docks, a small scorpion measuring about two inches from one extremity to the other. He took it home, and put it upon a cold plate under a glass, where the little reptile appeared to be almost torpid, but on warming the glass it became full of life. It was then stated by a gentleman present, that he had heard that the scorpion, if it found itself in danger of meeting with a painful death, would sting itself, and cause its own immediate destruction. To ascertain the fact, a circle of about three inches was drawn about the scorpion, and covered with cotton dipped in spirits of wine. This being ignited, the scorpion found every possible effort to escape impracticable, and beginning to feel the effects of the fire, it instantly turned up its tail, and with considerable force struck the sting into its head. It was dead in an instant. *London paper.*

Taking a Bull by the horns.—At a recent penning of some two thousand cattle, from the pine plains of Hancock county, Mr. [illegible], for the purpose of marking and branding the calves, a number of citizens were present in the pen, to view the [illegible]. As frequently happens [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] on finding them [illegible] by bellowing [illegible]. The [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] weary of pursuit [illegible] the maximum of his rage, sprang with the utmost fury at a little boy who stood at some short distance from him. At this moment Gen. Pray, a spectator leaped at the infuriated beast, seized him by the horns, and with one effort prostrated the animal at his feet; the monster struggled for a brief period and expired. On examination, his neck was found to be dislocated. As an instance of physical power and daring courage seldom excelled, the above is deemed worthy of a passing notice. *N. O. Advertiser.*

Politics.—I make it a point of morality never to trouble myself about politics. There are people enough in the world who make it their business—they seem to consider that the fate of the nation depends on the success of their candidate, whether it be for governor or constable, senator or hogreeve! It is really amusing to witness certain newspaper editors—what a fever they work themselves into pending an election! More lies are told by them than are sworn to in a bill in chancery! But the cream of the joke is, that while they are acting the political farce, nobody places any confidence in a word they say, and while themselves believe that the public—the honest, good natured, credulous public—swallow the whole of their falsehoods. The editors are dupes—not the people.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Personal Appearance.—This is one of those things of accident, resting with Nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be praised or blamed on this head. The disposition for *looking well* is ruining half the young people in the world—causing them to study their glasses and paint or patch instead of pursuing that which is lasting and solid—the cultivation of the mind—It is always a mark of a weak mind if not a bad heart, to hear a person praise or blame another on the ground alone that they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test—and a liberal course of conduct pursued to all. It matters little whether a man is tall or short—whether the blood stains the cheek or runs in another channel. Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet if not so gay as the rose, and it bears no thorns about it. As to appearance fashion should not be allowed to bear upon that which cannot be changed, except by deception, and what indeed, in reality is not worth the trouble of being so, even if it could.

The sight of a white man in Africa is much more homely than that of an African here—and in Scotland, at one time according to Walter Scott, the fashion to judge of a handsome man was in a broad face and a red nose.

The Idle Fellow is an animal who thinks nothing, acts nothing, and knows nothing; who has no delight in understanding, who eats only to live, and lives for nothing but to die, which may happen some time or other—he neither concerns himself how or when. He rises in the morning with no other prospect or design but of going to bed at night—has neither wish nor desire, hope nor fear, envy nor love, passion nor affection, but to the weightier affair of doing nothing.

Hone's Year Book.

Good writing does not consist in the number of fine things said, but in the number of just ones. 'Tis not the ear which we are to captivate, but the understanding we are to convince, a well reflected argument, floridly delivered, is a well dressed sharper. —*Anon.*

When the famous John Bunyan had on one occasion preached 'with peculiar warmth and enlargement,' some of his friends came to shake hands with him after service, and observed to him what 'a sweet sermon' he had delivered. 'Ay!' replied he, 'you need not remind me of that, for the Devil told me of it before I was out of the pulpit.'

To remove a tight stopper from a Decanter.—It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly that the exertion of force sufficient to withdraw it would endanger the vessel. In this case, if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn.

New Jersey Minerals. The north western counties in that State contain a vast body of mineral wealth. Iron ore abounds chiefly in Morris County. We now learn by the Newark, that a bed of *Nickel or Cobalt Silver,* which is fast taking the place of silver in the manufacture [illegible] discovered on the farm of Col. Thomas M[illegible], in the township of [illegible], in that county.

Spinsters.—Formerly, it was a maxim, that a young woman should not get married until she had spun her self a set of body and table linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed spinsters, an appellation they still retain in England, in all deeds and proceedings.

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

PROTECTION OF THE COAST.—The recent supposed capture of the Susquehanna by pirates almost within hailing distance of the coast, and under the very eye of its inhabitants, will probably suggest to Congress the importance of what has been so long in vain urged upon them, the establishment of a squadron for the protection of Commerce on our coast. The following extract on the subject is from a communication published in the U. S. Military and Naval Chronicle in 1834.

"Another object highly interesting to this country, is the protection of its sea coast. Cannot a class of vessels be constructed, which would possess the requisite qualities for that purpose? A ship, that would carry 20 or twenty-four pounders might be so formed as to enter many of our southern ports, and would doubtless make as good way and weather as the nature of the service would require. If a class of vessels should be built for the defence of our coast, great breadth of beam will render them efficient in bearing the heaviest metal, and prevent them from sinking too deep in the water, to enter most of our southern ports. I am a decided advocate for the heaviest metal that ships of war can bear with safety, and a proper extension of their beam, from end to end, will allow of their being sufficiently sharp below, and, at the same time, present a long side above the water line, which will enable them to stand up under the greatest pressure of canvass. Such vessels would never lurch so low and dangerously as some of ours do. I have long thought that there never has been a vessel, having sufficient extent of beam to render her equal to what she would have been, had she possessed that advantage. This idea has been long entertained but we may now expect to see the credit of it claimed in another quarter, as it is said that the British Government intend to build thirty-six gun frigates, six feet, wider than they have heretofore been; and other ships in proportion.

A distinguished officer of our Navy, as is understood, has recommended the employment of a coast squadron every year, during the summer months; the object of which would be, to perfect the officers of our Navy in the practice of naval tactics and the necessary application of the signals. It may be objected to this disposition of our Naval force, that it will be necessary to form a depot in every port visited; but I would ask, is that the practice with our squadrons on foreign stations.

Ordinary repairs and supplies may be procured at almost any commercial port, and vessels can return to the general rendezvous already established, whenever it becomes necessary to overhaul and refit. It is probable that another advantage might arise from it. As the term of service would be short, and the field of action more at home, our native seamen would the more readily engage in it, and consequently contribute to the removal of one of the most important difficulties, which has heretofore been experienced, and which is still to be apprehended, viz. *the want of American seamen.* Says we can always furnish."

From our Correspondent of the Cincinnati Whig.

MORE LYNCHING

There has been more lynching in Vicksburg. The Sentinel of that place of the 28th ult. gives an account of an old man by the name of Grace, who for giving "free passes" to negroes was arrested and taken before a magistrate, tried and discharged, either from there being no law to meet the case, or for want of evidence to convict. A mob of Lynchers then took him forcibly from the possession of the Marshal, stripped him, and gave him a severe flogging, and that too within hearing of the lamentations and shrieks of his afflicted wife and children.

Against this atrocious spirit for setting the laws at defiance the Sentinel and Expositor justly rails, and calls upon all good people, lovers of order and law to arrest it in every possible way.

The Sentinel and Expositor also details two other horrible cases of lynching, of which we have before seen no mention. The language of that paper is as follows:

"It is only a few weeks since humanity was shocked by a most atrocious and revolting outrage, inflicted by those sanguinary spirits of barbarism, the lynchers, on the person of Mr. Saunders, of Madison county, in this State. These enemies of the peace of society, of order, law and civilization, dragged this respectable planter from the bosom of his family, and mutilated him in the most brutal manner—maiming him most inhumanly, besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scarifying his body to the very ribs! We believe this subject of this foul outrage still drags out a miserable existence—an object of horror and pity. Last week a club of Lynchers consisting of four or five individuals, as we have been credibly informed, broke into the house of Mr. Scott, of Wilkinson county, a respectable member of the bar, forced him out, and hung him dead on the next tree. We have heard of numerous minor outrages committed against the peace of society and the welfare and happiness of the country, but we mention these as the most enormous that we have heard for some months.

Such ferocious and alarming outrages, call for the indignation of every patriot and every friend of constitutional government, and ought to enlist the whole country in endeavoring to put a stop to them. Will the legal authorities of Vicksburg permit the vile actors in these outrages to go unwhipt of justice?

AGENCY OF AN U. S. BANK IN RESTORING SPECIE PAYMENTS.—In his great speech on the Removal of the Deposites, Mr. Calhoun made the following statements:

"I might say, with truth, that the Bank owes as much to me, as to any other individual in the country; and I might even add that *had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.*"

* * * * *

"It is said that the Bank had no agency, or at least efficient agency in the restoration of specie payments in 1817, and that it had failed to furnish the country with a uniform and sound currency, as had been promised at its creation. Both of these allegations I pronounce to be without just foundation.—To enter in a minute examination of them, would carry me too far from the subject, and I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption, from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the Bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without it, the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of Bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payment, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

From the Richmond Whig.

THE TREASURY BANK.—Mr Johnson of Maryland, in denouncing the Executive measures proposed for the adoption of Congress, characterized the 'Treasury Note Bill as tending to "give the Secretary of the Treasury a power the most enormous and the most dangerous ever delegated to one individual, in any constitutional republic, since the creation of the world: power to make money at his discretion, to specify what interest it shall bear, whether no per cent, one per cent, or six per cent, and to the amount of ten millions of dollars!"

Speaking of the bills generally proposed by the Executive leaders, he said,

"They all tend to one grand purpose—to give the Executive power, not only over all the revenue of the nation, but, upon the credit of the revenue, to borrow money to strew the country with the spurious paper of a grand *consolidated Executive bank,* that bank to be the instrument of the Executive, to be used at pleasure to control the whole fiscal affairs of the nation. He begged reflecting members to pause before they confided such dangerous powers in the hands of one man.

It will be difficult to refute the position taken in the following paragraph:

"Mr J. said that he utterly denied the power of Congress to give to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to issue a spurious, inconvertible paper currency. I utterly deny (said Mr. J.) the power of Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to place his sign manual to slips of foolscap paper, to be paid or received as money either from the Government or to the Government; and boldly invite the advocates of that bill to show me where in the Constitution they will find such a power given to Congress which it may transfer to the subordinate officers of the Executive Department, to an officer who is regarded merely as the gray goose quill of the Executive will. I ask any consistent State Rights, anti bank man to answer the question; not to show precedent, but law—constitutional law and authority. I ask whether Congress has the power to delegate to an agent what it cannot do itself, according to their doctrine? If Congress cannot establish a bank, to issue paper redeemable with specie, how can it authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to be president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, and stockholder, in a vast Government bank, and this Government not having a dollar of gold in its vaults, or only enough to pay the *per diem* of you and me, and some favored few?"

Mr. N. Clifton, living in Peoria co. has caught two fish of a species before unknown in those waters, called by some the Alligator Gar, and by others Freshwater Shark.

The largest is six feet eleven inches long, three feet around and has instead of scales a covering of shell or a hard substance like small white sea shell.

It has also several rows of teeth, two rows are as long and sharp as dog teeth its form is nearer the shark than any other large fish, and undoubtedly is equally as dangerous. It may be seen at Mr. Clifton's residence.

The weight is not known, but from a trial made with a pair of steel yards it is believed to weigh two hundred and thirty pounds.

In the opinion of the N. Y. Star this and the salmon trout and white fish (a sort of shad) of the Lakes, are the modified descendants of the similar species which existed as now in the ocean, when that country was covered with a saline sea.

NEWS.

Pennsylvania Election.—Authentic intelligence of the election held on the 10th ult. has been received from all the Counties in the state.—The Legislature will be politically divided as follows:

	W	V. B.
Senators	19	14
Representatives	44	56
	63	70

Van Buren majority 7

As the New York Express happily remarked 'the whole sky political is starred with whig victories.'

Senators instructed by the people to resign:

Maine,	2	500 majority
New Jersey,	1	1000
Ohio,	2	8000
Indiana,	1	16,000
North Carolina,	2	5000
Georgia,	2	3000
Tennessee,	1	21,000
	11	53,500

MAINE ELECTION.—There are but six vacancies to fill in the lower House of the Legislature of Maine. The House consists of 185 members, and so far as elected, is politically divided into 97 Whigs and 82 Van Burenites. Should the six vacancies be filled with adherents of the latter party, the vote on joint ballot would be as follows:

	Whigs.	*Van Burenites.*
Senate,	11	14
House,	97	88
	108	102

Whig majority six. In this estimate we concede the Van Burenites all they claim in the Senate though the election of one or two of their members is very doubtful. It is not now material which party elects the rest of the delegates. The Whigs have a majority on joint ballot, which secures the election of a Whig Executive Council.

Office of the Georgian,
SAVANNAH, Oct. 26, 1837.
FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. *Oscar,* Capt. Buckingham, arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Augustine, bringing us the *Herald* of the 21st inst. from which we extract the following articles, relative to the capture of Powell. We have also been favored with the annexed extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city.

Capt Nock, of the Steamboat Florida, who arrived last evening from St. Augustine informs us that Powell and all his Warriors were safely lodged in the Fort.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine to one in this city, dated Oct. 22d.

"We made a glorious haul yesterday. Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy Negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia; whither a Steamboat goes this morning to get them.

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having some talk, but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about 9 miles from here, and sent a messenger to Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them.—Gen. Jesup also proceeded to the vicinity of their Camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred horse; so suddenly that they had not time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides. They were marched to town, and "are now safely under lock and key," and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there."

The writer says he does "not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite."

From the St. Augustine Herald Oct. 21.

GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the Fort. There are upwards of eighty warriors, Powell, Coahajo, and several sub-chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a *very short one.* They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them, that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquer'd. As soon as this fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted signal they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners.—They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

'This is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to still more beneficial results.

The first whig returned as chosen to the Legislature of Maine, at the second election last month, is named 'John WELCOME.' The people of his district followed Solomon's axiom, 'a good name is rather to be chosen'

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT OCEANA.—The St. Louis Republican says:—"By a letter from the clerk of the Steam-boat Oceana, Beltzhoover, master, to Messrs J. & E. Walso & Co., we learn that on the morning of the 16th inst. on her way from New Orleans to this port at the head of Little 'Prairie Island, about 4 o'clock in the morning, she struck a snag and burst some of her timbers, so as to cause her to leak rapidly. Her pumps were started, and by keeping all at work she was run ashore on the Missouri side, where she now lies; her outer-wheel-house in the water, but her upper guards above the water. The most of the cargo will be saved. She was partly insured."

We understand from a gentleman just from below, that the Steam boat Waterloo sunk about sixty miles below Louisville but the low water *barred* her going down.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF LISBON BY THE CHARTERISTS.—The ship Florian, Capt. Myers, at New York, 38 days from Bordeaux, brings intelligence that Gen. Saldanha, at the head of the Charter troops, had entered Lisbon,—the Queen's troops having capitulated. We however doubt the truth of the story, as our dates from Lisbon via London, are to the 14th September, at which time there was no immediate prospect of such an event. The Florian must have sailed about the 17th or 18th, which is too short a time for the passage of intelligence from Lisbon to Bordeaux by any ordinary conveyance. The line of telegraphs from Paris extends no further South than Bayonne.

The prospects of the vintage in the vicinity of Bordeaux were promising.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Prospect Brightens.—The last number of Bicknell's Reporter says,—

'The prospect brightens. All around us we perceive indications of the disposition on the part of the banks, to resume specie payments at the earliest moment practicable. In confirmation of this, we may state, that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city, yesterday commenced the payment of specie for all checks upon it of a lower denomination than fifty cents, that is to say; if an individual draws a check for $56 49 the forty nine cents will be paid in specie. Money is abundant. One of the brokers of this city advertised, on Saturday last, for Girard post notes, at six per cent, being only the legal rate of interest. This fact is conclusive upon this subject.'

'Glory and Reform.'—The Government expenditures in 1828, under the administration of Mr. Adams, amounted to $5,500,000. The Government expenditures, in the first six months of 1837, under the combined Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, is $11,600,000, or $23,000,000 per annum!—This is the rate at which the People are paying for their Van Buren whistle!.

Our Government prosecuted its war against England during the whole of the year 1813, for $19,000,000. The miserable, wretched, abortive war waged against 1200 destitute, half-starved Florida Indians, in one year, cost our Government $15,000,000! To pay this infamous swindling debt, our bankrupt Treasury is about to issue its notes!

Gen. Jackson was lauded to the skies for paying off the National Debt. Mr. Van Buren is lauded by the same Presses for creating a new National Debt!

Albany Eve. Jour.

THE ALIEN SOLDIERS.—The French paper in New York, published last Saturday, says:

'We understand that the commissioners authorised to raise two companies of French and German volunteers, for the war in Florida, have selected for captain M. Seiler, chevalier of the order of William, king of Holland. M. Lawers is appointed lieutenant. About 100 subalterns and privates have already enrolled themselves as members of this corps, the uniform of which is very handsome.'

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

It is suggested by a writer in the National Gazette that a stop should at once be put to the Exploring Expedition—the improvements lately made in Animal Magnetism entirely superseding the necessity of sending out vessels to explore the poles. 'The scientific corps,' says this writer, 'can be magnetised without going to the magnetic poles, and see all things, visible and invisible, to gratify the most impertinent curiosity.'

The following are some of the amusing speculations of the same writer:

'The magnetic needle was the precursor to the discovery of America; and animal magnetism will not only accomplish a perfect geological survey of the whole earth, but will open to human knowledge the coral caves of the ocean, with their mermaid inhabitants, and all the treasures of accumulating shipwrecks. By this invention the resources of the Nile and the Niger might long since have been discovered, and the forbidden Empire of China made known to the curious philosopher. It need not be feared, as the societal eye can be made to penetrate all space and all substance, to enter closets and tombs, and make an honest report of them, that the rogue shall ever profit by his insight to the hiding places of precious money-bag; for the owner's spirit will hover over his bag with redoubled devotion, and the spirit of mammon shall continue to be, as it has been, superior to all other spirits.

'But chiefly will the surgeon and the lover glory in this new science, by the aid of which a limb may be amputated without pain, and the willing maid yield a happy obedience to her lover's command.—Only think of the consequences! No coquetting—no flirtation! and then afterwards what obedient wives! each awake to every desire of her lord, and asleep to every imposition he may practice on her; even to fatten her on airy nothings.'

We may as well add here, what we have designed saying for some days, that we have read Colonel STONE's pamphlet, and have arisen from its perusal perfectly satisfied that the whole affair is an imposture. It is a 'plain' but not exactly 'unvarnished' account of the greatest humbug of the day, and, esteeming Colonel STONE highly, we regret that he should have been made the subject of such an egregious hoax. We are mortified that one who deservedly occupies a high place in the confidence and respect of intelligent men, and whose connection with the press has been a source of honor to himself and usefulness to the country, should exhibit so much weakness, as to give credence, for a moment, to the improbabilities and *impossibilities* of Animal Magnetism. We make these remarks with deep regret. We are perfectly satisfied that Col. STONE would never knowingly lend himself to the propagation of an imposture. We respect his opinions and have confidence in his judgment. We are satisfied, however, that in this matter he has been deceived, and though we despair of convincing him of his error, we feel that we owe it to the public to express ourselves freely in relation to the imposture which has been practised on him, and to prevent, as far as we can, others from becoming its subjects. It is easier to prevent error from taking root than to eradicate it when it has grown to the flower and yielded fruit. This reflection should arouse the public press of the country. The accounts of the spread of this imposture in the North are startling, and if the half we hear be true, it threatens to destroy the elements of social life, and to become, in the hands of the designing and vicious, the means of destroying the peace and happiness of society by sowing the seeds of discord. It is the great reproach of our country, that nothing new and wonderful, however absurd, has failed to find among us advocates and believers. Our people are credulous, and imposture finds a genial soil in their minds. Every day brings forth a new one.

Those which have gone before this have either been harmless in their effects or have met with but slight favor from the public. The one now started, or rather revived, under the name of Animal Magnetism, is not harmless. Its evil effects have been recorded in the infamous crimes its professors have committed in Germany. It undermines the judgment and warps every sense of virtue. It places the temporal happiness of the deluded in the revelations of the somnambulist, who, for the time, is the oracle. It necessarily shakes the belief in the Christian religion and endows man with one of the attributes of the Diety. It seeks to destroy the privacy and attacks the happiness of every family. It may be used to blast the fair fame of the good man, and may bring into contempt the virtuous. It affects to establish a system of espionage over every one's actions, and must destroy the peace of mind of all who believe in it. It is idle, however, to enumerate the evils attendant on it. They comprehend every thing that is bad.

We shall recur to this subject again, and shall give the reasons which induce us to speak of Colonel STONE's pamphlet in terms of condemnation. We acquit him of any evil purpose, but the effect of his pamphlet must be bad unless the public press at once put the public on its guard.

The pamphlet may be had of BAYLY & BURNS, to whom we are indebted for our copy.—*Balt. Chron.*

Durant's Animal Magnetism.—This work was published on Saturday, and the edition is already nearly exhausted. As it is supposed that all who have heretofore taken either side on this exciting topic, will read the entire work, we do not consider it necessary to make any extracts. We will say, however, that the exposition of the gross humbug is most complete, and will no doubt put the question entirely at rest, as regards the truth or falsity of the most wonderful nonsensical science!! The gloves with which Durant has handled the Professors, were certainly not made of silk. The Exposition is a work of 255 pages.—*Express.*

A TRIPLE PUN.—The "Gem of the Emerald Isle" Miss E—, was one evening busy writing beside her father, when a servant brought in the equipage, from which his mistress was wont to dispense dear Cowper's favorite beverage. The authoress measured the due spoonfulls of Chinese leaf into China cups then turned on the boiling water into the teapot, and let it stand the time proper for the infusion—put into other cups their cream and sugar, pouring thereon—what? In her literary abstraction she had omitted to put her hyson into its silver receptacle, so that the draught she now offered to her father was unworthy of them both—very milk and-watterish indeed. "Were you writing on Irish Bulls, that you made such a blunder, Mary?" asked the sire. "No, papa!" returned his witty girl, "twas Irish *Absent tea-ism.*

GOOD NEWS.—The last Vicksburg Sentinel makes the important announcement that the days of [illegible] are over in that city! We [illegible]

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1837.

NOTICE.

☞As the season is at hand when it is indispensably necessary that we should make collections to meet our business engagements, those of our friends who are in arrears, will oblige us by making immediate payment.

THE REPORTED PIRACY.—The fate of the Susquehanna is still undecided. Nothing has been heard from any of the armed vessels sent out from Philadelphia and New York. The report which reached New York on Saturday, by a vessel from Wilmington, that a ship had been seen on fire, somewhere off the Capes, is confirmed by the following letter which we find in the Providence Journal of Monday:

To the Editor of the Providence Journal.—

SIR: I take this early opportunity to inform you, that the schooner William, Capt Baxter, arrived last evening, eleven days from Hampton Roads.—The captain brings information, that on Saturday, the 21st inst, at 12 o'clock, (noon) was in lat, 38, 43 lon, 74, 0, heading ENE, wind NNW, which soon hauled NE; tacked ship, stood N. and W. between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M saw a smoke, supposed to be a vessel on fire bearing ENE; distance about nine miles; saw also, a top-sail schooner tacking in different directions about her—wind was very light—continued to see the vessel on fire until sundown—but at that time saw no appearance of the schooner; bearing of the fire from the William at sundown, about E. which was also the bearing from Cape Henlopen. Between 3 and 4, when the fire was seen first, Cape Henlopen bore from the William W. by N. 50 miles distant, at which time Captain Baxter supposed the object of the schooner at the fire, was to render assistance, and should have gone to her himself, for that purpose, had the wind permitted. The William sailed in company with a ship, all that day, supposed bound to New York, whose course and distance was on his laboard hand—nighest about 5 miles. Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM K. POTTER.

On this letter the New York Commercial remarks, "It will be observed that the ship on fire was seen on *Saturday*—the day of the supposed piracy, and very soon after the hour designated by the Delaware pilots, But we have distinct and positive information by the steampacket at Charleston, that the Susquehanna was seen on *Sunday;* and the vessel which arrived at the Breakwater reported that the Susquehanna was again seen on *Monday.* If these reports are correct, of course it cannot have been the Susquehanna that was burning on Saturday—unless the fire was extinguished, which is not very probable, supposing it to have been kindled intentionally by the pirates. Either therefore the burning ship, or the ship so often seen standing to the southward since Saturday, was not the Susquehanna. Beyond this, we can find no data on which to form a definite opinion. There is another fact, which proves that the Susquehanna cannot have been the ship on fire. Mr. Rowland says positively, that he and his companions on board the Mary Ann had the Susquehanna and the schooner in sight until dark, on Saturday, and Capt. Baxter says that it was between 3 and 4 P. M. when he first saw the smoke. Of course it could not be the Susquehanna that he saw, if that vessel was the one seen by the pilots.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The following is a part of the report of the schooner Planet, which arrived at Charleston, on Sunday, in 7 days from New York. "Sunday, 22d inst. at 12 o'clock, lat. 38, 30 lon "74, saw packet Ship Susquehanna, from "Philadelphia for Liverpool, steering East "by South." This puts to rest the story of the burning, and, confirming the report of the steampacket, seems to leave very little room for doubt, that the reported piracy is altogether a mistake.

Office of the Picayune,
NEW ORLEANS Oct. 25.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON.—A letter received yesterday from Houston, the seat of government of Texas, states that this gentleman was on the 19th ult and several days preceding, seriously indisposed, with the prevailing fever.

S. H. Everett, Esq has been elected President of the Senate. Gen. Lamar had arrived.

Office of the Commercial Bulletin,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.

TEXAS.—By the arrival yesterday, of the Texian brig Charles Edmonston, (formerly the Mexican brig Phœnix) Captain Greason, from Galveston Bay, whence she sailed on the 13th instant, we learn that the late gale was very severe along the coast of Texas, on the 5th inst. destroyed buildings, public works, and vessels, in every direction, among which is the new and commodious fort on Galveston Island, together with the whole of the private dwellings, warehouses, stores, &c. on that beautiful spot, leaving nothing but the custom-house to remind the strangers of the place where a flourishing town had been commenced.

The waters of Galveston Bay are said to have risen unprecedentedly high, inundating the prairies around many miles in extent, sweeping away the buildings which are thinly scattered over them, and destroying stock to a large amount.

The Texian Congress, principally composed of new members, had convened, but nothing of importance had been acted upon. Gen Rush had proposed to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for account of all the Land Scrip which had been issued—to whom and for what purpose issued—by whom and what had become of the proceeds,—likewise, that the balance of this Scrip, if not sold, together with the agents authorised to dispose of it, be recalled.

The propriety of removing the seat of government to the vicinity of the public lands, had been warmly discussed, and it was the opinion of the members generally that the measure would be carried before the adjournment of the present session.

The crops of Texas, we are pleased to learn, bid fair to yield very bountifully which will materially assist that infant republic in recovering from the embarrassments always attending the struggles of a new country for independence.

Office of the Bee,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct 24

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—Natchez is still desolated by that scourge, the inflictions of which have been by us so severely and and recently felt. The epidemic in that city appears from the weekly reports, to augment fatality; the number of deaths for the past week was *forty five,* the week before presented a list of *thirty one,* and the one preceding it *twenty eight.* The proportion of mortality in a population of 3500 is enormous, and is even in a greater ratio to the number of the inhabitants, than in New Orleans.

Office of the Bee
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25

LATE FROM MATAMORAS.—Capt. Cormier of the schr. Creole arrived this morning at 1 o'clock, 11 days from Matamoras, reports that from the 1st to the 5th of October a violent gale took place on the coast of Mexico, destroying all the houses and merchandize at the mouth of the Brassos; a part of the Fort and a great part of the beach have been washed away and all the cargoes of the vessels which was landed have been entirely lost. Schr. Belle of New York was carried three miles in the bushes from the beach; brig Union of Philadelphia high and dry, and bilged.

The Creole brought 1250 doubloons and $700

All was quiet when she left.

EMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.—A slip from the office of the St. Louis Bulletin, of date Oct. 25th, says, Boats are now arriving to this city almost every hour, filled with freight and passengers. The water in the river continues high, and if the fall proves favorable, we may expect a large emigration to our State, and a considerable accession to the population and business of this city. Only one circumstance is likely to prevent this, and that is, the derangement in the money market and the consequent stagnation of business throughout the country, by which enterprize is checked, and success rendered so precarious, as almost to discourage the effort. Yet, notwithstanding, all these disheartening prospects and accumulated difficulties, emigration into the fertile regions of Missouri are very great and constant. Our roads leading into the interior are thronged with families and teams of teams, with stock and hands to settle on our new land. This scene is animating in the extreme, notwithstanding all the embarrassments to which these hardy settlers are subjected in search of a new abode.'

The New Orleans Advertiser, of Monday last, received by the Express Mail yesterday, says, Mr [illegible], the Whig candidate for Congress in Arkansas, is supposed to be elected. The returns, so far as received, go to prove it. Mr. Yell, the opposing candidate, was elected in July last, it appears, to serve for the extra session only, and his own party, trusting to their strength waived all claims to his continuing for the whole Congress, and regularly, and unwisely, it seems, nominated him for re election."

In thirteen counties heard from (out of thirty-six) Ringgold's majority is 350. In the same counties the Van Buren majority, last fall, was 63.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from on board the Independence.

"The Independence arrived at Cronstadt on the 29th of July, with Mr. Dallas's family and suite on board. The passengers and crew enjoyed uninterrupted health on the voyage from the United States to England, and from Portsmouth to Cronstadt.

"It is impossible to have witnessed the reception given to our flag, on entering the Russian harbour, without feeling gratification and pride. The Emperor, residing during the summer at Peterhoff about nine miles east of Cronstadt was, as he had directed, apprized by telegraph of our approach and our anchor had hardly a good hold upon his soil before he came in his steamer, attended by the Minister of the Marine, Prince Mentzikoff, Count Nesselrode, and other officers to visit us. His pleasure was to effect the incognito, and to have Mentzikoff recognised as the principal guest

"Of course, he passed while on board as a subordinate individual of his Minister's retinue; and, separating himself from the ceremonious group, he found his amusement in wandering alone among the seamen and throughout the vessel, inquiring and conversing with the utmost freedom. Commodore Nicholson, however, aware of the disguise, directed a salute of forty one guns to be fired as soon as he returned to his steamer; and, finding himself thus discovered and announced, his Majesty hoisted the American ensign, gave signals to his principal ship of war in our neighborhood for a return of our salute, and finally unfurled at his mast head the imperial standard. The last act was instantly followed by a royal salute from every armed vessel (about eight or ten) in the harbor, and from all the adjoining batteries, producing as much uproar and as dense a smoke as could be well endured by three of the senses. As the centre and pivot of the operation, the occupants of the American frigate experienced unfeigned delight."

Counterfeit certificates of the corporation of the Borough of Harrisburg, of the denomination of Three Dollars and Fifty cents, are in circulation. The Columbia (Pa.) Spy says—"We have seen several said to be counterfeit, that are well calculated to deceive."

The Pennsylvania Convention have adopted the following article in relation to the performance of military duty, by the citizens of that State:

"The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and organized for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for such personal service."

American Silk.—Mr Isaac G. Bottsford, of Roxbury, says the Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer, has made, this season, 800 skeins of Silk Thread, from silk raised by himself. It is finely colored, of most superior quality, and he has refused $1 a hundred for the lot.

MITCHELL "THE PIRATE"—The Norfolk Beacon, of Friday, has the following paragraph in reference to the person whose name has acquired so much notoriety in connection with the supposed capture of the packet ship Susquehanna.

Mitchell came here last summer from Philadelphia in a small sloop, which he exchanged for a schooner of 50 or 60 tons, not at all answering the description given of the one which captured the Susquehanna.—He gave out that he was bound for some island in the West Indies, which he did not name, to dig for treasure which he had buried during his buccaneering adventures many years ago, and succeeded in persuading several reputable, but we should say credulous persons here to go along with him. It is true he was watched by the Collector of our port; but left our waters without arms, and with not more than eight or ten persons on board. He has been gone about a month.

The Herald states that the first intelligence of the reported piracy was received at Norfolk on Thursday morning by the steam boat Pocahontas, from Baltimore, and at a time when there was not a vessel in port, which could have been despatched in pursuit. The revenue cutter Taney, Capt J. A. Webster, left Norfolk on Tuesday to carry an anchor up the bay to the Smith's Point light boat, and all that could be done was to despatch a message after him by a swift sailing pilot boat, which was immediately done. Com. Warrington has no vessel under his command in a condition for immediate service, but readily proffered the aid and use of any means or facilities within the compass of his authority.

The statement in some of the Philadelphia papers, that the report was known at Norfolk on Saturday afternoon, is entirely erroneous.

AWFUL PREDICTION.—A learned astronomer of Bremen, has made a calculation, which is enough to make one tremble for the dreadful fate of posterity. According to the calculations of this sage, after a lapse of 88,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon, after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and then if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and a deluge will necessarily ensue! After a lapse of 22,000,000 years, this comet will clash the earth!

German Convention.—A general Convention of Germans in the United States is to be held at Pittsburg on Wednesday next, for the purpose of deliberating on matters connected with general literature, public education, and the welfare of Germans in the U. States. Among the objects which will occupy their attention, is, providing measures for giving to German emigrants, immediately on their arrival in this country, information of places where they may obtain employment; and also the present law of naturalization, the contemplated alteration of which, is deemed prejudicial to their interests.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Oct. 31.

Flour per bll.	$8 50a8 75
Wheat,	1 75a1 92
Corn,	91a1 00
Rye,	85a 00
Oats	37a 38

Married

In Annapolis city, by the Rev. Mr. McElhiny, on Thursday last, WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Dorchester county, to MARY ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Edward Lloyd, of Wye House.

On Wednesday 1st. instant by the Rev. Mr. Crosdale JOHN WOOLFORD Esq. to Miss ELLEN O. POLK, all of this county.

Died

On the 22d, of October, SARAH A. PATTERSON, aged 8 years 1 month. And on the 3d inst ELLEN S PATTERSON, aged 5 years and 9 months, daughters of Robert Patterson Esq. of this county.

At Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md Mrs. PRISCILLA A. SPENCE, wife of the Hon Ara Spence, Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial district of Md. and daughter of the Hon. E. K. Wilson, in the 45th year of her age.

Easton Academy.

Situated in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of TOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography embracing civil, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration comprising Superficies Conic Sections, Solids, Guaging, &c Land Surveying, Navigation, History &c &c.

PRICE OF TUITION

In the elementry branches such as Spelling, Reading &c $3 per quarter or $12 per anum—with the additional charge of $1 for fuel, equal to per year $13 00

the higher branches $4 per quarter or $16 per anum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year $17 00

In the Classical and Mathematical Department under the care of JAMES SHANLEY, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is established in the following authors.

LATIN COURSE.

Ross' Latin Grammer, Historia Sacra Vira Rom, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar's Commentaries, Salust and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues Georgic's and the first six books of the Æneid, Horace, Cicero's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Pusius, Cicero de Officils, Cicede Oratore, Tacitus.

GREEK COURSE.

Valpey's Greek Grammer, Greek Testament, Græca Minora or Jacobs' Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books Homers' Illiad, Græca Majora, Longinus.

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies:

Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation Conic Sections, Eucid's Elements, Algebra, Geography Ancient and Modern; and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in Classical and Mathematical Department—$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of $1 for fuel—equal per year to $26 00

Board can be obtained in respectable private families at from $100 to $120 per anum and all necessary school books purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as in the cities.

The above institution is liberally patronised by the State, and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the Trustees from their knowledge of the learning and experience of the teachers confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
EDWARD SPEDDEN.
Committee of the Board of Trustees.
Easton, Oct. 3

Proposed Medical *CONVENTION.*

The undersigned, Composing the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wishes of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. As the absence of the whole of the Profession from duty, in the several Counties, would be attended with inconvenience to their patients, it is respecfully recommended that they hold County Meetings and select 5 Delegates for each County, and clothe them with power to act, in the name and on behalf of the whole, and it is further recommended, that Saturday 5th August, be the day on which said Meeting shall be held.

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethicks, the settlement of a uniform rule of charges for Professional Services, &c And to consult on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

T. Thomas, M. D.
Theodore Denny, M. D.
P. Wroth, M. D.
George T. Martin, M. D.
Alex. H. Baily, M. D.
Easton, July 15.—Oct. 10 1837

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an *excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

☞His prices will be moderate.
July 4 3m

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & WILKINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment to Mr. WILKINS.

WM. DORSEY.
SETH WILKINS.
Sept. 29 1837—Oct. 3

Steam-Mill Notice,

The subscriber having put up a Bolting Cloth to his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR: Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice CORN, will continue to be ground, as usual, every day. Persons bringing grist from a listance and who arrive before noon, are, it is believed, invariably accommodated in good time to return the same day.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.
Princess-Anne, September, 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hitherto and would now inform them that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a full supply of articles suited to

The Coach, Gig & Harness



MAKING,

He has also in his employ first rate Workmen, in every branch of the above business. He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders committed to him, and he hopes to meet a further share of public favor.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.
Princess Anne, Sept. 5th, 1837.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Corner of Courtland & Saratoga street's Baltimore

WILL BE RE OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore.

august 29 1837 em

MISS E. BLYDEN,
[OF BALTIMORE.]

Respectfully informs the ladies of the Trap, and vicinity that she has taken a room in Mr Allen's House, where she will carry on, in all its branches, the

Millenary and Mantau MAKING BUSINESS.

Her prices will be moderate. Ladies are invited to give her a call.
September 19

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

For Sale.



The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale, and if not sold on or before the last day of September, it will be for rent the ensuing year. It would suit a Physician or Merchant. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber,

P. W. LANGSDALE.
July 18 tf

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES more or less, well watered and well timbered, situate on the mouth of Broad Creek and adjoining the lands of Edward Travers the above land will be sold at private, the terms will be made known on application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONATHAN BARKLEY.
August 29 1837

Printing Office *FOR SALE.*

THE Editor of this paper feeling desirous of relinquishing the business offers for sale the establishment of the "SENTINEL." To a man with a small capital the office will be found to be a profitable investment, as the establishment has quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, post paid, editor Sentinel, Snow Hill, Md.

Snow Hill, September 19th, 1837.

We are authorised to announce
John P. Lankford, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 22 1837

We are authorised to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 18.

We are authorized to announce
John N. Bowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Siemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty o Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
William T. G. Polk, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 24 1837

We are authorised to announce
John Curtis, Esq.,
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
October 31 1837

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne, and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, such as

Black, Blue, Green, Brown, Olive, Mulberry, Drab, Grey and Pilot Cloths;
Cassimeres and Cassinets, of various colors;
Merinoes, Circassians, Bambazines, Bombazetts, Silks—a large assortment—together with a variety of Plaids, Calicoes, &c. &c.

-ALSO-

GROCERIES,

2 Hogsheads best brown sugar;
10 Bags best coffee;
2000 lbs. prime bacon;
4 Casks cheese;
2 Firkins butter;
2 do Lard; &c. &c.
Hardware & Cuttlery,
Queens'-ware and Crockery,

-ALSO-



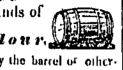
A good assortment of fresh

TEAS,

-ALSO-

Various brands of

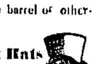
Family Flour,



which he will sell by the barrel or otherwise.



Fur & Silk Hats



20 doz: various sorts of men's and boy's caps;
600 pair of
Boots & Shoes,
Drugs & Medicines;
Oils, Paints and Varnish,
Plows, Plow-Shares, &c. &c.

All which he will sell cheap either at wholesale or retail
Princess Anne, October 17 1837.

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changd.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS
July 1, 1 7

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor for Somerset County will elect an OVERSEER of the Poor House for the ensuing year, on Friday 3d November next—applicants will hand in their written proposals on or before the said day,

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.
Oct. 17 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 18, 1837.

[SEAL] ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W. R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, It is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the state of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court o said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the sid deceased are hereby warned to exhibit he same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs of W. R. Donoho, dec'd.
July 11, 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Sept. 19th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of Hetty Banks, Administratrix of Henry Banks, Sen. of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'tx, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters administration on the personal estate of Henry Banks Sen, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of April 1838 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 19th day of Sept, A D 1837

HETTY BANKS, Adm'x.
of Henry Banks, Sen. deed
Sept. 26, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

September 5, 1837

On application of Daniel Benson, (Seal) Adm'r. of George Dakes, late of Somerset co, dec. it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administr'n. on the personal estate of George Dakes, late of said county, dec'd, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of April 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 5th day of September A D. 1837,

DANIEL BENSON,
Adm'r. of George Dakes, dec,
Sept. 19 1837

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Waller against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1-2.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Can.*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November; 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq, hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.
Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

N B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by *cash* or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. B. PARSONS.
August 22, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obd't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.
Jan 10 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL;

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing; and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satiation.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their *money's worth.*

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be *had* on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent eds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and ease of travellers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant,
THEODORE G DASHIELL.
Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 3d, 1837. }

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this pace to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Attention.



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.
ap 4 5wq

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor Further indulgence can not be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith: otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

August W. ROACH.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 536. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1837. Vol. 3— No 25:

POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.

'After the usual evening shower, when the breeze blew from the shore, and brought off the sweetness of the land, it bore with it also the distant song of the nations, and the sound of their rude music, as they were probably celebrating with their chants and dances the arrival of the white men. So delightful were these spicy odors and cheerful sounds to Columbus, who was at present open to all pleasurable influences, that he declared the night passed away as a single hour.

'It is impossible to resist noticing the striking contrasts which are sometimes forced upon the mind. All is now silent and deserted. Civilization, which has covered some parts of Cuba with glittering cities, has rendered this a solitude.'

Irving's Columbus.

They are gone—they are gone—and on that shore
The rapturous song is heard no more,
Those heavens are light,
Those waters are bright,
But the dance and the song and the shout are o'er.

At evening they stray'd 'mong the spicy bowers,
And chanted away their innocent hours,
And their beautiful isles
Were the realms of smiles,
And the spirits of joy their guardian powers.

The music rose loud on the summer breeze,
And its echoes danced o'er those silvery seas—
Come, stranger, come,
To the red man's home,
And dwell in the shades of the perfumed trees.

He came—and hushed was the gladsome strain,
The song shall not swell in those groves again,
The eye is not bright,
The step is not light,
Where the stranger doth rivet his chain.

He comes—but in blood—nor deigns to spare,
The hearts that bade him a welcome there;
The grave and the gay
Have ceased their lay,
And the spirit of silence now haunts the air.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIELD OF THE INCURABLES.

"I had a dream, which was not all a dream." BYRON.

I know of no sight more ridiculous, and at the same time more provoking, than the appearance of a hale, hearty, hypochondriac. There are some men who seem born to be miserable, and to waste their lives in fruitless complainings and unfounded apprehensions; whose highest felicity is, to inhale the odors of an apothecary shop, or to swallow, with greedy zeal, the most villainous compounds of unrighteous medicines. Some men seem to receive from nature this disposition to watch over he operations of their bowels, and to mark, with the utmost care, and the disgusting and humiliating process going on in the *inner man.* Others are by nature of a happy temperament, easy, placid, and contented, never sending their thoughts into the region of conjecture, or fixing on their vigorous bodies all the *tremendous* diseases to be found in the "theory and practice of physic." But I have known such men suddenly transformed from this know-nothing fear-nothing character, into the most learned and most miserable expounders of symptoms, pains, diseases and *dangers,* to which flesh is heir. And it is my belief that there is no one cause, which operates so frequently to produce this wretched effect, as a smattering knowledge, gleaned from a partial perusal of medical works, or the half-understood language of professional men. Some one disease becomes the favorite of the imagination, and no matter what the constitution or habits, or liability to such disorder, every thing in nature is made to bend to the sudden fancy. I was revolving thoughts like these a few nights since, after I had retired to bed; and musing on this self-induced misery my waking thoughts were soon changed to visions of sleep.

Methought I was in an extensive plain, which as far as the eye could reach presented a level, smooth and fertile aspect. At first sight, there was an appearance of calm serenity diffused over the landscape, and nature seemed rejoicing, under the invigorating influence of a summer sun. But as I advanced farther, this appearance gave way to one of a more gloomy character. The sun still shone in its splendor, and the earth still retained its peaceful hue. But there was an indefinite and indescribable melancholy, which pervaded the landscape as a whole, and gave it a sombre hue. As I stood musing what this might mean, I saw a man standing near the boundary of the field, with a most laughter loving and quizzical expression of countenance, watching the different individuals who were moving around us. To him I applied for information, and in answer to my inquiry, he said: *"This Sir, is the field of the incurables."* Those unhappy beings, said I, who are doomed to drag out a hopeless existence, under all the anguish of remediless diseases. But why, sir, that laughing face, so unsuitable to this melancholy scene? "My friend," answered he, "I call them incurables, not because their diseases are past remedy, but because they have no disorders of which to be cured." Sick men without disorders, exclaimed I. "Look above you," said he, "and see the presiding genii of this region." I raised my eyes in the direction he pointed, and saw floating in the air a thousand cerulean beings, who seemed indeed to be, "airy nothings," almost without substance, or even form. And what, my friend, do you call these wretched looking spirits?—"*Azure demons,*" said he Commonly called *blue devils,* in our land of plain language—The very same, answered he, and they hold the whole of this region under subjection, distilling their pestilent influence from the region of air, producing the most laughable effects upon the bravest and healthiest men.—I think, said I, I will walk around and see if I can distinguish any old friends in the heard. Beware, said my informant, how you trust yourself within the influence of these devils. Oh, my dear sir, I fear not a whole legion of them. I have conquered them often, and routed whole legions at one pitched battle.—They dare not attempt to *distil their vapors* upon me. So I manfully marched forward, even to the centre of the field of the healthy incurables.

The first man I saw was of a dull, heavy visage, square head and shoulders, thick and clumsy, who looked as if he had taken the world easy, and had not been disturbed by trifles, as if he had tempered his nerves to the happy callousness of an oyster, and the motions of his soul to the dull stagnation of a mud puddle. There was, however, an unnatural, and evidently an unusual expression of hypochondriacal feeling in his face, and when I put the question—Pray, my friend, from what complaint do you suffer? he turned upon me such a look of calm suffering and patient resignation, that I felt my pity mingled with respect. Alas! my nerves are shattered to pieces. Really, my dear sir, I should rather think you suffered from *leathargy.* Oh no; did you ever read, "Warren on the Nervous System." Not I. Read it then instantly. It was there I first learnt that all my complaints were of the nerves. I had scarcely commenced the perusal, ere I suspected the truth. I determined instantly to subject myself to the test of experiment. I seized a file, and applied it with all my power to a handsaw—the effect was dreadful. I felt a most indescribable sensation about my teeth,—very much worse than that produced by eating sour apples.—Oh, sir, my nerves are ruined, and I am undone.

I was prevented from holding any farther discourse with this unlucky specimen of the *genus irritabile,* by the appearance of another of the inhabitants of this region of the blues. I instantly recognized him as an old acquaintance, the leader of a band of musicians, famous for his strength and length of wind. He could wind a horn for hours together, and raise a laugh to break the stillness for miles around. He was a legitimate descendant of Stentor, a host in himself in mobs and town meetings. He approached me slowly and cautiously,—although his athletic form and sinewy members seemed to scorn the snail like pace of their master.—He had on a thick, "dreadnought" coat, buttoned up to his chin. Two large silk handkerchiefs were wrapped around his face with almost suffocating closeness. Ah, Tom, said I, I see you are indeed grievously afflicted—this tooth ache and the ague are indeed matters of fact, not to be joked out of existence. "My lungs are affected," said he, in a voice, which, to say the least, was quite audible, even through the quintuple folds of silk.—They were always *affecting,* said I, to all your friends. My complaints are of a pulmonary nature, and I am fast dwindling away in a consumption. Look into "Buchan's Domestic Medicine," and you will be persuaded I cannot long survive. Nonsense, your lungs are strong enough to stun a man. I tell you, sir, said he, tearing away the handkerchief from his mouth, to give free vent to his wrath and his voice, my health is gone, my body is debilitated, (here he gesticulated most furiously) my voice is lost, (rising in loudness) my lungs are dreadfully affected. And so are my ears, said I, as I retreated, to escape from deafening explosion of the pulmonary patient.

I saw a man at some distance, whom I at first thought was the renowned Ichabod Crane of pedagogical memory,—at any rate he might belong to the family of Cranes, judging from the length of neck. He had a thin, meagre, hatchet face,—pale as a parsnip. His body looked like a musket with a coat thrown over it. The radical moisture had evaporated, and his whole body presented the appearance of bones, covered by a thin membrane—in a word, as if he had lived by *gleaning* through the whole seven years of Pharoah's famine. I observed that he frequently applied his hand to his neck, (which was without covering) and to his temples, and the top of his head.—Surely, thought I, this is the victim of consumption. He passed me without observing that I watched him. I heard him muttering something about the tendency of the blood towards the heart and *inundation* of the brain. My friend, said I, you do but little credit to your keepers; I fear you see but little beef and brandy for your rations. Beef and brandy, exclaimed he in astonishment—why, sir, I should die of an apoplexy in a week—I have escaped for the last ten years by the most abstemious living—the tendency of the blood is toward the head. Yes, and I should think yours had all oozed out at the top.

But who comes here, "bloody with spurring, fiery red with speed," mounted on a hard trotting horse, and driving as if his only object was to agitate his intestines. Unless my eyes deceive me, it is fat faced Dick,—the counterpart of Sir Toby Philpot. "I knew him well—a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," with red blowsy checks, which would not disgrace a London alderman, a roguish leer of the eye, and a real, "laugh and be fat," expression of the whole countenance. I had never seen him on horseback before, and his awkward and ungainly position, and his ardent endeavors *to hold on,* showed conclusively, that it was *new business.* My curiosity was excited, to know what had induced Dick to quit *terra firma,* to which he had always adhered with the utmost pertinacity, and to trust his precious neck to the uncertain chances of equestrian speed. But he came as on the wind, and, would have dashed by without heeding me if I had not hailed him in a cheerful voice He checked his raw boned gelding and looked down upon me from his high canto But O! how altered was the expression of that face. The fat cheeks still remained in all their glory, and exercise had added a deeper crimson to his usually red face. But instead of the gay, happy and lively meaning of the eye, which could always set the table in a roar, there was an expression of fear, and anxiety, and despondency, which set as awkward on his phiz, as his body did on his horse. In the name of the seven wonders, what sent you here, Dick? "Wilson on the liver complaint," answered he. I have a touch of the liver, laying his hand with a mournful significance on the right side. What symptoms? It is not a week since I had a distinct pain in my side. The next day I felt a fulness and oppression after dinner. I luckily had read a few days before, a few pages in Wilson. I knew my complaint and my only remedy—"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse." But I fear all will not do. The liver once diseased, the whole process of digestion is obstructed, nausea, vomiting, pain in the side, costiveness, paleness in the countenance, all follow. No longer since than yesterday, I discovered paleness in my countenance, just under the hair—do you see it now? You look, Dick, about as pale as a pickled beet, and as much like an invalid as —— —. Here he interrupted me, by bidding me good morning, saying, "I feel the bile collecting, I must ride for life."

His departure gave me leisure to observe a little wasp of a thing, that was ambulating towards me. The youth was adorned in the extreme of fashion, "neat, trimly dressed," as unsoiled as if just taken from his band box, and as delicately small as if just compressed by steam power. His whole appearance proclaimed a dandy of the first water, and his nimble, pauble, indefinite walk, soon placed him before me, in all the glory of an animal, half monkey and half man. And pray, my young gentleman, what disorder belongs to your sweet self? "Sir," answered he with a most exquisite lisp, "what disorder do you think becomes a gentleman of fortune and leisure." Really, I know not, unless it be a certain disease, which shall be nameless.—"Sir, it is *dyspepsia*—dyspepsia is all *the go,* it is quite the rage in the fashionable world." And what is dyspepsia, I pray your honor—"Dyspepsia, why it is the most genteel, gentlemanly, delicate, sentimental disease now in vogue. It is very vulgar, your honor, not to have the dyspepsia." I could contain my gravity no longer, but found myself awaked by laughing heartily at my vision of the field of the incurables. [illegible]

Origin of the word Lady.—In ancient times it was the custom for the rich to reside the greatest part of the year in their mansions in the country, and once a week, or oftener, the mistress distributed to her poor neighbors, with her own hands, a certain quantity of bread, and she was called by them loff day; which in saxon, the bread giver.—These words were in the course of time corrupted into Lady.'

Entire Abstinence one hundred years ago.—'The following is the Preamble to and act prohibiting the importation of Rum and Brandy into Georgia, which was confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified by his majesty's government,' in 1735:

'Whereas it is found by experience, that the use of the liquors called rum and brandies, in the province of Georgia, are more particularly hurtful and pernicious to man's body, and have been attended with dangerous maladies and fatal distempers, and if not timely prevented, will in all likelihood, ruin the said colony, and frustrate your Majesty's good and fatherly intentions, towards such of your subjects as shall go to reside in the said province; and whereas we your Majesty's most dutiful subjects the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, have received complaints from the chiefs of several of the Indian nations inhabiting near to your Majesty's said colony, of great disorder amongst them, occasioned by the use of the said liquors, which are brought them by the persons using and carrying on the Indian trade: for remedy thereof, we humbly beseech your Majesty, that no rum or brandies, nor any other kinds of spirits or strong waters, by whatsoever name they are, or may be distinguished, shall be imported or brought ashore, &c.'

From the Journal of Health.

Unseasonable and Dangerous Practices—After a long and fatiguing walk or laborous exercise of any kind, to throw off coat or outer garment, untie cravat, expose the neck and breast, and then sit down at an open window or door, in a current of air in the evening.

To drink after such fatigue or exposure, very cold or iced water; or to take iced punch, or iced cream, in place of a draught of clear river water, or that which has been exposed some time to the air.

To eat a [illegible] of any kind of fruit, or any at all of that which is unripe, especially in the evening; or to suppose that the evil consequences are to be obviated by a glass of wine, or cordial, or spirits and water.

To eat much animal food, or to drink liquors of any kind, under the idea of thereby removing the weakness caused by the great heat of summer.

To give to infants or children in general, any such detestable compositions as milk punch, wine or porter sangaree, or toddy. This practice ought to be an indictable offence at common law.

To give to infants and children of the various quack medicines, which are recommended as cures for worms, or summer complaints, even though sold for 25 cents a bottle. The common causes of disease from teething, weaning, excess or irregularity in food, extreme heat, &c. are sufficiently destructive without the auxiliaries of patent and quack medicines, old womens cures or mothers' sweet gifts.

To sleep exposed directly to the night air, especially if it be very damp, and much cooler than the air of the day.

To have resource to morning bitters, drams, or *antifogmatics* of any description, other than sponging the whole surface of the body with salt water, or using a tepid bath of the same.

To be tempted by the fineness of the evening to sit up till midnight, and, as a consequence, to lie in bed late in the morning.

To take the usual meals, when excessively fatigued from want of sleep, unaccustomed labor, or beginning indisposition. Abstinence, or reduced diet, timely commenced, will obviate all the risks from these causes.

Burns and Scalds.—It is a principal object to prevent the blister from breaking, as a considerable discharge might be the consequence, and danger apprehended. Sir James Earl and other eminent practitioners recommend the use of cold water, even ice; but Mr. Abernethy is of a different opinion. Mr A. recommends the use of the oil of turpentine mixed with basilicon, to give the patient a little warm wine, and a few drops of opium, and afterwards to place him in a warm bed. 'Recollect, however, (says Mr. Abernethy,) that this stimulating plan of treatment is not to be continued after the equilibrium of the temperature is restored.' The following has been in use for a length of time, in St. Thomas' Hospital:

'Take of olive oil, three ounces; lime water four ounces. This may be placed over the affected part with a feather or camel's hair pencil.

In order that the most correct treatment for burns and scalds should be known, Mr. Abernethy lately recommended his pupils to dip two of their fingers in boiling water, and to them he fairly scalded, then take them out, put one in a basin of cold water, and dress the other with the turpentine. [illegible] "I do not want to try (remarked Mr A.) I have decided already, and therefore have no occasion to scald my fingers."—*Book of Health.*

Cleanliness.—Cleanliness may be considered under the three following remarks: First, it is a mark of politeness, for no one unadorned with this virtue can go into company without giving a manifest offence. Secondly, cleanliness may be said to be the foster mother of affection. Beauty commonly produces love, but cleanliness preserves it. Age itself is not unamiable, while it is preserved clean and unsullied. In the third place, it bears analogy with purity of mind, and naturally inspires refined sentiments and passions. It is an excellent preservative of health, and several vices destructive both to mind and body, are inconsistent with the habit of it.

WISHING FOR DEATH.

The habit of avoiding personal danger, or the instinct that leads to the preservation of life, is so strong, that persons who are resolved on suicide sometimes conduct it in a very ludicrous manner under the fear of that death which they are desirous of purchasing.

We have heard of a story of a countryman, who had made up his mind "to shuffle off this mortal coil," and only waited until he had settled in his mind the most comfortable way of dying. Not being able readily to agree with himself on the important point, he informed a neighbor of his, whom he met with an axe on his shoulder, that he was resolved upon death, and would take it as a great favor if he would assist him in the accomplishment of his purpose. His neighbor being willing to humor the candidate for a change of world, he told him he was just going into the woods to chopping, and that if he would accompany him he would fell a tree upon him, and put an end to his life with very little trouble.

"I am very much obliged to you," said the weary of the world, "and consider myself bound to you for life, I'll go and be killed directly."

Accordingly he followed the axe man to the woods. A tree was chosen, and he was directed where to stand, so as to receive the full force of its fall. He fixed himself on the spot, folded his arms and prepared to await the event.

The chopper began to lay on with vigorous blows, while the death's candidate kept his eye upon the top of the tree, to see when it would fall. He stood very composed for a while; but at length began to appear uneasy and not perfectly satisfied with his prospects. And while the axe-man seemed to him to redouble his blows, winking and winding, he thought he perceived the tree begin to nod, and that the next moment would be his last.—The cold sweat began to issue from his skin—his limbs trembled—he could stand it no longer! He took to flight and never looked behind him until he had got at least forty rods, when he ventured to stop. He was pursued by the axe-man, who, on coming by, asked him why he ran away.

"Oh," said he, "I was afraid if I staid there I should be killed."

"I thought," returned the chopper, "you came on purpose to be killed."

"Ah, true," said the man with great simplicity, "but I forgot that. Oh how I trembled! If I'd staid there a minute longer, I should have been a dead man. What a crash it made when it fell!"

"Crash! why the tree is standing yet. I merely chopped it with the head of the axe."

"With the head of the axe! do you say! O you cheating rascal; but I'll trust you to kill me again, I'll be hanged if I do."

Always observe this rule: stick to common sense against the world; and whenever a man would persuade you of any thing contrary to that, never be moved by any tricks and fetches of sophistry, let him use ever so many.—*Secker.*

Contentment is riches.—*Socrates.*

Our riches should be estimated by the fewness of our wants; the most of our inconveniences, magnified to evils, are but imaginary.—*Diogenes.*

Persons accustomed from infancy to hear doctrines invented by men, denominated the Gospel, are naturally led to charge Gospel with whatever mixture of human imperfection these doctrines may contain.—*G. Hamilton.*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November; 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

PRINCESS-ANNE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

GREAT MEETING OF YOUNG MEN IN NEW YORK.—A meeting of the Whig Young Men in the city of New York, was held at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, which for numbers and spirit has never been surpassed. Dudley Selden, Esq was appointed as president, and some ten or fifteen young men as vice presidents.

After the meeting was organized, an address to the Young Men of the State was presented, read and adopted.

A series of resolutions, prepared by a committee, were also offered, and adopted by acclamation. Of these resolutions we have only room for the following:

"Resolved, That we, the Whig Young Men of the city and county of New York here assembled, being deeply impressed with the vast importance of the coming election, feeling that by its result may be determined the questions whether we are to live under a government of equal laws or a grinding despotism, under a "well regulated system of credit," or the impossible system of an exclusive metallic currency—under the agrarianism and conservatism of Tammany Hall, or the Whig principles of '76—here pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, to remit no effort to overthrow the reckless and abandoned coalition by which the placemen of the Government are endeavoring to hold us in bondage, and shake to their base the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That the present administration is equally distinguished for its ability and honesty, the first having been shown by its becoming bankrupt with a surplus of forty millions, the latter by paying itself in specie, and its creditors in paper.

Resolved, That the Whig Young Men of this State, and of our sister States, be earnestly requested to organize by counties, townships and smaller districts, to prosecute the contest with our relentless oppressors and their infatuated partizans; and that they be *urged* to unite with us in our firm resolve never to compromise our position or relax our efforts until "the Goths are driven from Rome," and liberty, prosperity and peace are restored to our beloved country.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by the President, Dudley Selden, Esq., the Hon. Ed. Curtis, R C. Patterson, Esq., D. Graham, Esq. the Hon. W. J. Graves of Kentucky, Jas. Brooks, Esq. J. O. Sargent, Esq., and Col. J. Watson Webb.

From the New York Star.

HEAR THE ENEMY.

There is nothing that occasionally can produce more benefit in a thinking community, than to hear the complaints of the enemy at their own sufferings—the painful effects of their own measures. We read in this a great moral lesson, that party rage is like other kinds of lunacy, and renders a man incompetent to govern. If the wholesome discipline of party is to undergo no restraints, the chains must be as galling as those of an African slave.

At a Convention of the friends of the General and State Administration of the County of Saratoga, held at Ballston on the 19th of October, an entire Van Buren ticket was nominated, and resolutions adopted highly complimentary to the President and to the Governor of this State. Among the resolutions, the following was *unanimously* adopted:

"*Resolved*, We regard all attempts to discredit or destroy the existing state institutions, as aimed at the prosperity of our country and the best interests of every citizen. If a successful warfare is waged upon them, independent of its injustice, who does not see its effect would be to check, cripple and depress productive industry? who does not see that it must inevitably increase (in effect) the debts of every man in the community, by the general diminution which would follow in the value of property? It would change the present relation of things; and as it depressed the value of property and of labor, the means of the debtor to pay must be thus diminished; and consequently, every debt now owing would in effect be increased, perhaps doubled, trebled, quadrupled or otherwise magnified, as the case might be. It would, in truth, produce a total revolution in the condition of debtor and creditor. The loss of the one would be the gain of the other; and the man who vainly fancies it would terminate in a war of words, is but ill acquainted with the causes which have produced the bloody revolutions which in times past have desolated the world. Let, then, all republicans unite in withstanding and uncompromisingly and determinedly opposing a ruthless warfare destructive to the interests of all."

Now we ask can any censure on the administration be more severe, more cutting than the above resolution, coming from its own friends? Can any denunciation of the Tammany Loco Foco ticket be more pointed, or a rebuke more merited? The curiosity of the whole of this affair is, that while the Convention praise Van Buren and rejoice in his election, they trample on his measures and recommendations, and even threaten "bloody revolution" if he attempts to carry them into effect.—Can the Whigs doubt that they are right, when even the Tories endorse their principles?

A pumpkin has been raised this season near Chestertown which weighed 160 lbs.

THE TREASURY MONSTER.—The Loco Foco section of the Van Buren party, are generally much pleased with the Treasury banking system advocated by their chief in his late message to Congress. But the conservative portion view the scheme in a very different light. The following remarks on the subject are from a conservative paper, but a Van Buren paper good and true, in Pennsylvania:

THE GREAT MONSTER.—Let the Democratic party no longer talk of *monsters*, if they can swallow the sub-treasury scheme in all its details—the ten and a half millions of Government Bank paper to be put afloat at one batch and probably to be increased hereafter to an indefinite amount! The Government will be the great "mother of monsters"—the mint and its Branches, the Land officers and the Post officers are to be its bantlings which are to swarm like so many harpies over the land. Each little petty Post Office is destined to be a bank, and each petty Post Master a President, Cashier, Teller, Clerk and all. Good God! who can look quietly on and see such a monster fixing its fangs upon the people, and infusing into the whole system of our Government its subtle poison!—But the cause must be defended—the monarchies of the east must furnish examples of the same system! If France, *monarchial* France can be governed under such a system, so may our *republican* Union. If the plan works well when headed by the King of England, it must work when headed by the President of the United States!

OFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1837.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

St Mary's County—James R Hopewell, John M S Causin, William Ford, George Crane.

Kent County—John McDaniel, John Usilton, Ebenezer Welch, James H Gale.

Anne Arundel County—McLane Brown Leonard Iglehart, Cephas Simmons, R W Higgins.

Calvert County—Augustus R Sollers, John Parran, Nathaniel Duke, Daniel Kent.

Charles County—Samuel H Beall, John Hughes, Wm D Merrick, James D Carpenter.

Baltimore County—John C Orrick, Thomas C Risteu, Hugh Ely, James Turner.

Talbot County—John B Kerr, Spry Denny, J Boyle, Francis E Jump

Somerset County—Alexander S Jones, C C Carroll, John T Adams, Richard Lemmon.

Dorchester County—William Frazier, John F Eccleson, N I Goldsborough, Reuben Tall.

Cecil County—Charles N Parker, John W Comegys, John Evans, Johnson Simpers.

Prince George's County—Thomas F Bowie, Wm H Tuck, Robert Ghiselin, Henry L Coombs.

Annapolis City—Richard Swan, Thomas S Alexander.

Queen Ann's County—Wm Grason, Lemuel Johnson, Samuel T Harrison, Pere Wilmer.

Worcester County—Teagle Townsend, Wm H Selby, Ebenezer Hearn, James Powell.

Frederick County—Daniel S Biser, John W Geyer, George W Ent, Ezra Crammer.

Harford County—James W Williams, Wm L Forwood, James Nelson, I D Maulsby.

Caroline County—James Carter, John Boon, jr, Jas. Turner, John Jump, of Elijah

Baltimore City—Wm F Giles, Solomon Hillen, jr, Francis Gallagher, Henry McKinnel.

Washington County—John H Mann, Michael Swingly, Andrew Rentch, John Whitner, jr

Montgomery County—Robert M Beam, S N C White, Henry Griffith, & L L A Dawson.

Allegany County—John Neff, Daniel Blocher, Jonathan Huddleston, Michael G Sprigg.

Carroll County—John B Boyle, Jacob Shower, Jas G Barret, Jacob Poeder, jr

Thirty were members of the last General Assembly. Fifteen were members of former but not the last General Assembly, and forty one are Colts, or members for the first time.

SENATE.

Elected 1836—for five years.

Western Shore.	Eastern Shore.
R Thomas, Prest.	James B Ricaud,
Levi Hillery,	Thos Wright of Th
Robert M Tidball,	Ed N Hambleton,
William Schley,	W T Goldsborough,
Richard I Bowie,	Joseph S Cottman,
Elias Brown,	Wm U Purnell.
Samuel Jones, jr,	
Robert W Kent,	
John Beckett.	

[Md. Rep

LOAN TO TEXAS.—The Louisville Journal of the 21st instant, says—"We understand that Mr. Burnley of this city [Louisville] who is now at the East, has succeeded in negociating a loan of two millions of dollars for the Government of Texas."

The Governor of Michigan has appointed the 30th inst. as a day of Public Thanksgiving in that State; making at least five States which have fixed upon the same day for this ancient observance: viz New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, and Michigan.

NEWS.

THE SUSQUEHANA—The mistake explained—A letter has been received at the Philadelphia Exchange from Thomas A. Merry, Esq., dated New York, November 2, which states that the ship which the pilot boat supposed to be the Susquhanna was the Britannia, bound to Savannah, and the schooner was the Edward Vincent, from Norfolk, which supplied her with provisions. The wind was very light at the time, and they had much difficulty in keeping clear of each other.

MEXICO.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the schooners Levin Jones from Tampico, and the Sam'l Houston from Velasco, the following information has been received of some of the vessels which were in the late gale on the Mexican coast.

The schr. Velasco, which sailed from New Orleans on the 23d September for Matagorda, reached that port, landed one passenger, and was blown off. She had seventy passengers on board, all of whom were supposed to be lost, but twenty of which were landed near Matagorda.

Schr. De Kalb went ashore on the Brazos.

Schr. Amanda left Galveston on the 1st inst. for New Orleans, and was wrecked the third day out—crew and passengers saved.

The brig Tallahassee was wrecked on the 27th inst near Tampico bar.

The Levin Jones brought $102,000 in specie.

A letter from Tampico, to the editor of the N. O. Bee, represents the whole country to be in a most deplorable condition. The highways swarm with robbers, which the government is two week to check,—Commerce is at its lowest ebb. The entire province of New Mexico has separated itself from the republic and declared its independence.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig Dido at this port from Havana, we learn that a British cruizer had taken possession of Key Sal and Anguilla Islands, and carried a number of the natives into Havana; they also had captured a Spanish Government packet, bound from Porto Rico to Havana freighted with slaves and carried her into that port. Great excitement was occasioned by the English and Spanish colors being alternately hoisted on board the packet, and hauled down four successive times. The English government had stationed a Ship of the line as a receiving ship for captured slaves, which had also caused much stir.

Balt. Chron.

INTERESTING FROM METAMORAS.—*Texan Prisoners Released.*—A friend and fellow-townsman whose son had the misfortune to be among the Texans taken prisoners at the same time that Mr. Wharton was captured, and who have since been imprisoned at Metamoras, returned yesterday from Washington, whither he had gone to solicit the kind offices of the Mexican Minister in behalf of his son. He waited on the Minister, who received him with great kindness and observed to him that he was gratified that he had not called on him earlier, as he then should not have been able to give him any consolation; but that he now had the pleasure to inform him that his son was released. The following is an extract, furnished him by the Mexican Minister, from a letter which the Minister had just received:

"The Supreme Government or President of Mexico, has ordered the release of ALL the Texan prisoners that were on Metamoras."—*Ball. Repub.*

Dreadful mutiny at sea.—A dreadful mutiny and massacre took place on board the British ship *Fanny*, Capt Mackay, master, formerly sailing from London. This fine ship, the property of Messrs Sardine, Mathison, and Co., merchants, of Canton, left Chemoroo Bay for Linton on the 17th of August 1836 with a mixed crew of Europeans, Manilla cunnies, and Lascars. On the same night the Manilla men, who entered into a conspiracy to take the vessel and murder the captain officers, and Europeans, rose upon them and first despatched the unfortunate commander with their knives, and threw his body overboard. The savage and treacherous villians then murdered the Europeans, who were surprised and overpowered. The mutineers took possession of the Fanny; and took her to the north coast of Luconia and then after plundering the vessel sunk her. Captain Mackay was a fine gentlemanly man, who spent many years at sea, and was about to return to this country with upwards of 50,000*l*, he had amassed by his own exertions. At the time the Fanny was cut off there was specie on board to the amount of 100,000 dollars.

GENERAL RESUMPTION.—The officers of the New York Banks, on the 19th inst. unanimously resolved, to respectfully invite the Banks in the several states to meet on the 27th day of November inst. in that city, to confer on the time when specie payment may be resumed with safety, and with convenience to the community. The 1st day of March next is mentioned as probably the latest period for resumption, which would be fixed upon by the Banks. We earnestly hope that a time may be agreed upon. The simple annunciation of any such agreement would tend much to create that very confidence which must exist before the resumption can be brought about to any general extent. The Banks of Ohio, if their monthly reports be correct, stand ready to follow the eastern lead at any time. But full time should be given for the ripening of the proposed measure. A relapse would be death to the patient.

Ohio State Jour.

The New York Gazette says:—"We understand that Mr. Southard will in a few days resign his seat in the United States Senate, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen is likely to take his place. Such an arrangement will only deprive the Senate of the services of one good man and secure it those of another."

TREASURY NOTES.—These notes bearing two per cent interest were for the first time yesterday offered for sale at the Board of Brokers, and one and a half per cent, premium, payable in bank notes, was asked for them—but few bidders. They were subsequently offered in Wall street at 94 per cent, payable in constitutional currency. No purchasers!—*N. Y. Courier.*

WONDERFUL PRODIGY OF NATURE—A PUMPKIN grew on the farm of Mr. Jacob Light, near the Welsh Run, the present season, which being taken from the vine 10 weeks after the disappearance of the blossom, weighed 163lbs, and measured 8 feet in circumference.—Also, another, which weighed 110 pounds

[*Hagerstown Torch Light.*

☞The New Brunswick viaduct was opened for the first time for public use on the 31st ult. The Bridge cost $125,000. The 'Star' says it is without any parallel in this country Mr. Sykes, the chief engineer, directed and planned, and Mr. Thomas Hassard, executed it. The length is 1700 feet. The abutments are solid granite from New England, built on the rocky bed of the river, and each abutment grouted by cement into one solid piece of rock; and besides the wooden draw on the second story, there is one of entirely new construction on the rail track above. It is made of two distinct segments, which are moved by a crank, and on cogs, by a boy, in a few seconds. The whole work is so perfectly substantial and firm, that not the slighest jar is perceptible. The whole upper surface is tinned.

THE FIRE.—We announced yesterday morning, in a short notice, that at the hour of putting our paper to press on Sunday night, a fire was raging in the neighborhood of Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot, Charles street. The fire first broke out in the livery stable of Mr. Rodgrave, which is in the rear of the Hotel on Pratt, between Charles and Hanover streets. The wind was blowing a keen north west, and the stables, being made of wood, were soon enveloped in flames, which spread to the row of buildings fronting on Spring Court. The buildings fronting on Charles street were much injured and the furniture in all the dwelling houses within reach of the fire was more or less injured, either from the haste in which it was removed or by the fire. Six horses in the stables of Mr. Redgrave were also destroyed. The houses on Spring Court were, it is said, insured, and several other of the sufferers were also partially under insurance. We learn that the "ticket seller" of the Balt. and Port Deposite Rail Road, who resided in one of the buildings on Spring Court, was absent at the time the fire took place. He had left in his house a small trunk containing a large amount of money, belonging to the Rail Road Company. On receiving the news of the fire he hastened home, and found that all his furniture had been taken out of his house and the house in flames. He instantly bethought him of his trunk, and was lucky enough to find it, among the heap of articles piled up in the yard attached to the City Spring.

The estimate of the loss by the fire, is upwards of $20,000.—*Balt. Chron.*

AGRARIANISM.—The following remarks upon the restless spirit of agrarianism that is at work to undermine the rights of person and property, and the security of freedom throughout the land, are from the Tioga (Pa.) Phoenix, *a Van Buren paper*. Let its brethren read and consider!

There never was a time when there was more need of union of action than at the present. Every effort is making to ruin the country—to introduce a spirit of radicalism subversive of all the fundamental principles of society, and ruinous to all existing institutions which have made the country prosperous and happy. A set of harpies have crept into the democratic ranks under the mask of republicanism, and with all the subtlety of their leader, the arch fiend, they have obtained an influence and a sway that is truly alarming. Made of the shreds and patches of all that is mean and polluted—raised and fostered in the hot beds of atheism, and breathing the noisome atmosphere of moral pollution, they will stick at no mean, they will shrink from no effort to infuse into the body politic their contaminating and ruinous doctrines. They have talent, shrewdness and cunning like the master spirit of Hell—they can transpose themselves into any shape to gain their ends—they will crouch to any measure to make the great mass of the people polluted as themselves.—Parents, who have children, to love and to educate, beware of the contaminating influence of the seductive spirit of infidelity and atheism which is infusing itself into all our institutions—beware of that spirit of radicalism which would tread down all the fabrics reared to virtue and turn the whole moral world into chaos.

AGRICULTURAL.

(*Selected for the New England Farmer*)

ROTATION OF CROPS.

"It has been observed that no branch of husbandry requires more sagacity and skill, than a proper rotation of crops, so as to keep the ground always in heart, and yet to draw from it the greatest possible profit. So prominent a place does it hold in the art of agriculture, that no better criterion can be found on which to estimate the merits of a farmer, than the course of cropping, which he has adopted. The great art of cultivation consists in the maintenance of the land, at least in sound condition, and without impoverishing it, if it cannot be enriched. The main object of all rotations, should therefore be to establish such a series of crops as, by preventing the too frequent recurrence of any one of those which are considered exhausting, shall guard against the dissipation or loss of those component parts, or qualities of the soil, which seem peculiarly adapted to the growth of each, and in the abundance of which, consists its fertility.

"The land, to use the farmers phrase, 'grows tired' of a repetition of the same crops, and refuses to reproduce them in former abundance, though it will yield an ample return of others of a different species. (It is not, in fact, solely by exhausting the soil, that certain plants deteriorate, if planted in the same ground year after year, for, were this the case, manure would renovate the ground; but it fails to do so, and thus if peas or wheat, for example, be grown repeatedly on a piece of land, the farmer may manure to whatever extent he chooses, his crops will dwindle and become poorer and poorer.) From this it has been conjectured, that some particles of the soil are adapted to the nourishment of one kind of vegetables, and others to another: though, from their effect being more perceptible, on the production of grain than of leguminous plants, it has been presumed that the exhausting properties of the former are partly to be attributed to the greater exposure of the ground to the influence of the sun, when bearing them, and that the meliorating consequences of the latter, arise, in a great measure, from their shade; as well as the large leaved vegetables derive considerable portion from the atmosphere, while corn, wheat, barley, rye, and oats, seem to draw their support entirely from the earth.

"Whether these hypotheses be well or ill-founded, experience—that surest guide in farming operations—has demonstrated that land, in the common course of tillage, cannot be kept in heart, without a frequent change of crops. Wheat is known to exhaust the land more than rye; rye more than barley; and barley more than oats.

"The various systems of cultivation may be divided into two classes; the one chiefly confined to the culture of grain and the other comprehending the *alternate culture of grain and roots*. Under the old system of farming, the land was cropped with grain until it was partly exhausted, and was then left to recruit itself under natural pasture; but after the introduction of turnips, and the culture of other roots as fields crops, the alternation of grain and vegetables was adopted from Flanders, where it is the invariable method to carry an alternate crop for man and beast; and it was found that the land was both preserved from the baneful effects of over-cropping, did not demand such frequent periods of rest, and, through the means of feeding live stock, could be more abundantly supplied with manure.

"In cultivating the ground, two objects ought always to be kept in view: first, to obtain from it the greatest quantity of the most valuable produce; secondly, that this produce be obtained in such a manner, as may least exhaust the earth; or, in other words, that the care of the farmer, while prompted by regard for his immediate benefit, be so guided by discretion, as not to dry up the sources of future and more lasting advantages."

PRESERVING POTATOES.

Wherever practicable, potatoes, should be dug during dry weather, as the earth is then less liable to adhere to them, and they soon become dry. They should be exposed as short a time as possible to the light, as it always injures their quality for whatever use they are intended. Hence a coarse blanket or boards should be employed to cover them in the heap or wagon, during the time that they necessarily remain in the field. Exposure to the light for any length of time, even in a cellar, greatly injures potatoes, the bins therefore in which they are kept, should be so constructed as to exclude it *entirely*, in short they should be kept in a state similar to that before they are dug—that is, secure from air and light, with a slight degree of moisture to prevent withering, and a temperature so low as to keep them *from vegetating*. The difference in the quality caused by good and bad *keeping* is very rarely appreciated.

One of the best methods of keeping them in cellars, is to construct a bin with sand in the bottom, line the sides and ends with smooth and handsomely cut sods, and when the potatoes are in, cover them with sods and beat them down closely. In this way, all the above requisites may be obtained.—Potatoes intended for constant family use, may be kept temporarily in barrels and covered with sand.

Genessee Farmer.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

☞As the season is at hand when it is indispensably necessary that we should make collections to meet our business engagements, those of our friends who are in arrears, will oblige us by making immediate payment.

From the New York Commercial of Thursday.

One Thousand Guns
FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
THE STATE SHALL HAVE
TEN THOUSAND!!!
GLORY ENOUGH FOR THREE DAYS!

WELL AND BRAVELY DONE.—Our friends in the country will rejoice to learn that the Whigs of New York have done their duty. Loco focoism has sustained such a defeat as will put it down and keep it down—we trust forever. The Senitorial ticket was canvassed last night, and the glorious result is the election of Gullian C. Verplanck by a majority of 2663 in the city, and 167 in King's county.

The Whig Assembly ticket is also elected by a large majority, but the official returns are not yet known.

Hoxie, Wheeler, and Acker, are also elected.—There has been no splitting of tickets on the part of the Whigs, and all their candidates are elected. The whole number of votes is 35,203—whole number at the election for mayor, in April, 34 099.

Thus far we published at an early hour this morning, for the benefit of our country friends. Up to 1 o'clock the official returns had not been completed. Sufficient, however, is known to state the majority for GULIAN C. VERPLANCK for Senator, will be about THREE THOUSBND, and that our whole ticket for Assembly is elected by a still larger majority, Mr. HOXIE'S majority will be about the same as that of Mr. Verplanck.

Last November, Marcy (V. B.) had a majority of 592 in these wards over Burl, (W.) F. A. Talmadge, (W) was the candidate on three different tickets, viz: Whig, Native American and Loco Foco, and received a majority of 1531 votes over Morgan L. Smith, the Tammany candidate. At the charter election of April last, Mr. Clark (W) received 17,044 votes for mayor, while his opponents, Messrs Morgan and Jaques, received together 17,055 votes, or a majority of 911 of the whole number given.—Assuming this (latest) vote as the standard, the glorious result is a Whig gain in six months of nearly FOUR THOUSAND VOTES.

The following statement of votes for Senator, will not, we think, vary very materially from the official returns.

SENATOR.

WARDS.	Votes polled	Whig maj.	V. B maj.
First	1784	981	
Second	1398	862	
Third	1897	840	
Fourth	1961	221	
Fifth	2353	419	
Sixth	1682		171
Seventh	2781	805	
Eight	2541	271	
Ninth	2930		157
Tenth	2680		219
Eleventh	1780		605
Twelfth	810		324
Thirteenth	2097		47
Fourteenth	2073		50
Fifteenth	1836	193	
Sixteenth	1343		86
Seventeeth	1950		8
	30,345	4614	1572
		1571	
Verplanck's majority		3042	

SARATOGA COUNTY.

A letter to the editor of the Evening Journal dated Tuesday evening at Waterford, says,

'We have heard sufficient from the interior towns of the county to render the election of our Whig sheriff certain. You may rely upon this, as Freeman's majority will probably be 300. The assembly ticket is uncertain.'

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Second Day—The result of the poll gives Sammons, whig candidate for sheriff, 175 majority in the town of Mohawk. Average majority for whig ticket in Johnstown on the two days is 310—Amsterdam about 30

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Second Day—Utica, whig majority 207, Kirkland 50, Whitestown, New Hartford and Trenton, the whigs are getting a strong vote; also in Sangerfield.

The whigs may probably carry this county, as there are three tickets run for assembly. Marcy's majority last year 2145.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED THUS FAR:

New York county—Thirteen whigs viz David B Ogden, George Zabriskie, Willis Hall, Alfred Carbart, John B Scoles, Herman Childs, John I Labagh, Evan Giffith, Adoniram Chandler, Garret H Striker, Wm. Hersell, Anson Willis, Saml. B Ruggles.

Kings—Two Whigs, viz: Benj. D Silliman, Cornelius Bergen.

Richmond—One whig, viz. Israel Oakley

Queens—One whig, viz. John A King.

From the aspect of the partial returns received, we make the annexed estimates as to the results in the following counties:

Westchester—Two Whigs. Francis Barretto, Nicholas Cruger.

Dutchess—Three Whigs: Freeborn Garretson, Jacob Sisson, Cornelius Duboise.

Orange—Three Whigs Hudson McFarlane, Goldsmith Denniston, Stephen Fullerton,

Ulster—Two Whigs. Benj. R Brevier, James N Mitchell.

Columbia—Three Whigs, Wm. H Tobey Abraham Bain, Wm. A Dean.

THE DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS.—Thus far the following gain to the Whig cause is ascertained, as compared with last year.

In New York,	3 510
Kings,	613
Queens,	553

We do not give the flying reports of successes in the river counties, because to-morrow's dawn will witness the result—and sufficient to this day is the glory thereof. We may say, however, that of success in Dutchess, Ulster, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer and Saratoga, we entertain little doubt.—*N. Y. American.*

The Governor and Council at their last meeting appointed William Whayland, Isaac S. Anderson and Samuel T. Dounds, Esqrs, justices in the Magistrates court for the Trap district of Somerset county.

Our musical friends will be delighted to see in our advertising columns, the announcement of a Grand Concert to be given on Wednesday next by those distinguished professors, Signor Gambati and Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Watson, one of the most charming vocalists that ever visited this country, and decidedly the best ballad singer, warbles some of her favorite melodies; and the magic trumpet (as the New York Star has it) of Gambati, will add fresh charms to the divine melodies of Bellini, Rossini, &c.—*Balt. Chron.*

The number of school children in Massachusetts between the ages of four and six years, in 1837 as reported, was 160,676. The apportionment of the school fund for their education was $19 002. All the towns must make returns yearly to the Secretary's Office, or lose their proportion of the fund.

FROM FLORIDA.—A letter has been received at the War Office from General Jesup, dated October 26 in which he announced the capture of ten Indians by a detachment under the command of Major Ashby, on the morning of the 25th of that month, and of twenty more in the afternoon of that day. Five troops were captured and carried into St. Augustine on the 25th. The troops were fast arriving in detachments from Old Point Comfort and New York, and measures taking for a vigorous campaign.—*Globe.*

WASHINGTON.—Those who are accustomed to visit Washington will be glad to learn that a new Hotel is to be established there immediately on the European plan, where a suit of apartments may be obtained at a reasonable rate, and the occupants have their meals furnished at the hours of their choice, and be charged for what they order.

VIRGINIA STATE STOCK.—The Richmond Whig states that the six per cent stock ($60,000,) sold for the use of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company commanded a premium of two and three-fourths.

Notwithstanding the general and severe depression under which the trade of the country has labored, the public works of Pennsylvania have realized during the past year a farther increase of revenue. We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that the amount of tolls received at the State Treasury, up to the 31st of October, the end of the fiscal year, is $975,350 49—which *exceeds* the amount received up to the same time last year, $187,554 70½; while the tolls on the New York canals have fallen short of those taken last year about *forty per cent.*

There can be no doubt that if the derangement of the currency and the commercial troubles had not taken place, the revenues of the year would have been but little if any short of a million and a half of dollars. Pennsylvania can justly boast of a far more extended line of Canals than any other State in the Union, and the Canal from Columbia to the tide water of the Chesapeake will unite Baltimore closely and most advantageously with this vast chain of inland navigation.

American.

THE BANKS.—A friend, says the United States Gazette, who has had access to the October statements of the Bank of the United States, transmitted to Harrisburg, has favored us with the following particulars:

The notes of the new bank out, except the post notes at long dates, issued to individuals during the late troubles amount to $601,403 39

The notes of the late bank out, to 6,175,161 05

Total,	6,776,564 44
The specie amounts to	3,016,230 55

The comparison of these items with the corresponding particulars of some other banks as recently published, shows the following results:

	Circulation.	Specie.
The Bank of the U. States,	6,777,264 44	3,016,230 55
The 96 banks of the State of New York,	15,039,714 00	2,731,438 00
The two Virginia banks & branches,	5,005,692 81	831,063 07

A REAL PATRON!—We see it stated that WADE HAMPTON, Esq of South Carolina, not long since paid the proprietor of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times one hundred years subscription in advance, amounting to five hundred dollars. This genteel thing is said to have been done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues and Mr. Hampton the trouble of filing his receipts. It was doubtless a delicate mode adopted by him of contributing substantial aid to a paper in the success of which he felt an interest. The same liberal gentleman performed a similar flattering act towards the National Intelligencer; but thinking probably that the editors were not as likely to flourish for a century as the more youthful editor of the Times, he did not extend his subscription quite as far in their case as in his. May he live to renew it in both cases.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Nov. 7.

Flour per bll.	$8 50a9 00
Wheat,	1 90a2 00
Corn,	97a1 05
Rye,	88a1 00
Oats	34a 35

Married

On Wednesday 25th ult by the Rev. M. Massey MORRIS H ADAMS Esq. of Somerset to Miss ELEANOR, youngest daughter of John Williams Esq. of Worcester County.

Died

At his residence in this county on Wednesday last, SAMUEL S. MILES Esq

In this county on Thursday the 9d inst Mrs. NANCY, wife of Capt John Whayland, in the 29th year of her age, leaving four children, and a disconsolate husband, to lament their loss.

Departed this life on Wednesday last,
HENRY MURRAY STONE,
Son of
Col. R Stewart,
aged, Eleven years.

Easton Academy.

Situated in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25 h of Sept. [illegible] and continue until about the [illegible] of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of TOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography embracing [illegible] ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration embracing [illegible] Conic Sections, [illegible] Gregory &c Land Surveying, Navigation, History &c. &c.

PRICE OF TUITION

In the elementary branches such as Spelling, Reading &c $3 per quarter or $12 per annum [illegible] the additional charge [illegible] for fuel, equal to per year $13 00

the higher branches $4 per quarter or $16 per annum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year $17 00

In the Classical and Mathematical Department under the care of JAMES SHANLEY, a gentleman of high [illegible] the course of study is established for the following authors.

LATIN COURSE.

Ross' Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Vira Rom, Cornelius Nepos, Caesar's Commentaries, Salust and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgic's and the first six books of the Aeneid, Horace, Cicero's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Persius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tacitus.

GREEK COURSE.

Valpey's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Græca Minora or Jacob's Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Each first books Homers' Iliad, Græca Majora, Longinus.

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies

Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geography Ancient and Modern, and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in Classical and Mathematical Department—$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of $1 for fuel—equal per year to $25 0

Board can be obtained in respectable private families at from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per annum and all necessary school books, are [illegible] ed in the town on as reasonable terms as in the cities.

The above institution is liberally patronised by the State and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the Trustees from their knowledge of the learning and experience of the teachers confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
EDWARD [illegible]

Committee of the Board of Trustees

Easton, Oct. 3

Proposed Medical CONVENTION.

The undersigned, Composing the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wishes of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. As the meeting of the whole of the Profession [illegible] the several Counties would [illegible] with inconvenience to [illegible] respectfully recommended [illegible] County Meetings and select 5 Delegates from each County, and [illegible] act, in the name and on behalf of [illegible] and it is further recommended that Saturday 5th August, be the day on which said Meeting shall be held.

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethicks, the settlement of a uniform rule of charges for Professional services. And to consult on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

T. Thomas, M. D.
Theodore Denny, M. D.
P. Wroth, M. D.
George T. Martin, M. D.
Alex. H. Bayly, M. D.

Easton, July 15.—Oct. 10 1837

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH [illegible]

(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John G. Stewart as a Store, a [illegible] a few doors of Mrs. [illegible]

Having provided himself with an excellent *STOCK of WELL SEASONED* MATERIALS, he is prepared to execute all orders for every work with neatness and despatch. He will also, repair and varnish old furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business and the employment of such workmen as [illegible] well acquainted with the [illegible] of the business, [illegible] knowledge, he [illegible] his Work will be [illegible] manner equal to [illegible]

His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & WILKINS was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment to Mr. WILKINS.

WM. DORSEY.
SETH WILKINS.

Sept. 29 1837—Oct. 3

Steam-Mill Notice.

The subscriber having put up a Bolting Cloth in his Steam Mill at this place, to [illegible] informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR. Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN will continue to be ground, as usual every day. Persons living at a distance will [illegible] accommodated in good time to return the same day.

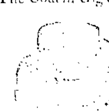
Respectfully,
JOHN S ZIEBER

Princess-Anne, September 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the [illegible] liberal patronage hitherto, [illegible] that he has [illegible] from Baltimore with a full [illegible]

The Coach, Gig & Harness



MAKING.

He has [illegible] Princess Anne [illegible] He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders [illegible] and he hopes to merit a further share of public favor.

L. J. M. P. BRIDWATER

Princess Anne, Sept, 5th, 1837.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Corner of [illegible] Streets Baltimore.

WILL BE RE-OPENED on MONDAY the [illegible] September next. The [illegible] having received [illegible] the Pupils [illegible] they believe [illegible] any similar establishment [illegible] patronage both in the Day School and Boarding department.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore.

August 29 1837

MISS E. DRYDEN.

[OF BALTIMORE]

Respectfully informs the Ladies of the [illegible] county, that she has taken a room in Mr. [illegible] House, where she will carry on, in all its branches, the

MILLINERY and [illegible]
MAKING BUSINESS.

Her prices will be moderate. Ladies are invited to give her a call.

September 19

Cash for Negroes.

[illegible] slaves, from 12 to 25 years [illegible] having [illegible] servants [illegible] we will give higher prices [illegible] purchaser who is [illegible] We [illegible] Princess Anne, Md.

CALLEY & SANDERS

All [illegible] promptly attended to.

Sept [illegible]

[illegible] SLAVES to dispose [illegible] give us a call as soon [illegible]

O. & S.

Jan 21

For Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove [illegible] offers his HOUSE [illegible] LOT [illegible] for sale [illegible] Merchant. Also [illegible] Store House standing [illegible] persons wishing to purchase [illegible] make application to the Subscriber,

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 13 tf

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES [illegible] well watered and well timbered [illegible] the mouth of Broad Creek [illegible] the lands of Edward Travers [illegible] land will be sold at private, the [illegible] application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONATHAN BARKLEY.

August 29 1837

Printing Office FOR SALE.

THE Editor of this paper feeling desirous of relinquishing the business, offers for sale the establishment of the SENTINEL. [illegible] will be found to be a profitable investment, as [illegible] is quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, post paid, editor of Sentinel Snow Hill, Md.

Snow Hill, September 19th, 1837.

We are authorised to announce
John F. Lankford, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 22 1837

We are authorised to announce
[illegible] E. [illegible], Esq
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty [illegible] Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John W. [illegible], Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
William T. G. Polk, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 24 1837

We are authorised to announce
John Curtis, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
October 31 1837

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne, and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, such as

Black, Blue, Green, Brown, Olive, Mulberry, Drab, Grey and Pilot Cloths;
Cassimeres and Cassinets, of various colors;
Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines, Bombazetts, Silks—a large assortment—together with a variety of Plaids, Calicoes, &c. &c.

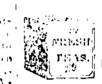
—ALSO—

GROCERIES,

2 Hogsheads best brown sugar;
10 Bags best coffee;
2000 lbs. prime bacon;
4 Casks cheese;
2 Firkins butter;
2 do Lard; &c. &c.

Hardware & Cuttlery,
Queens' ware and Crockery,

—ALSO—

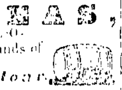


A good assortment of fresh

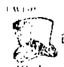
TEAS,

—ALSO—

Various brands of



Family Flour, which he will sell by the barrel or otherwise.



Fur & Silk Hats



20 doz: various sorts of men's and boy's caps;
600 pair of
Boots & Shoes.
Drugs & Medicines;
Oils, Paints and Varnish,
Plows, Plow-Shares, &c. &c.

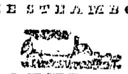
All which he will sell cheap either at wholesale or retail.

Princess Anne, October 17 1837.

FAIRHAVEN AND WHITEHAVEN.

Time of Starting Changed.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 1st of July, and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS

July 1, 1837

Wanted.

As an apprentice to the Black smithing business a boy between 14 and 16 years of age. One well grown and healthy would be preferred. Apply to

JAMES McHUMPHREYS,

Princess-Anne, October 3 1837,

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 18, 1837,

(SEAL) ON application of Alexander Donoho and Asa Phillips, Administrators of W. R. Donoho, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne

True copy. Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Donoho late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan 1847; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX DONOHO,
ASA PHILLIPS

Adm'rs of W. R. Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Sept. 19th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of Hetty Banks Administratrix of Henry Banks, Sen. of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'rx give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters administration on the personal estate of Henry Banks Sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of April 1838 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 19th day of Sept, A D 1837

HETTY BANKS, Adm'x.
of Henry Banks, Sen. dec'd

Sept 26, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT.

September 5 1837

(Seal) On application of Daniel Benson Adm'r, of George Dikes, late of Somerset co. dec. it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test

JAMES POLK R. [illegible]

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of [illegible] on the personal estate of George Dikes, late of said county, dec. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the [illegible] they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of September A D 1837,

DANIEL BENSON,
Adm'r of George Dikes, dec.

Sept 19 1837

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837,

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others made and reported by the Trustee Isaac D. Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in one newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1-2.

True copy,

Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur Can

June 27

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 t31

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq. hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions united to those of his son, RUFUS M PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS,

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by *cash* or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given,

J. W. B. PARSONS,

August 22, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st, leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the travelling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year

The public's ob'd't serv't,

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL,

Jan 10 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing, and, in either case, he will warrant a thorough satisfaction.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers [illegible] coming to his table [illegible] will get their *money's worth*

A large and choice assortment of the [illegible] Liquors always on hand, and may [illegible] at his Bar.

His [illegible] are furnished with excellent [illegible]

Particular attention will be paid to the [illegible] of travellers and others [illegible] favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant

THEODORE G. DASHIELL

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
January 3d, 1837 }

N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Attention.



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs H. Atkinson in White Haven, w[illegible] open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be *happy* to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. Further indulgence can not be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

W. ROACH.

August

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 558. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1837. Vol. 7—No. 27.

POETRY.

REV. CHARLES WOLFE!

Among his favorite airs was that deeply mournful one of 'Gramachree.' He was dissatisfied with all the words which had been written for it, even those two verses of Moore's, beginning, 'The harp that once through Tara's halls,' and said that they all appeared to him to want *individuality* of feeling. At the request of a friend, he gave his own conceptions of the character of the air, in a song which seems to us to possess the requisites of tenderness, pathos, and *individuality* in an eminent degree. Being asked whether he had any real incident in view in the composition of it, he answered, 'he had not; but that he had sung the air over and over till he burst into a flood of tears, in which mood he composed the words.' The song is as follows:

If I had thought thou could'st have died,
I might have wept for thee;
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou could'st mortal be;
It never through my mind had past,
The time would e'er be o'er,
And I on thee should look my last,
And thou should'st smile no more!

And still upon that face I look,
And think 'twill smile again;
And still the thought I will not brook,
That I must look in vain!
But when I speak, thou dost not say,
What thou ne'er left unsaid;
And now I feel, as well I may,
Sweet Mary! thou art dead!

If thou would'st stay, e'en as thou art,
All cold and all serene—
I still might press thy silent heart,
And where thy smiles have been!
While e'en thy chill, bleak corse I have,
Thou seemest still mine own;
But there I lay thee in the grave—
And I am all alone!

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart,
In thinking too of thee,
Yet there was round thee such a dawn
Of light ne'er seen before,
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore.

Christian Examiner.

MISCELLANEOUS

PERSEVERANCE AND LOVE OF LEARNING.

The meeting of the Utica Lyceum, on the evening of the 3d inst., was favored with an address from W. H. MAYNARD, Esq. on the importance of such associations. He dwelt particularly on education as the business of a man's life, and related some interesting facts which had come within his own observation, illustrating the successful attainments of self-made men. One of these we will relate. Mr M. gave it with diffidence, but (having been requested by a member of the Lyceum to relate it,) it was too good to be withheld from motives of personal delicacy.

In December, 1807, Mr. M. was teaching school for a quarter in the town of Plainfield, Mass. One cold blustering morning, on entering his school room, he observed a lad that he had not seen before, sitting on one of the benches. The lad soon made known his errand to Mr M. He was fifteen years old; his parents lived seven miles distant; he wanted an education; and had come from home on foot that morning, to see if Mr M. could help him contrive how to obtain it.

Mr. M. asked him if he was acquainted with any one in that place—"No." "Do your parents know any person here?"—"No." "Can your parents help you towards obtaining an education?" "No." "Have you any friends that can give you assistance?—"No." "Well, how do you expect to obtain an education?" "I don't know, but I thought I would come and see you."

Mr. M. told him to stay that day, and he would see what could be done. He discovered that the boy was possessed of good sense, but no uncommon brilliancy, and he was particularly struck with the cool and resolute manner in which he undertook to conquer difficulties which would have intimidated common minds. In the course of the day, Mr. M. made provision for having him boarded through the winter in the family with himself, the lad paying for his board by his services out of school. He gave himself diligently to study, in which he made good, but not rapid proficiency, improving every opportunity of reading and conversation for acquiring knowledge, and thus spent the winter.

When Mr. M. left the place in the spring, he engaged a minister, who resided about four miles from the boy's father, to hear his recitations; and the boy accordingly boarded at home and pursued his studies. It is unnecessary to pursue the narrative farther. Mr. M. had never seen the lad since—but this was the early history of the Rev. JONAS KING, whose exertions in the cause of oriental learning, and in alleviating the miseries of Greece, have endeared him alike to the scholar and the philanthropist, and shed a bright ray of glory on his native country.

Utica Citizen.

TEA IN ENGLAND.

About 1650, (says Macpherson) the East India Company received from Bantam two Canisters containing 143 lbs. of tea; and this is believed to have been the first importation of this article.

The first authentic notice of tea, as an article of consumption in England, appears in an act of Parliament, (12 Car. ii c. 23) passed in the year 1660, a duty of 8 pence is charged on every gallon of chocolate, sherbet and tea, made for sale, while coffee and even foreign spirituous liquors, are charged only 4d. Thus it is certain that tea was then used in England, but that the use of it was new, and far from being general, appears from the following curious memorandum in the diary of Mr. Pepys, the Secretary of the Admiralty: "Sep. 26th, 1661. I sent for a cup of tea, a Chinese drink, of which I never before had drunk."

In the year 1662, King Charles the Second married a princess of Portugal, and it may be presumed that the new queen was fond of Tea, and rendered it more fashionable in England than it had been before, as the poet Waller, in a panegyrical ode on her birthday says,

"The best of queens, and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation, who the way did show,
To the fair region, where the sun doth rise
Whence rich productions we so greatly prize."

He always supposed it endowed with the power of inspiration, for he says,

"The Muses' friend, tea does our fancy aid."

It is evident that for a long time, tea continued to be brought to Europe in very small quantities, for, in the year 1664, the East India Company, desirous of providing some rarities as presents to the King, purchased 2lbs. 2oz. of tea, 'apparently all that could be got,' which cost them 40s. a pound.

In England, the duties on tea, and the importations of it, were inconsiderable till 1690, by which time the East India Company first thought the article worth their attention as a branch of trade. In a few years the averaged importation amounted to 60,000lbs. per annum, the average price being 16s. In 1721 the quantity of tea imported exceeded a million of pounds; and ever since the importations and consumption of tea in that country have been increasing.

DYSPEPSIA.—A wealthy manufacturer from the west of Scotland, while at Edinburgh on business, called on Dr. Gregory for his advice. He was a man of middle stature, rather corpulent, with a rosy complexion, and whose exterior altogether bespoke the comfortable liver. After seating himself the following dialogue ensued:

"Gentleman. Well, Dr. Gregory, I ha' come up to Edinbro' in the way o' business, and I just thought I would take your advice about my health, sir? What's the matter with you, Gent. I'm not [illegible] [illegible] Dr. [illegible] I suppose you are a drunkard or a glutton then, sir. Gent. Na, na, Dr. Gregory, [illegible] [illegible] I'm a sober man, and a deacon of the kirk, as my worthy father was afore me. Dr. Well, let us see, what do you eat and drink; what do you take to breakfast? Gent. I take coffee or tea [illegible] a fresh egg or a bit o' salmon, though I have no muckle appetite for breakfast. Dr. Yes; and then you take something by way of lunch between breakfast and dinner. Gent. I canna say I care ower much about the lunch; but I can take a bit o' bread and cheese and a glass o' ale, if it be there, but I canna say I care ower much about it. Dr. Well, what do you eat for dinner. Gent. Oh! I'm no very particular, though I maun say I like my dinner. Dr. I suppose you take soup first. Gent. Yes, I can say I like my soup. Dr. And a glass of porter [illegible] [illegible] water with it? Gent. Yes, I take a glass of something wi' my soup. Dr. And then you have fish or beef, and then mutton with vegetables? Gent. Yes. Dr. And a glass of ale or porter with them. Gent. Yes, I take a glass o' ale now and then wi' my meat. Dr. And then you have boiled fowl and bacon, or something of that sort, I suppose. Gent. Yes, I maun say I like a bit o' fowl and bacon now and then. Dr. And a glass of something with them? Gent. Yes. Dr. And after the fowl you have a pudding? Gent. I'm aye fond o' the pudding, but I can take a bit, if it be there.—Dr. And must drink wine with your pudding? Gent. I canna take ower much o' the wine, but if I ha' a friend wi' me, I take I glass or so.—Dr. And then you have cheese or nuts. Gent. Yes, the gude wife is ower fond o' them, but I canna say I care much about them. Dr. But you take a glass of wine or two with your nuts? Gent. Yes, a glass or two. Dr. Well, do you finish your dinner without whiskey punch? Gent. I find my dinner sets better on my stomach with a little punch, so take a glass or so. Dr. And you have tea, I suppose? Gent. Yes, I maun take my tea, wi' the gude wife. Dr. And a bit of something with it? Gent. Yes, I can take a bit o' something, if it be there. Dr. But you do not go to bed without supper? Gent. Na, na, Dr. Gregory, I canna say I like to gang to bed without my wee bit supper. Dr. And what do you eat for supper? Gent. O' a bit o' any thing—a bit o' salmon, or boiled tongue, or cold fowl. Dr. And a glass of something with it? Gent. Yes. Dr. And can you go to bed without a night cap of hot punch? Gent. I maun say I sleep the better for a glass o' hot punch, though I canna say I'm ower fond o' the habit. Dr. Well, sir, you are a fine fellow; you are indeed a fine fellow. You come to me with a lie in your mouth, and tell me you are a temperate man, and a deacon of the kirk, as your worthy father was before you, and make yourself out, by your own statement, to be a *glutton*, and a *wine-bibber*, and a *whiskey tippler*, and a drinker of that most abominable of compositions, called *punch*. Go home, sir, and reform yourself, and become temperate in your eating and drinking, and you will have no need of my advice."

THE ORPHAN.

Translated for the New York American.

It was a December night. The ground was covered with snow; the north wind blew violently, and whistled as it passed among the willows that shaded the tombs of the cemetery of Passy. George, the watchman of the church yard, was finishing his nightly rounds, attended by his faithful Dragon. At that moment the moon cast her pale beams on that portion of the burial ground appropriated to the poor, the watchman thought he perceived a shadow creeping along the ground; he gave Dragon the accustomed signal, and in an instant the animal with a bark sprang towards the object. his master followed him, and soon found him caressing a young child, who, extended on the ground, was endeavoring to dig the earth up with his hands. It was Paul, left an orphan but two days before, and the favorite of Dragon among all the children of the village, for every morning Paul divided his breakfast with him. "What are you doing there my boy?" said George. Paul raised his head, and wiping two big tears from his cheeks replied "I am looking for mother." The watchman, affected by the answer, took the child in his arms and carried him from the mournful place.

For several days he was carefully watched, but he soon stopped crying, and every one thought he had forgot his sorrow. However; about a month after, during a night still colder than that in which George found the orphan at the grave yard, the watchman heard dragon howling most piteously, he seemed to be near the grave. George immediately directed his steps towards it, and, by the light of his lantern, perceived Dragon extended by the lifeless body of Paul. The orphan had found his mother! The next day he was laid by her side.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

The origin of this descriptive [illegible] of a particular season, is known to (with less, to most) of our readers, as is the cause which produces the temperate and smoky state of the atmosphere which characterizes it. But to one, rather than none, not the less [illegible] be known. By your leave, I will explain both, and in doing so, I shall be doing no more than repeating what has been written before.

The Indian Summer, is so called, because, at this particular period of the year, in which it is observed, the Indians break up their villages or encampments, and go to the interior to prepare for their winter hunting. [illegible] [illegible] between the heat of summer and the cold of winter, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hence the title or designation Indian Summer, or the season of temperature [illegible] [illegible] Indians avail [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of winter hunting grounds.

The cause of the low temperature of the season [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and interminable forests of the west. Those who, at this particular season of the year, have penetrated these forests, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] heat [illegible] sensible, whilst the ascending vapour warms every thing it embraces, and spreads it out into the wide atmosphere, fills the circuit of the heavens with its gentle heat and smokiness.

The time has been when this season has been more definitely marked with us, than it now is. This change is owing in part and chiefly, to the clearing of our country. There are few leaves now, on our immediate borders, and less vegetable matter than formerly, hence there is less vapour, and less warmth. Then again there has always, as now, been, in different years, less or more of this vapour.—This variableness, in different years, is occasioned by the sudden, or less active advance of winter. If the frosts come in quick succession, and with severity, and continue until winter exerts its sway, there will be little or no Indian summer, because the materials, the leaves, &c. becomes frozen by them, and this generation of heat is stopped. But if the frosts are gradual, and the autumn advances mildly into winter, the Indian summer is prolonged. In some years we have no Indian summer—Its absence may be attributed to the first of these causes; in other years it is distinctly marked, when it is so, it may be attributed to the other.

We have this Indian summer now. And now all the Indian villages are deserted, the poles, which, during the spring and summer were covered with the birch bark, are stripped, and those who lived in them are wending their way up the river courses, and over the mountains, and plains, in search of the best grounds to snare and trap the game. May every success attend these hunters, and may God, in his mercy to them, so guide our public councils as to save them from becoming the victims of oppression, and from the destruction which there is too much reason to fear lies in wait for their overthrow, as does the crouch ed lion for his prey. [*Poulson's Adv.*

Hints to Men of Business.—Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe, with a watchful eye the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful, in the management of your concerns, to recommend by your own personal practice uniform habits of active, interested, and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in conformity thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with business, make them entirely distinct employments.

Beware of self indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

So indifferent are many young men to the duty they owe themselves and society, that they hurry into a career of vice, and become so deeply plunged in grossness and sensuality, that they are incapable of being led to the loftier pleasure which is administered by intellectual enjoyments to the mind. It would seem as if their existence is ennobled by no higher attribute than that which pervades the brute part of the creation. They are never inspired by a great sentiment, and are contented to die just as they were born, they encumber the earth with their load for a certain number of years, crawling through life with a snail-like progress, and then descend into their kindred dust, leaving nothing but their slime behind. *Sud.*

IRISHMAN'S PARROT.

Pat had seen a parrot, and heard it talk, and was so delighted with it that he must buy one. Some wag procured an Owl and persuaded him it was a parrot, and could speak. He bought it. His friend, some time after, inquired if his parrot had begun to talk yet. 'Not yet, by my faith,' said Pat, 'but it keeps a devil of a thinking.'

THE DIVORCE.

A married couple determined to be divorced, but not being able to agree with respect to the disposition of the children, referred the dispute to an umpire, to whose arbitration they respectively agreed to submit. 'We have three children,' said the husband, 'I insist upon keeping two, the rest shall be left to the care of the mother.' 'Hold,' said the mother, 'I have a right to two, the care of one will be more than sufficient for you.' 'There is no way of settling this dispute,' said the umpire, with the true gravity of a judge, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] restored good humour. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the idea of a divorce was forgotten.

THE ENRAGED AUTHOR.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by means of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of a piece, where [illegible] sterling worth had been rejected. On the night of performance the piece was assailed with hisses from all parts of the house, whereat the enraged author dashed on to the stage, and throwing his hat into the pit, dared the most valiant to bring it to him. A young gentleman took it up, and was about to present it, when he was interrupted by a wag, who cooly observed, 'Stop, Sir, what would be the use of returning the man his hat, when he has evidently lost his head.'

A military officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, 'My dear, are you not afraid. How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?' He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillow of a bed place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, 'Are you not afraid?' She instantly replied, 'No, certainly not.' 'Why?' said the officer. 'Because,' rejoined the lady, 'I know the sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me.' 'Then,' said he, 'remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the waters in the hollow of his hand.'

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The following beautiful and eloquent passage is from Mr. Biddle's Address before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture:

If I have failed to prove that the pursuits of Agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their pleasures and their importance. I need not dwell on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life, and the best preparation for the future, on those healthful occupations, on the calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence which naturally belong to that condition. These are attractions which must have deep root in the human heart, since they have at all times fastened at once the imagination and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say, that in this nation agriculture is probably destined to receive its highest honours, and that the country life of America ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure and splendid institutions of the people have embodied the brightest dreams of their high spirits, who in other times and in other lands have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish. The influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, in sparing the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced in every condition of our citizens, but as all objects are most distinct by insulation, their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.

"The American farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from the government, the government derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God, and the laws, no hereditary authority usurping the dominion of personal genius, no established church spreading its dark shadows between him and heaven. His frugal government neither dares nor dares oppress the soil; and the altars of religion are supported only by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence, in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever varying and interesting employment, dignified by the moral [illegible] duties, and enlivened by the exercise of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a deeper interest by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what danger this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanded territory, and its daily complicating interests, shall awake the latent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But when, ever these perils come, the most steadfast security, the lasting reliance, will be on this column of landed proprietors, the men of the soil and of the country, standing aloof from the passions which agitate the denser parts of communities, well educated, brave and independent, the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people without flattering the [illegible] their passions, these men, rooted [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] country, [illegible]

An Old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the seventeenth century. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] recently been discovered in England. Mr. Catlin, of this city, has a portion of [illegible] specimens. They are [illegible] original.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Communications.

Mr. Callahan—Seeing that you have published the outlines of A PLAN OF NATIONAL CURRENCY & STATE BANKS, which, in obedience to a sense of duty, I submitted to congress, at the late *extra* session; and intending to revive the subject at the ensuing constitutional term, I request that you will give insertion to the proposed memorial hereunto subjoined. Very Respectfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Nov. 27, 1837.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, residing in the State of Maryland, in the exercise of a constitutional privilege, approaches your honorable bodies to present a proposition designed to remove the vexatious and embarrassing disorders which have arisen in the monetary affairs of the country, and to avoid a recurrence of similar evils by the interposition of an adequate and ample circulating medium, in connection with the collection, custody and disbursement of the revenue.

In the construction of a code for these desirable purposes the undersigned has acted in obedience to the following considerations, viz.

1. That the system of this republic embraces not only the constitution and laws of the Federal Government, but the institutions of the component States, and that THE PEOPLE ARE PARAMOUNT TO ALL.

2. That the mere keeping of the Public Treasuries imparts a beneficial privilege.

3. That the credit of its circulation is capital of great value.

4. That the *benefits* of each and every other prerogative, whether positive or incidental, *properly belong to the people*, and they cannot be ceded to *a part* without *derogating from the equal rights of those to whom such benefits are not extended.*

From repeated manifestations of the public sentiment it seems that the people are not disposed to accept any plan purporting to be for the regulation of the currency and Exchanges, nor for the depositing and distribution of the public moneys, *which shall be under the control of* CORPORATORS, *nor of Fiscal Agencies in the receiving officers of the Government*, whilst *a pervading invocation imperiously demands that* SOMETHING SHALL BE DONE.

Under circumstances so peculiar, and so impressive, it becomes a dictate of patriotism to devise an adequate system without the objections to which previous essayed projects have been obnoxious. And if such a system can be constructed as shall demonstratively appear to be CONSTITUTIONAL, EXPEDIENT, PRACTICABLE, EFFICIENT, AND CONGENIAL TO THE GENIUS AND SPIRIT OF OUR INSTITUTIONS, as well as, *by its other bearings and relations, calculated to promote* the GENERAL WELFARE AND PROSPERITY, it may be well assumed that *a parental & beneficent government will promptly provide the requisite enactments for its adoption and operations.* The plan proposed is esteemed sufficient to affectuate those essential *desiderata*, and to be *founded upon principles substantial in their nature*, and PURELY REPUBLICAN IN their CHARACTER, as it proposes *to diffuse the benefits of a valuable prerogative to* ALL THE PEOPLE and *not for the profit of a favored few or* PRIVILEGED ORDER.

The details and illustrations of the plan proposed are extended in the pages hereunto annexed, which the undersigned submits as a part of this memoir, and prays that it may be so considered.

Apprehensions have been entertained, as the undersigned is aware, that the States could not surmount the opposition of private corporations for banking purposes, in attempting to carry into effect a general scheme of the character contemplated in this presentation; but is not the occurrence of that apprehension of itself enough to invite the encounter, in order that it may be ascertained whether the sovereignty dwells in the creator or in its creatures?

It appears, by the plan, that the assent of any five of the States will suffice to commence the system; and it can scarcely be doubted that a larger number, already provided with well-adapted institutions, would promptly accede; and that the intermediate action of less favorable regulations, necessarily pre-existing, would successively produce the accession of others, until the entire Union should be embraced by the equitable and efficient measures in contemplation.

The predominating principles of policy and interest are enough to warrant this conclusion; as the *boon* proffered in the liberal distribution of the national currency, and the *benefits* incident to the collection and disbursement of the revenue, operating as inducements on the one hand, whilst the justifiable withholding of that boon and those benefits as well as the abstractions by drafts to the public creditors, in preference to reducing the available means of the assenting States, by drains from those continuing under the control of corporators, acting adversely on the other hand, would essentially conduce to the adoption and establishment of a fiscal confederation, in harmonious accord with the genius and spirit of our political system, and the just rights of all interests and classes of our population.

Actuated by the inducements presented, and the advantages anticipated to flow from the operations of the plan, it is humbly conceived that the States would severally provide the needful "coin," and conform, in good faith, to the organic law of your honorable bodies, in all its provisions and requisitions, as proposed.

The undersigned, therefore, submits respectfully his propositions, and prays that its principles and details may be duly considered, and acted upon as in your wisdom may seem meet.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board of the U. S. Ship Independence to his friend in Somerset, dated.

U. S. Ship Independence
Portsmouth England July 31 1837.

In compliance with the promise I made in my last I now sit down to give you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along in Old England, though for a traveller I must say I have very few wondrous stories to tell. * * * There is nothing that I can perceive to admire in Portsmouth except their Militia, it being the principal Naval Depot in the kingdom, and a strongly fortified and garrisoned town; but Ryde, immediately opposite, on the Isle of Wight, is the most beautiful little place that ever I beheld; it is in fact an assemblage of little palaces, but are called here *cottages*, each having its particular name painted over the door or on some conspicuous place in front. It has been recently built up, and is intended for the summer residences of the grandees, it being called in the country, here, though we should think it quite a considerable city across the water; from there a party of us hired a carriage and drove out to Carisbrook Castle, which is now an entire ruin and famous during the Cromwellian disturbances as being the place of confinement of Charles the First. The window through which he attempted to make his escape is still to be seen, and I did myself the *honor* to put my hand the identical spot where his royal person is said to have sat last. This is one of the most ancient ruins of the kind, in England as it is said to have been first built by the saxons, in the sixth century, which from the looks of some parts of it does not appear at all improbable. The country along between it and Ryde is a perfect garden of Eden. You see no large white sandy fields which will not sprout peas, with old skeleton cows, that take two to make a shadow roaming over it with tears in their eyes, in search of grass; nor any unsightly worm fences; but find it divided by neatly trimmed hedges into lots, few of which contain more than six or eight acres, which are under the highest state of cultivation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the U. S Ship Independence, to his friend in Somerset, dated

U. S. Ship Independence,
CRONSTADT, August 6, 1837

We left Portsmouth, (England,) on the 12th, ultimo, and arrived here on the 27th, having stopped two days at Copenhagen. We had a very pleasant passage—fair and moderate winds. I was on shore but about 2 hours in Copenhagen, and there was engaged all the time getting mess stores, so that I saw nothing scarcely of the city.—Early next morning after our arrival here we were honored with a visit from the Emperor, who intended to be *incog* and to pass as Aid to the Governor of Cronstadt, but unfortunately for him our Pilot had seen him before, and let the scent out by pointing him out before he came on board. He was shown round the ship however, without any other attention being paid to him than is usual to an inferior officer, until he left, when our yards were immediately manned, and we gave him a royal salute of 41 guns; He immediately made a signal to his Admiral to return it, which was done, he hoisting the American flag at the same time in his yacht. In the afternoon of the next day a Steam Frigate was sent with an invitation to the officers to visit Peterhoff,—his summer residence, which was accepted by all who could be spared from the Ship, where we found carriages to take us round the garden, and guides to show us the different curiosities—among which was the Palace of Peter the Great with the same furniture with which it was furnished 130 years ago, consisting of rather rough wooden chairs and tables, and pewter dishes and plates, which, form a striking contrast with the silver tables and gold mounted chairs of the present Emperor. As for the gardens themselves it would be useless for me to give you any description of them, for no language can describe the beauties of such a scene as may be witnessed there—the roads or walks are all gravelled, and are completely overshadowed by a dense growth of fir and elm trees while in every direction may be seen Fountains cascades, and hundreds of water spouts, many of them throwing water to the hight of 40 or 50 feet, and at every few steps you meet with *artificial* trees which can only be distinguished from the surrounding natural ones by the *hundreds* and *thousands* of streams of water issuing from every twig and almost from every leaf on them, and falling in the form of rain giving the air all the freshness and fragrance of an evening shower. After having gratified our curiosity in the gardens we were conducted to the Emperors private opera, where we were entertained until about 10 o'clock, and then returned again to the ship.—I have now just returned from St Petersburg, where I enjoyed myself 4 days in seeing the splendid curiosities of that Queen of Cities, it may truly be termed the city of Palaces—there are no inferior houses or suburbs to it, but every thing appears to be built on the most magnificent scale. I visited several of the churches, which are most gorgeously furnished—and the most remarkable of which is Kazan Church, the alter of which, the gateway and the massive railing which encloses it are all of solid silver; there are no pews or seats of any kind in any of the churches, but the whole of the church is one open space, the congregation all stand, and keep themselves incessantly employed in crossing themselves, bowing to and kissing the numerous images of saints which are fixed around the walls and pillows, while the most devout kneel down almost every minute and put their forehead on the pavement, while the old Priest despatches his prayers with a velocity that would astonish the crier of an auction room. But the churches, splendid as they are, dwindle to nothing when you have visited the Imperial Palace, through every part of which we were shown. It is a building of immense extent, and contains, during the winter, while the Imperial family are there, about 600 *souls*; the richest room, and audience chamber cost a million sterling—nearly 5 millions of dollars. It is lined with crimson silk velvet, on which are fastened all around it from the floor up, eagles of pure gold about 4 or 5 inches in length and about 8 or 10 inches apart, while over head the space between them is nearly filled up by gorgeously carved work of gold. The next most magnificent room is the room where the Emperor receives foreign ministers, where is his golden throne which is also lined with crimson velvet, in which are six tables, about 6 feet in length and about 4 in width, all of silver and all the chairs and sofas mounted with gold, in another room we saw all the crown jewels, among which is the largest diamond known to exist, which is fixed in the end of the sceptre. Looking around upon the riches and splendor of that palace and city it is hard to credit the assertions of history that the ground on which they now stand was nothing but a marsh less than 2 centuries ago, and the country governed by a poor and ignorant barbarian. The print which is at the head of this letter is a view from the Palace. The monument (which may be 200 feet high) is erected to the memory of the Emperor Alexander, the middle part of the column, which is darker than the top and base (about 3/4's of the whole hight) is a solid column of granite, the top of it the base and railing are made of brass cannon which the allied armies took from the French. The triumphal arch beyond it was erected for him to pass through when he returned from France. The chariot of victory over it, drawn by 6 horses, and the horses also are made of brass. The buildings you see are but a fair sample of two thirds of the city at least. Adjoining the palace is what is called the hermitage which contains thousands of paintings by the most celebrated artists that have flourished, with many other curiosities, too numerous to mention. In the centre of the building over an arch and even with the floor of the third story is a beautiful garden overshadowed by trees of a thick & luxuriant foliage, when you may take a seat in the shade little suspecting, were you not aware of the fact, that there were horses and carriages, and canal boats passing and repassing under you. The Emperor is very popular, and knocks about from one place to another without any ceremony, parade or guard whatever, and every body has to keep a bright lookout, for he knows, not at what moment he may receive a visit from his majesty. The day he visited us he came along-side steering his own boat, which I understand is his usual manner of proceeding and, both there and at the opera he was dressed in a plain suit of brown—frock coat—with two epaulettes—a white cap with a scarlet band. He is a very large man, and I think without any exception, the handsomest man I ever saw—of very mild and benevolent countenance—of very dignified and yet affable deportment to those around him, which has given me a different opinion of him from what he is generally represented to be in the United States. I expect we shall leave here in 5 or 6 days and probably stop in Copenhagen a few days. * * * It has now been five month since I have heard a word from home, which makes me exceedingly anxious to get back to Cowes, England as that is the first port at which I expect to receive letters.

ILLINOIS SCRIP.—The Louisville Advertiser notices the arrival in that city of Gen. Rawlings on his return from New York. Gen Rawlings, Col. Mather and C. Oakley, Esq, as Commissioners of Illinois, have, it is said, sold on advantageous terms, six per cent Scrip to the amount of $5,200,000.—The proceeds of two millions to be added to the capital of the State Bank of Illinois, and one million to the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. The scrip is redeemable in 25 and 35 years. Governor Duncan has also sold six per cent, Canal bonds to the amount of $400,000. Total amount of sales of Illinois scrip, $5,600,000. On the bonds sold by the Commissioners about $800,000 per month will be paid in Philadelphia and New York.

NEWS.

THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ALL IS WELL.—The Bay State has spoken.—From the seaboard to the mountains, from Cape Cod to the Hudson—the voice of Massachusetts, with a unanimous vehemence, has been raised against the men and the measures of the administration. More than ever have we now cause to be proud of our old Commonwealth. With what joy and exultation did she hear that the Empire State, her erring sister, had thrown off the long riveted shackles of Executive power, and stood up erect in her freedom and her might. With what joy and exultation does she now send back to New York her own pæans of triumph!

We subjoin returns from 297 towns in the State.—They give the following vote:

For Edward Everett,	51,180
Marcus Morton,	33,330
Everett's maj.	17,850

Last year the votes stood in the same towns as follows:

For Edward Everett,	41,830
Marcus Morton,	35,728
Everett's maj.	6,111

The Whigs net gain in these towns is 11,739.

The whole vote of the State last year was 78,800.

This year in all the towns but ten, the whole number amounts to 84,510. In 1834, the aggregate vote was 75 964. The vote this year is larger by about 7 500, than was ever before known.—*Boston Atlas.*

From the Boston Atlas.
THE WHIG LINE FORMED.

The Whig line is now formed; and the friends of the country are ready for a charge. Massachusetts marched down with drums beating and colors flying, to her place in the order of battle. As she passes along, one after another, the Whig States pay a salute in token of their respect and affection for the well tried and war-worn veterans, who have fought so many fields, and though so often surrounded by the enemy,—have never yet known what it was to capitulate.

Marshall Ney, as he brought up the rear, in Bonaparte's disastrous retreat from Moscow on one occasion was completely cut off from the main body of the French army; a broad river was in front, the bridges over which had been destroyed, and on all other sides, the Russian battallions were pressing upon him, with an overwhelming superiority of numbers. Under those circumstances, he was called upon to surrender, when he returned that celebrated reply, which alone is enough to make his name immortal;—"A Marshall of France never surrenders!"

Massachusetts never surrenders; Such has been our motto and our practice. We have persevered, undismayed and unconquered, through toils, and darkness, and defeat; and now that the day of victory approaches, now that the line of that battle is formed, which is destined to annihilate for ever, the tyranny under which for years past, the country has suffered, who shall dispute the right of Massachusetts to the place of honor?

Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, and on the extreme right, MASSACHUSETTS;—how will the loco foco leaders be able to resist such an array?

But this is not all. The Whigs are about to form a second line,—a line of reserve, of a truly formidable character,—Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, and perhaps even Virginia itself!

The loco-focos will be incapable of making the slightest resistance; the battle is won already! Let us make a wise use of our victory!

The Editors of the Compiler of Richmond (Va.) have announced their determination "to assume decided ground relative to the vexed question of the currency." They state their conviction that they will thereby render service in their capacity as commercial journalists—and promote the general good of the country. They declare themselves "the advocates of the re charter of the late National Bank, or the establishment of a new one." The Compiler has previously been a neutral paper.

The Cincinnati Republican, (the oldest and most influential Administration paper in the State,) in speaking of the New York elections, makes the following frank and honest acknowledgment.

"There is no use in wasting words now "upon this subject, or being mealy mouth- "ed about it; if there is not a change of "policy in the Administration, and a change "of councils too, the Administration can- "not sustain itself. Certain influences are "becoming more and more intolerable. "*Vox populi vox Dei.*"

A careful estimate has been made of the popular votes in States in which elections have taken place since the policy of Mr Van Buren has been manifest. After allowing the Van Burenites all they could, and even more than they in perfect fairness ought to claim, the estimates show a Whig gain of 110,590 votes!

The Governor of Ohio has fixed on the 30th inst. as the day for the election of a member of Congress in place of Mr. Loomis, resigned.

The Annual Meteoric Shower of 13th November.—The New Haven Herald of Tuesday contains an interesting paper from Professor Olmsted, detailing the particulars of his observations of the annual meteoric shower on Monday morning last. We make from it the following extracts:

In order that every part of the firmament might receive its due share of attention, the four quarters of the heavens were parcelled out among eight persons, two to each quarter, one to observe and one to record.

The full moon, however, shone with so strong a light as almost to hide the stars, permitting none to be seen below the third manitude; of course, no meteors but those of unusual brightness, could be visible.

No shooting stars were observed until five minutes past one o'clock when they began to appear at considerable intervals, emanating as usual from the head of Leo, which constellation was then ascending the eastern sky. The meteors gradually increased in number and brightness until day-light. Nearly all, as they darted forth, left visible traces of their paths. Some of these were brilliant, and all must have had a high degree of brightness to have overcome so strong a moonlight.

The whole number counted during the night was 226. Of these, all but 10 or 12 either radiated from a point in the head of Leo, or moved in lines which, if continued, would have passed through that point.

The maximum, or period of greatest frequency, has usually occurred about 4 o'clock; but on the present occasion, after 3 o'clock the numbers rapidly increased and remained nearly uniform for the next three hours, averaging nearly one per minute.

The various meteorological instruments were attentively respected during the night, but nothing remarkable was observed.

The spots on the sun, (which some have supposed to have a connexion with the zodiacal light,) are very remarkable at present, and peculiarly deserving the attention of astronomers. On (the 13th) eight distinct groups were visible on the sun's disk, even to the smallest telescopes. These, with larger powers, could be resolved into more than sixty distinct spots.

Yale College, Nov. 14 O.

From the Frederick Herald.

SPECIE.—We regret to see the premiums upon Specie advancing in the market. It argues unfavorably to the efforts of the Banks to resume specie payment. As long as the article commands a premium, it will be worse than folly for the Banks to undertake to pay it out. Their supply would be speedily reduced, and no other mode of replenishing it would be left, but to call in their accounts and require all who owe them, to pay in specie. Can this be done? Are those indebted to banks, prepared to pay their debts in specie? If bank notes are called in and discharged in specie and this specie exported, to discharge foreign engagements, or hoarded by the timid or avaricious, what is to become of those who will be called upon to meet their bank engagements in specie? We make this inquiry in these plain terms, for the purpose of exhibiting the true character of the question and the real condition of the country. Thinking as we do upon this subject we doubt the policy, to say the least of it, of the proposed convention of banks to deignate the day for the resumption of specie payments. Until the foreign debt is fully liquidated and the domestic policy of our government is brought in aid of credit and confidence in every branch of business throughout this wide confederacy, we must pronounce any and every attempt of local banks to achieve these objects, to be presumption and folly. *Experientia docet.*

It is noticed in the Boston Journal, that a decision of some importance has lately been given by Judge Ware, in the United States District Court, holden a Portland. It was a libel for substraction of wages, on the part of the captain, mate and four seamen of the brig Forest. It seems the libellants shipped for a voyage from Portland to one or more ports in the island of Cuba, and back. The service was performed, and there was no controversy about the amount of wages earned. The only question in dispute was, as to the claim of a reduction of wages, in the nature of a set-off. While the brig lay at Havana, the master, mate, and four of the crew were taken sick of the yellow fever, and the owners claimed to deduct from the wages of the men, the sums paid for medical advice. These sums amounted to more than the whole balance of wages due. Judge Ware decided that the men were entitled to their whole wages—that if they were sick, the owners were bound to pay the expenses of the attendance and medical advice; although a suitable medicine chest had been provided.

According to the Albany Argus the quantity of flour and wheat brought to the Hudson river, via the Erie canal; during the second week in November, was as follows, viz:

	Bush. wheat.	Bbls flour
	47,316	55,505
Corresponding period in 1836	31,118	42,698
Showing an increase of	16,198	12,807

Merchandize cleared from Albany and Troy during the same week, 4189 tons.

Mr. CARR LANE, (W.) was elected on the 13th inst. Mayor of the city of St. Louis.

THE HERALD.
Princess-Anne, Md.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1837.

NOTICE.

☞As the season is at hand when it is indispensably necessary that we should make collections to meet our business engagements, those of our friends who are in arrears, will oblige us by making immediate payment.

The November Term of Somerset County Court commenced yesterday.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says—"Letters from Ohio state that the farmers have large stocks of wheat, but cannot sell it for want of funds in circulation. The Banks have drawn in nearly all their notes, and cannot now discount in expectation of soon resuming specie payments. Wheat at Massillon is 90 cents."

It appears from a letter published in the Newport Argus that Typhus fever has lately prevailed to a serious extent at the Military Academy, West Point,—Such was the prevalence of the malady at one time as to excite apprehensions lest it might be necessary for awhile to break up the organization of the institution. The writer says, in concluding, that the disease had abated, and that at the period of his writing there was no one seriously ill with it.

The Convention of business men held in Philadelphia have published an address to the People of the United States, in which are set forth the supposed causes of the existing difficulties and the mode in which they are to be corrected. In concluding, they recommend to their fellow citizens to elect delegates from every city, town and county in the Union, to represent the interests of business men in all the productive avocations of life, including employers and employed, without any distinction, to meet at a time and place to be specified, to adopt such further measures as to them shall seem best calculated to promote the general welfare.

THE BALL IN MOTION.—An intelligent gentleman in Missouri, writing to the editor of the Alexander Gazette, says: "it is generally thought that a great change in public sentiment has taken place lately in this state," and that "at the next election the Democratic family will wheel out to the right and left by sections."

FATAL RIOT IN ILLINOIS.

From the Louisville Advertiser, Nov. 15

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT ALTON.—We understand a slip from the St. Louis Bulletin was received in this city yesterday, which stated that Mr. Lovejoy's new press had reached Alton; that its arrival was the signal for a renewed attack on the abolitionists, and a serious riot followed, in which Mr. Lovejoy was killed and several other persons wounded. It is said the abolitionists were forewarned; that the establishment of an insurrectionary press in Alton would not be submitted to.—We shall we suppose, obtain the particulars of the occurrence, in a few days.

From the Alton Telegraph. Nov. 8
LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

It is with the deepest regret that we stop the press in order to state that, at a late hour last night, an attack was made by a large number of persons on the warehouse of Messrs Godfrey, Gilman & Co., for the purpose of destroying a press, intended for the revival of the Alton Observer, which, shocking to relate, resulted in the death of two individuals—the Rev. E. P LOVEJOY, late editor of the Observer, and a man, named —— BISHOP. Seven others were wounded; two severely, and the others slightly. We can add no more at this time than the assailants succeeded in effecting their object.

THE BANKS IN TENNESSEE.—A committee of the Legislature of Tennessee have reported in favor of establishing a State Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, to be owned by the State, and to be made up of the common School Fund; the State Stock in the Union Bank; the surplus Revenue (making about $3,000,000,) and the balance in five per cent. State scrip. Another proposition is to establish a State Bank in connection with a liberal system of internal improvements.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.
NEW YORK HARBOUR, Nov. 16, 1837.

Dear Sir:—The order anticipated by me in a former letter to you, reached Fort Hamilton a few days since. All the effective men of the command and all the officers whose regiments are in Florida, are directed to proceed forthwith to the scene of contemplated hostilities. The Surgeons are now busy in designating those fit for duty in the field, and by Saturday, 18th inst. the detachment will be ready for marching. Notwithstanding the capture of *Oseola*, the Ajax Telamon of the hostiles, the enemy continues to bid defiance to our arms, and to require for his discomfiture a concentration of all our disposable force. There cannot be less than ten thousand men at the disposal of Gen. Jesup. He requires that number, not because his enemy is numerous, or peculiarly wily, but for the reason of the country infested by him presenting a *labaryth demanding circumvention.* Napoleon and all his Generals, with the rest of his followers in their palmiest days could have done no more than has been done by our own chiefs. In all sciences, but particularly that of war, it is much easier to theorize than to execute; to plan, than to carry out one's designs: there are wiseacres among the people who could have ended "the war" in one campaign; who have decided upon the merits of Scott, Gains and Jesup, and questioned loudly the validity of their claims to the laurels with which their brows have been invested for former achievements. To charge such men with want of bravery and judgement, belongs to this age of perverseness and moral depreciation.

There seems to be a difference of opinion touching the propriety of the mode by which Oseola became our prisoner. No true friend to the wronged Aborigines can condemn it. Any plan by which the war can be terminated and peace given to "bleeding and suffering Florida," and the beguiled savage himself transferred to a quieter homestead, must meet the approbation of every true patriot.—When the ultimate annihilation of the Seminoles is admitted as the necessary result of protracted warfare, whilst our ability to conquer them at length, is conceded on all sides, why should we for the sake of national etiquette and "the usages of belligerents" delay a suspension of hostilities?

To recognize the savages of Florida as honorable foes, would not be in keeping with the *policy* of our Indian relations. To exhibit fairness *now* to our National department to our red countrymen, would be the quintessence of affectation. My plan would be to shorten the war by every possible stratagem, and after having transferred the enemy to the south-west, endeavor by a course of enlightened legislation, to atone to him *then* for our former want of national courtesy. Have you ever adverted to the picture which our south western frontier will present in 1840? We shall have within two days march of Fort Towson 17 000 Pawnees, 5000 Cammanches, 5000 Cherokees, 100 Osages, 1000 Caddos, 10,000 Choctaws, 15,000 Creeks and Seminoles, and at least 10,000 vagabonds of all these tribes tenanting the borders of Red River, from the head of the Raft to the Rocky Mountains!—forty-eight thousand illy assorted and expatriated barbarians on a comparatively defenceless border of the Union, very naturally furnishes a theme redolent of interest to our countrymen.

I wish you to examine this subject, and with your editorial brethren sound the tocsin, and awaken the people to a true sense of its importance. K.

THE TROUBLES AMONG THE WESTERN INDIANS.—A slip from the office of the St. Louis Bulletin, dated Nov. 14, says "By late information from Fort Leavenworth, we learn the frontier people below the Osage River, have been endeavoring to raise an excitement in that section of the State, by expressing alarms against the Osage Indians, many of whom have come within the boundaries of the State with their wives and children, for the purpose of hunting, and upon the strength of written permission given them by some of the white inhabitants residing in the State. Gen. Lucas left Independence immediately on receiving the rumor, with about 500 militia to oppose the aggressors. Colonel Kearny, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, fearing unnecessary difficulty, and believing the motives of the Indians to be entirely pacific, immediately despatched Capt Summer with one hundred Dragoons, and a few days after fifty more, to drive the Indians without the boundary of the State for their hunting purposes, and to interpose his command, and keep separate the whites and Indians. The circumstance of the Indians bringing their wives and children with them, is conclusive evidence that they did not anticipate danger or bloodshed, and though the whites had no authority to grant permission to the Indians to hunt within the limits of the State—yet it is not to be supposed that the poor ignorant Indians knew that they were encroaching, when they had received permission from the whites. It is believed however, that all difficulties have been settled; the Indians retreated to their own hunting lands, and the militia to their homes. The detachment of Dragoons sent out under Captain Summer was expected at Fort Leavenworth on the 10th or 12th inst."

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—A slip from the office of the St. Louis Bulletin, Nov. 13th, says "We have seen a letter from Major TALIAFERRO, U. S. Indian Agent, dated the 4th instant, stating that the steamboat Rolla had collapsed a boiler flue near Pine river, below Rock Island, by which accident one of the firemen had been blown overboard and lost, and the Engineer slightly injured.

The Rolla left St. Louis on the 1st for St Peters, having on board the whole of the Sioux delegation of Indians, consisting of about 30 persons, principally Chiefs, on their return from their late visit to Washington; but fortunately, as Major Taliaferro writes, no one of the delegation was injured.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—A few returns have been received, but not sufficient to ascertain which party has triumphed. Charles C. Trowbridge, (W.) and Stephen T Mason, (V. B.) are the candidates for Governor. We incline to the opinion that Mason is elected and that the V. B Party will have the ascendency in the Legislature. However, thus far, a Whig gain of 809 votes is shewn since august last.

The recent course of the administration members of Congress from Illinois, leaves not the shadow of a doubt as to the future politics of that State. They proclaim to their constituents, that the administration has openly abandoned its principles, and is arraying itself against the people. Mr. May, in a circular to his constituents, says: that he "is for burthening the soil of Illinois with no Sub-Treasuries—no tythe collectors, exacting specie from the "people at a tax of 10 per cent., thence to be carted to Missouri, and there to be "salted down" for the exclusive benefit of Government Officers."

From the Boston Atlas
RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

We have received returns from all the towns in the Commonwealth but six, which stand thus

For Edward Everett	52 058
" Marcus Morton	33,834
Everett's Majority	18 224

The towns to be heard from may give about 100 majority for Morton

The whole vote of the State will be about 86 000. The Whig nett gain is about twelve thousand.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser

Forty Senators elected—As under our constitution, to the choice of all elective officers, a majority of all the votes given is required to constitute a choice, it frequently happens that there is no choice, particularly in the election of Senators, where for the most part the districts comprise a large number of towns. It happens however that in the late election, the whole forty are chosen, and what is more remarkable, and even unprecedented since the formation of parties, the choice has resulted in all the districts, 13 in number, in favor of the Whig candidates, by decided majorities. Yet there was a contested election in every district, and in 7 of these districts, at the election of last year, the Van Buren party was successful.

The following paragraph is from the Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday:—

There is an increasing spirit of confidence and good cheer in the moneyed and commercial world. Many circumstances are conducing to prolong this gratifying condition of things. Among others, may be mentioned the handsome act of Rothschild, the great European banker, to the government of the United States, in offering to honor its drafts for the indemnity money, between five and six millions of francs, due in February next, at a period as much earlier as might be chosen. This very liberal proposition accepted; and the Bank of America in New York, has commenced drawing the money. A large sum was received by that institution a few days since, and the sums will continue to come to hand until the aggregate is paid.

We rejoice at the beneficial effects which this financial courtesy of Mr. Rothschild will have upon the money market. Its direct tendency is to lower the rate of exchange,—and the good results were felt yesterday in New York,—bills being very dull. Many other auspicious facts might be mentioned, all of which are operating in conjunction for the general weal.

Method of detecting the adulteration of Tea.—The Chinese frequently mix the leaves of other shrubs with those of tea plant. This fraud is easily discovered by adding to an infusion of it, a grain and a half of sulphate of iron. If it is pure *green tea*, the solution, placed between the eye and the light, assumes a pale bluish tint, if it is *bohea tea*, the solution is blue, inclining to black; but if it is adulterated, it shows all the colors, yellow, green, and black.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Nov. 21.

Flour per bll.	$9 25a10 00
Wheat,	2 05a2 20
Corn,	88a1 00
Rye,	1 15a0 00
Oats	37a 00

Died

Departed this life on Tuesday morning last,
Mrs. NANCY J.
Wife of Col. ROBT. STEWART.
Aged Forty seven years.

Religious Notice.

Bishop WAUGH will preach on Thursday 7th of December at Newtown
On the 8th at the Methodist E. Church, in Princess Anne
On the 10th at Salisbury.
And on the 11th at Quantico.

Trustee's Sale

William S. Broughton, Stephen Coulbourne vs John F. Adams, Elijah Adams, William Adams, Henry Adams, and John Adams, heirs at law of William Adams. — In Chancery At Annapolis, Sept Term 1837. Bill, answers & Decree

In pursuance of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title, interest, and claim, both at law, and in equity, of the complainants and defendants, and those claiming under them, to all the

REAL ESTATE.

of which William Adams, died seized, situated in Somerset County, containing, or supposed to contain about 238 acres.

The terms of sale as presented by the Chancellor are

Seventy five Dollars Cash,

to be paid on the day of sale, and twelve months credit on the balance of the purchase money, to be secured by bond and security, to be approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of all the purchase money, and not before the Trustee is authorized to give a good and sufficient Deed to the purchaser or purchasers, clear of all claims of the complainants and defendants

C. C. CARROLL, Trustee.
Nov. 28 1837

Stock of Goods FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to decline the mercantile business, will sell out his present stock of

GOODS,

On the most accommodating terms.
His stock of **GOODS**, on hand consists of an assortment of
Dunlap's, and Madera's Axes,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
Men's ready made Clothing, &c.

STEPHEN DRURA.
Princess Anne Nov. 28

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to close their accounts forthwith. S. D.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December next, at the late residence of SARAH FOWLER, all her

Estate, real and Personal

should the Land not be sold before said day, consisting of

Horses, Oxen, and Farming Utensils,

and other articles tedious to mention.

Terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN WATERS.
Nov. 28

Public Sale

Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of December next all his

Personal and Real Estate,

consisting of
Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder,
Two yoke Oxen, one gray
Mare, Saddle, and Bridle, one wain Cart,
Twelve head killing Hogs,
—also—
Sows, pigs, & Shoats, one bed, and bedding, two Mahogany tables, three bedsteads,
and other articles not recollected?

Also, all my right to the land on which I reside and also to that on which Peter Dashiell now lives.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
WASHINGTON HAYMAN.
Nov 28

Notice.

The Physicians of this county are requested to meet in Princess Anne on TUESDAY the 24th inst. for the purpose of consulting upon matters of interest to the profession—a general attendance is desired.
Nov. 14

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday evening 4th inst. negro man named

JIM,

about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, light chesnut color with a flesh mark on his cheek. Had on when he left a brown frock coat, and blue pantaloons—other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to the subscriber, if taken in the county, if taken out of the county a reward of 100 will be paid,

WILLIAM H. MADDUX,
Potatoe Neck, Somerset co. Md.
November 14 1837,

N. B.—Several negroes left [illegible] and Salisbury, about the same [illegible] and is highly probable the above [illegible] with them.

Charter Election.

The stock-holders of the Eastern Shore rail road company, are hereby notified that an election for six directors will be held at the office of the company in the Western Precincts of Princess Anne, on the first MONDAY of December next, in conformity with the act of incorporation.

JOHN U. DENNIS Pres t. *pro. tem.*
Nov. 14 1837

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bowen & Crockett, in the Boot & Shoe Making Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to Mr. Bowen within thirty days,

MARTIN BOWEN,
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.
Sept. 25 1837

NEW FIRM.

Josiah S. & William B. Crockett

Respectfully inform the citizens of Princess-Anne, and vicinity that they have associated at the old stand of Bowen & Crockett, in the

Boot & Shoe Making Business.

Where they will be happy to receive orders, and attend to the calls of all who may favor them with their custom. They have just returned from Baltimore with a full supply of leathers and other Materials in their line, which they are prepared to make up in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

JOSIAH S. CROCKETT,
WILLIAM B. CROCKETT.
Sept. 26 1837

N. B.—An apprentice about 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted at the above establishment.

☞Cheap for Cash.

The subscriber has just returned from market, and is now opening,

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheap for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

T. U. DORSEY,
Princess Anne, Oct. 24 1837

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor for Somerset County will elect a PHYSICIAN to the poor house for the ensuing year, at their next meeting—Friday 1st of December—applicants will hand in their written proposals on or before the said day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.
Nov. 7 1837

For Sale or Rent.

The HOUSE and GARDEN adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Princess Anne. For terms apply to

JAMES STEWART
Oct. 31 1837

Printing Office FOR SALE.

THE Editor of this paper feeling desirous of relinquishing the business, offers for sale the establishment of the "SENTINEL." To a man with a small capital the office will be found to be a profitable investment, as the establishment has quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, post paid, editor Sentinel, Snow Hill, Md.

Snow Hill, September 19th, 1837.

Bank of Salisbury.

October 20th 1837.

The President and Directors, of this Institution, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months which ended on the 19th inst.—The same will be payable to the Stockholders on or after Monday the 23rd. inst.

By order WM H. RIDER, Cashier.
October 24 1837

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 18th June, 1837.

ORDERED,...That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by his Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.
June 26

Just Received.

200 bush. G. A. Salt—and offers it for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART.
Princess-Anne, [illegible]

Easton Academy.

Situated in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of TOMAS PEARSON, an experenced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography embracing civil, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration comprising Superficies, Conic Sections, Solids, Guaging, &c Land Surveying, Navigation, History, &c. &c.

PRICE OF TUITION

In the elementry branches such as Spelling, Reading, &c. $3 per quarter or $12 per anum—with the additional charge of $1 for fuel, equal to per year — $13 00

the higher branches $4 per quarter or $16 per anum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year — $17 00

In the Classical and Mathematical Department under the care of JAMES SHANLEY, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is established in the following authors.

LATIN COURSE.

Ross' Latin Grammer, Historia Sacra, Viri Rom, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar's Commentaries, Salus and Ovid, Virgil's Eclognes Georgic's and the first six books of the Eneid, Horace Cicero's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Pusius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicedo Oratore, Tacitus.

GREEK COURSE.

Valpey's Greek Grammer, Greek Testament, Græca Minora or Jacobs' Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books Homers' Illiad, Græca Majora, Longinus.

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies:

Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geography Ancient and Modern; and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in Classical and Mathematical Department—$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of $1 for fuel—equal per year to — $26 00

board can be obtained in respectable private families at from $100 to $120 per annum and all necessary school books purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as in the cities.

The above institution is liberally patronised by the State, and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the Trustees from their knowledge of the learning and experience of the teachers confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
EDWARD STEDDEN.
Committee of the Board of Trustees.
Easton, Oct. 3

Proposed Medical CONVENTION.

The undersigned, Composing the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wishes of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. As the absence of the whole of the Profession from any one of the several Counties, would be attended with inconvenience to their patients, it is respectfully recommended that they hold County Meetings and select 5 Delegates for each County, and clothe them with power to act, in the name and on behalf of the whole, and it is further recommended, that Saturday 5th August, be the day on which said Meeting shall be held.

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethicks, the settlement of a uniform rule of charges for Professional Services, &c And to consult on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

T. Thomas, M. D.
Theodore Denny, M. D.
P. Wroth, M. D.
George T. Martin, M. D.
Alex. H. Baily, M. D.
Easton, July 15.—Oct. 10 1837

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an *excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED*

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

☞ His prices will be moderate.

July 4 — 3m

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & WILKINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment to Mr. WILKINS.

WM. DORSEY.
SETH WILKINS.
sept 29 1837—Oct. 9

Steam-Mill Notice,

The subscriber having put up a Bolting Cloth in his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR: Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN, will continue to be ground, as usual, every day. Persons bringing grist from a distance and who arrive before noon, are, it is believed, invariably accommodated in good time to return the same day.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.
Princess-Anne, September. 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would now inform them that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a full supply of articles suited to

The Coach, Gig & Harness



MAKING,

He has also in his employ first rate Workmen, in every branch of the above business. He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore.

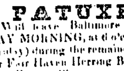
Prompt attention will be given to all orders committed to him, and he hopes to meet a further share of public favor.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.
Princess Anne, Sept, 5th, 1837,

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changd.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.
July 1, 1837

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets, Baltimore,

WILL BE RE OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

Prosectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore,

august 29 1837 — 4m

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. — O. & S.

Jan 21

For Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale, and if not sold on or before the last day of September, it will be for rent the ensuing year It would suit a Physician or Merchant. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber,

P. W. LANGSDALE.
July 18 — tf

Wanted.

As an apprentice to the Black-Smithing business a boy between 13 and 16 years of age. One well grown and healthy would be preferred. Apply to

JAMES McHUMPHREYS,
Princess-Anne, October 3 1837,

Leather.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of leather, which he will sell for cash or hides.

THOS LANGSDALE
Princess Anne Oct' 10th 1837

We are authorised to announce
***John P. Lankford*, Esq.**
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 22 1837

We are authorised to announce
***Arnold H. Ballard*, Esq.**
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 18,

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Siemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
***William T. G. Polk*, Esq.,**
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 24 1837

We are authorised to announce
John Curtis, Esq.,
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
October 31 1837

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne, and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, such as

Black, Blue, Green, Brown, Olive, Mulberry, Drab, Grey and Pilot Cloths;
Cassimeres and Cassinets, of various colors;
Merinoes, Circassians, Bambazines, Bombazetts, Silks—a large assortment--together with a variety of Plaids, Calicoes, &c. &c.

-ALSO-

GROCERIES,

2 Hogsheads best brown sugar;
10 Bags best coffee;
2000 lbs. prime bacon;
4 Casks cheese;
2 Firkins butter;
2 do Lard; &c. &c.

Hardware & Cuttlery,
Queens'-ware and Grockery,

-ALSO-

A good assortment of fresh

FRESH TEAS.

TEAS,

-ALSO-

Various brands of

Family Flour,

which he will sell by the barrel or otherwise.

Fur & Silk Hats

20 doz: various sorts of men's and boy'scaps;

600 pair of
Boots & Shoes.
Drugs & Medicines;
Oils, Paints and Varnish,
Plows, Plow-Shares, &c. &c.

All which he will sell cheap either at wholesale or retail.

Princess Anne, October 17 1837.

MISS E. BEYDEN,

[OF BALTIMORE.]

Respectfully informs the ladies of the Trap, and vicinity that she has taken a room in Mr. Allen's House, where she will carry on, in all its branches, the

Millenary and Mantua
MAKING BUSINESS.

Her prices will be moderate. Ladies are invited to give her a call.

September 19

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES more or less, well watered and well timbered, situate on the mouth of Broad Creek and adjoining the lands of Edward Travers the above land will be sold at private, the terms will be made known on application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONATHAN BARKLEY.
August 29 1837

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White-Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

ap. 11tf

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

November 7, 1837.

[SEAL] ON application of Elizabeth Willson & Levin Conner Administrators of William Willson, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy, — Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Wm. Willson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of May, 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ELIZABETH WILLSON,
LEVIN CONNER
Adm'rs of William Willson, dec'd.
Nov. 14, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

November 7th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of James Tilghman Administrator of James Bloyd, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Pricess-Anne.

True copy — Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters administration on the personal estate of James Bloyd, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of May, 1838 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 10th day of Sept, A D 1837

JAMES TILGHMAN Adm'r.
of James Bloyd, decd.
Nov 14, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

November 7, 1837

On application of Thomas Robertson, (Seal) Adm'r. of David Walston, late of Somerset co. dec. it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once aweek for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy — test
JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administr'n on the personal estate of David Walston, late of said county, decd, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of April 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 5th day of September A D. 1837,

THOMAS ROBERTSON.
Adm'r of David Walston decd.
Nov. 14 1837

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1 2.

True copy,
Test, — RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 — *Reg. Cur Can*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq, hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.
Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

N B—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by *cash* or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given,

J. W. B. PARSONS.
August 22, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md, in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞ Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'd't serv't.
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.
Jan 10 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that his Tavern Establishment in this place, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL,

Has during the past season undergone a thorough repair; among other improvements, are a comfortable and commodious Parlor and Dining Room, surpassed, as he believes, by none on the shore. He has lately returned from Baltimore with a supply of the best liquors. His table will, at all times, be abundantly supplied with all the delicacies that the seasons and market will afford. His stables are in good order, and under the management of experienced and skilful ostlers.

He is, as heretofore, prepared to accommodate boarders. Particular attention will be paid to travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.

His Hacks will run regularly to and from the Steam Boat; and passengers from the Steam Boat and other travellers will be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

THEODORE G DASHIELL.
Princess-Anne, Somerset co.
November 21 1837.

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.
ap 4 — 8wq

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor Further indulgence can not be given.

W ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

W. ROACH
August

Notice.

The Trustees of the SCHOOL FUND, for Somerset County, are requested to make their reports to the Orphans Court, on or before the first TUESDAY in November Court.

Nov. 14

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—Whole No. 559. — TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1837. — Vol. 3—No 28:

POETRY.

A REMONSTRANCE,

Addressed to a Friend who complained of being alone in the World.

BY ALARIC A WATTS.

Oh say not thou art all alone,
Upon this wide, cold-hearted earth;
Sigh not o'er joys forever flown,
The vacant chair—the silent hearth;
Why should the world's unholy mirth,
Upon thy quiet dreams intrude,
To scare those shapes of heavenly birth,
That people oft thy solitude!

Though many a fervent hope of youth
Hath passed, and scarcely left a trace;
Though earth born love, its tears and truth,
No longer in thy heart have place;
Nor time, nor grief, can o'er efface
The brighter hopes that now are thine—
The fadeless love—all-pitying grace,
That makes thy darkest hours divine!

Not all alone: for thou canst hold
Communion sweet with saint and sage,
And gather gems of price untold,
From many a pure, untravelled page:
Youth's dreams, the golden lights of age,
The poet's love—are still thine own;
Then, while such themes thy thoughts engage,
O, how can'st thou be all alone!

Not all alone: the lark's rich note,
As mounting up to heaven, she sings;
The thousand silvery sounds that float
Above—below—on morning's wings;
The softer murmurs twilight brings—
The cricket's chirp, cicada's glee;
All earth—that lyre of myriad strings—
Is jubilant with life for thee!

Not all alone: the whispering trees,
The rippling brook, the starry sky,
Have each peculiar harmonies,
To soothe, subdue, and sanctify:
The low, sweet breath of evening's sigh,
For thee hath oft a friendly tone,
To lift thy grateful thoughts on high—
To say—thou art not all alone!

Not all alone;—a watchful eye,
That notes the wandering sparrow's fall
A saving hand is ever nigh,
A gracious power attends thy call;
When sadness holds thy heart in thrall,
Is oft his tenderest mercy shown;
Seek then the balm vouchsafed to all,
And thou canst never be alone!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

THE CIRCLE OF HUMAN WISHES.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

When Horatio was a little boy at school he was always wishing himself a young man, 'for then,' thought he, 'I shall not be obliged to be forever at my book, and live in constant fear of the schoolmaster.'

When he became a young man, he left school with delightful anticipations of the freedom and pleasure he was about to enjoy. But from school he was placed in the office of a great lawyer, full of business, and from morning till night, was employed in copying the same thing over and over again.

'I wonder,' he often said to himself, 'I wonder what is the use of telling the same story so often. I wish to heaven I was out of my time and then I should be my own master.'

At last his time was out. He passed examination, opened an office, and wrote esquire to his name. Here he would sit whole mornings, with his feet against the fender or jambs, waiting for clients—but no clients came.

'I wish to heaven,' would he sigh to himself, 'I had something to do.'

In process of years he distinguished himself as a speaker, and business flowed in upon him, till he had hardly time to sleep or eat his meals.

'Zounds!' cried he, 'one might as well be a galley-slave. I wish I were a little boy at school, they are so happy; no business to trouble them, and no cares on their minds.'

But, as it was impossible to become a school boy again, Horatio turned his thoughts towards the future, and began to wish he was rich enough to retire from business, and be a gentleman.

Years passed on, and at length he became rich, so rich that he thought he might leave off practice, and enjoy himself. Accordingly he did leave off practice, and for a while, it was delightful to have nothing to do; and go where he pleased. But doing nothing tires a man at last. It is the hardest work imaginable.

'I wish,' said Horatio one day, as he was perplexing himself to death to know what he should do 'I wish I had something to employ me.'

All at once he was seized with a desire to be a great man. As we advance in years the love of wealth often changes to the desire of power. He entered on the arena of politics, and his eloquence soon elevated him to distinction. He rose to the highest offices in the state, and at length saw nobody above him.

'Well,' thought he, 'I have it at last, I am the greatest among the great, and now I shall be able to enjoy myself. In the first place, I shall do just as I please.'

At that moment his secretary came to announce a person on business.

'I am not inclined to see any body just now, tell him to call again.'

'But, sir, it is a man of great consequence, and one of your best friends; he may be offended.'

'Very well, let him come in.'

The man of consequence entered, talked three whole hours about the politics of his district, and ended by soliciting an insignificant appointment, either for himself or somebody else.

'Well, said Horatio, thank heaven he's gone. I'll go and take a ride into the country before dinner.'

Just as he had ordered his horse, the secretary came in to announce another person of consequence, who had very particular business, and whom it would be bad policy to offend.—After a few wry faces from Horatio, he was let in.

The visitor being a knowing character, sat a long time, became very facetious, cracked jokes, told excellent stories, and when he had tired Horatio to death thought he had brought him into a humor to do any thing he desired. Accordingly he begged his interest in behalf of the people he represented, in favor of a great public improvement. Horatio had been specially instructed by divers old statesman, to give good words if he could give nothing else. So he flattered him with good words, and the knowing gentleman went his way, chuckling at his happy knack of bringing great men into the humor of granting favors.

'I never met such a tiresome blockhead,' quoth Horatio. 'I'll make a point to oppose his application.'

It was too late to ride out before dinner, and he sat down to his meal without appetite, thinking he would have the afternoon to himself, at all events. By the time he had dined, there were six people waiting to see him on particular business. It would not do to offend them, and besides he was the servant of the people. The particular business of each was to beg some particular favor. Horatio felt in an excellent humor for denying them all. But this would be impolitic; so he promised them all.

'What a tedious business!' said he. 'But I shall have a comfortable evening, at all events.'

In the evening [illegible] dropped in, one after another, until he had quite a levee. Every one tried to make himself particularly agreeable, for each had a favor to ask; and talked so much that Horatio thought he had a swarm of bees in his ears. After he had yawned three times in the face of each of his visitors, and promised all they asked, they went away.

'I wish to heaven somebody would call one of these times to give me something, instead of begging favors, as they all do there would be a little variety in that.'

He rang for his slippers, but the sound of his bell was drowned by a violent rap at the outer door. The porter announced a stranger.

'Tell him to call to-morrow—I'm just going to bed.'

'He says he has most urgent business, and must see you to-night.'

'[illegible] from abroad, I suppose, show him in.'

The bearer of despatches entered, and after looking cautiously around, seeing that all the doors were shut, and that nobody was under the sofa, hemmed three times and began.

'I beg pardon, sir, for this untimely visit, but I trust you will excuse me when you know the urgency of the occasion, I came, sir, to give you'—

'Heaven be praised,' thought Horatio, 'here is a man that has got something to give me at last.'

'I took the liberty, sir, as a devoted friend to your administration, to call and give you some advice about the course proper to be pursued, in order to defeat a plot of the opposition, of which I have just been confidentially apprised.'

'Sir,' said Horatio, 'I feel under infinite obligation; may I ask what it is?'

The adviser took till three in the morning to finish his communication and advice. Before he had ended, Horatio was two thirds asleep, but he waked in time to express his gratitude, and promised to bear in mind this signal proof of regard, in calling so late at night out of pure good will.

Day after day passed in these perpetual interruptions. Horatio had not a moment to spare, either for ease or exercise, and was tired to death.

'I wish to heaven,' said he, 'I was a private man, with nothing to do but just what I pleased. Ah! Mr. Mirvan, I am glad to see you.—It is a delightful thing to receive a visit from one who wants nothing.'

Mirvan was an old friend of Horatio, a rather eccentric person. Some people thought him wise, others a fool, for he seemed content with what he had, and what he was, though he was neither rich nor in power. He was a kind hearted man, though he had not the reputation of it; for he was apt to make a jest of what other people thought very serious misfortunes, and seemed to take little interest in what are called the ups and downs of life.

After the first friendly salutations, Mirvan assumed the privilege of age and intimacy, and inquired how he liked his new situation.

'You neither look so well nor seem in such good spirits as when I used to see you in your office drawing pleas and declarations.'

Horatio unbosomed himself to his old friend. He detailed to him the progress of his wishes from boyhood upwards—from the time he wished he was free from the labors and confinement of school, till he realized them all, step by step, and became a great man, since when had done little else than wish himself a school-boy again.

'It is the history of mankind,' said Mirvan, after listening attentively; 'and of all living things I believe if there be any truth in the fable—'

'What fable?' asked Horatio.

'I will tell you,' replied the old man, his eye lighting up with arch intelligence, 'will you promise to listen?'

'Provided you neither ask a favor nor give advice,' said the other. 'I have had enough of both lately.'

'Agreed. Once upon a time a certain atom which shared a portion of that spirit of intelligence which animates, or at least in those days did animate all nature, being [illegible] upon by a little insect, that has never been of sufficient consequence to be christened in English or Latin exclaimed against his hard fate in being thus at the mercy of every creeping thing.

'If I were but an insect!' cried he, and the spirit of discontent possessed him from that moment. 'O Jupiter Ammon, Jupiter Ammon,' he repeated, 'wouldst thou but change me into an insect, if it were but as big as that which just now insulted me, I could then get out of the way of danger.'

Jupiter, whom nothing escaped, laughed ready to die at hearing this request, which he granted in a fit of good humor The little atom was as proud as a peacock, and strutted about with great [illegible] until it chanced that he encountered an ant, which walked right over him without ceremony, either accidently or by design.

'O, Jupiter Ammon!' exclaimed the little insect without a name, 'what a thing it is to be so small that nobody can see you! Would I were an ant, and then nobody would dare to tread on me?'

'Again Jupiter laughed and granted his request. The little ant strutted about, who but he? prouder than ever, and flattered himself he was somebody.

'It is worth while to live thus with the eyes of the universe upon me,' cried he, when just at the moment a great wasp pounced upon him, and he narrowly escaped by running into his hole.

'Bodies o' me!' exclaimed he, panting with rage and fear, 'bodies o' me! what a misery it is to be an ant! I wish I were only a wasp [illegible] body. O, Jupiter Ammon, would I were a wasp!'

'Jupiter, as usual, exerted his power, for he began to be highly amused with his little [illegible].

'The wasp [illegible] with his great [illegible] and admired [illegible] just like a [illegible] one day, not minding what he was about, he got entangled in a large spider web, where he remained struggling while the spider sat trembling with eagerness, waiting till he should exhaust himself by his efforts, to pounce upon him. At length supposing the moment arrived, he darted towards him, just as he made a last desperate effort and escaped the toils.

'Truly a pleasant sort of life this,' quoth the wasp, 'to be forever in danger of being caught and eaten up by spiders O, Jupiter Ammon! I could wish to be a spider [illegible] and a spider [illegible] from that moment.

'Mercy upon us what a big creature was [illegible], and what havoc he [illegible] among the [illegible] and flies, till a great moth [illegible] way in the [illegible] web, so far [illegible] with anger [illegible] not only carried all away, but put the spider's life in jeopardy.

'Fire and fury!' exclaimed he, 'here is a month's provision and an age's toil all swept away in a moment. O, Jupiter Ammon! make me a great moth; I beseech thee.' No sooner said than done, and a moth was he.

'Nothing was ever so happy as our new made moth. He flew from flower to flower, tasted their sweets, gambolled whither soever he pleased, till one night seeing a candle, in an open window, he became enamored of his splendor, and making towards it so signed his wings and burned his body that he lay in the greatest agony.

'I am dying—O, Jupiter Ammon! make me an atom again, and he perished with this humble request on his lips.

'And now for the moral of my story,' said Mirvan.

'I comprehend,' said Horatio; 'my own experience furnishes it. From an atom I have become a moth, fluttering about the candle, and every moment in danger of scorching my wings and falling to the ground. But suppose the moth had become an eagle, and king of all the birds?'

'He would have only the more bitterly experienced the folly of being discontented with his former state, and sighed for the ease and insignificance of an atom.'

'But suppose he had become an atom again.'

'Then he would have longed to become an eagle once more. And thus ends the circle of human wishes.'

MACHINERY AND OPERATIVES.

Among the popular errors which occasionally, and for a time, spread like epidemics, one of the most remarkable is the hostility of the working classes in England at this moment against machinery Our posterity will not know at which to wonder most, the astonishing progress of this age in the practical application of physical science, or the moral phenomenon that the utility of these inventions should be doubted, the working people be discontented with them, and some be found even among the legislative sages of the country in which they have been the most striking, to give an indirect countenance to so extraordinary a notion.

Half the business of civilization, during its whole progress, has been to multiply and improve the labor-saving inventions. In one sense, indeed, its whole business has been this, since without them there would hardly have arisen a *thinking* class at all, and the coarsest labors of the plough and the loom would have engrossed human industry and invention to the task of procuring homely food and scanty clothing. Yet when these inventions, after having exhibited the ingeniousness of human nature in the greatest degree, and [illegible] at every step, have reached a wonderful degree of perfection and utility, a clamor is suddenly raised against their influence, as pernicious to the laboring classes by supplanting them in industry.

This clamor, senseless in itself, and at war with all just principles, we will not say of economical science, but of society itself and all human action, chiefly deserves notice as an indication of the vast inequality of condition, and the [illegible] poverty existing in the country, in which it makes itself heard and felt. In practice it is nothing less than a demand of the poor upon the rich to share their property with them. To force those who want labor, to employ that sort which is the least serviceable to them, to compel them to [illegible] wages without adequate return, is [illegible] the same sort of political philosophy as [illegible] demanded Agrarian law and community of goods. They [illegible] the property of others [illegible] [illegible] in peaceable or to take it without any [illegible].

[illegible]

Balt. American.

SALT FOR CATTLE.—Salt is believed to be as necessary a condiment for food of cattle and [illegible] milk of [illegible] [illegible] health. We [illegible] [illegible] injured by eating [illegible] much [illegible] [illegible] could [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that it injures the milk of the cows that eat it; on the contrary it gives it a good flavor, and tends to prevent the milk from being affected by the peculiar taste of certain vegetables.

Sam Jones, the Seminol Chief, says in a communication to Gen. Jesup, he'll fight till the setting sun.

DECISION AND INFLUENCE OF A LITTLE GIRL TEN YEARS OLD.

In the town of W., Con., there was a little girl belonging to a Sabbath school, whose heart had been deeply affected by the truths which she had learned. Although she was not more than ten years old, yet she felt if she would obtain the approbation of her Saviour at last, she must not be ashamed to profess her love to him before the world.

The father of this little girl was an opposer to religion, and flattered himself he might continue in sin with the hope that all would be well enough at last. Now it happened that the father had procured several men to assist him in cutting the grass in the field, which was very near his house. They were profane men, and indulged themselves during the intervals of their labor in cursing, swearing, and making a mock of religion. So far from meeting a merited rebuke from their employer, they were rather encouraged in their impiety by his smile of approbation—not remembering that for every idle word we must give an account before the bar of a holy God.

His little daughter, however, heard the men from the house, and her heart was grieved. She could not bear to hear the dear name of her Saviour used so irreverently, and she even feared lest the judgments of heaven should suddenly cut off these daring offenders at once. She therefore went into the meadow, and asked the men if they did not know it was very wicked to use such language. This drew forth their ridicule, and so exasperated her father that he gave her a severe rebuke and sent her back into the house. She returned according to his orders, but it was to her closet—and there she poured out her soul before him who seeth in secret. The ridicule of the men, and the harsh treatment of her father, did not excite her anger, but compassion; and she prayed that they might see their folly and guilt before it should be forever too late; and here at a throne of grace she felt that she had endeavored to discharge her duty, and an indescribable pleasure filled her heart—a pleasure arising from an approving conscience and the sensible presence of an approving God.

In the course of the day, the men relapsed into their vicious habit, and repeated without shame their horrid oaths. These were again overhead by the little girl, and she resolved again to reprove them, whatever might be the consequences. And now see her, as she advances with trembling steps into the meadow, to beg of them not to take the name of God in vain. As she explained to them, in her artless way, the second time, the object of her coming, her father became so much incensed at her that he thus addressed her—"My daughter, we don't want any of your religion here; if you say any thing more upon that subject, you must quit my house. Now return and attend to your business."

His daughter felt it her duty to obey her parents in all things; she therefore resolved to forsake the paternal roof rather than to do violence to the dictates of her conscience. She accordingly repaired to her chamber, and after having commended herself to God, proceeded to tie up a small bundle of clothes, and putting her bonnet on her head, she went out not knowing whither she went. But this little girl could not leave the father, whom she tenderly loved, without bidding him a farewell. The third time, therefore, she went into the meadow, and throwing herself at her father's feet, said, "Pa, I must obey you, I am going away; but I shall pray for you," and immediately left the field and passing over the hill was out of sight. The unfeeling father at length began to reflect on what he had done, and what might be the consequence of his severe treatment. A torpid conscience began to awake, and he saw things in a different light. He could not work for he was sad, and distressed. After some time had elapsed, he threw down his scythe and resolved to go in pursuit of his little daughter. He passed out of the field, and followed the road leading from the house, but he could not perceive his daughter. He hastened his steps if possible to overtake her—and now he came to a grove of trees, and he stopped to listen and as he listened a voice fell upon his ear. He stood still to learn from whence it came—it was from the adjacent field. He crept softly along the stone wall and listened again—the words were perfectly clear—and now again the same feeble voice was heard—it was the voice of prayer—it was his little daughter wrestling at the throne of grace for the salvation of her dear father. This was a scene of [illegible] and tenderness. The father's heart was melted—he hastened over the wall towards his daughter, and taking her in his arms, he exclaimed, "My daughter, I want you should pray for me, for I am a great sinner." He carried her home and through the mercy of God obtained forgiveness of sins and is now rejoicing in the hope of the Christian, and blessing the Head of the Church for such a child of piety and prayer.—*Sab. Sch. Treas.*

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

From the New York Journal Commerce.

'FEDERALISM'—'FEDERALISTS'—'HARTFORD CONVENTION.'—The words we have placed at the head of this article, have constituted the *war cries* of the Van Buren Party during the great struggle in this State and city, which has just terminated. Several of the Whig candidates were assailed in the most violent manner, for the imputed guilt of "Federalism," "opposition to the war with England," and other similar charges.—The walls throughout the city were covered with the grossest placards, and the presses of the party teemed with productions of more than usual malignity, echoing and re-echoing this clamor. They had learned from the Globe, the Argus, and other leading organs, that whoever opposed Mr. Van Buren, either is already, or thereby becomes, a "Federalist," and that "Federalism" is a vice which nothing can efface. Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Rives, Mr. King of Georgia, are now all "Federalists." And the whole People of the State of N. York have turned "Federalists" also; Gov. Marcy, perhaps, included. It appears to us, that the present is a fit occasion to make a few remarks concerning this practice of the Party, of charging "Federalism" upon all their opponents; although it has become so extravagant and ridiculous of late, that its effect will soon be lost, if not wholly lost already, in its gross and apparent folly.

In the first place, as to its justice—The Federal party ceased to exist some twenty years ago; and when, afterwards, new parties arose, its members joined one or another of those new parties, according to their opinions and their pleasure. And among the earliest and warmest supporters of Gen. Jackson's first nomination, were many of the leading Federalists in the United States, who preferred him both to Mr. Crawford and Mr. John Quincy Adams. The late Robert Goodloe Harper, Mr. Ross of Pennsylvania, and many other gentlemen of equal standing with them in the former Federal party, besides a host of names less distinguished, but belonging to the same party, espoused General Jackson's interest, and supported him from the first. In the State of New York, instances of this kind exist without number. We could fill a column with names of Federalists, formerly Jackson men, now great Van Buren men, and acting in full concert with the Loco Focos.

And General Jackson's own conduct corresponded with that of his party. He neither knew Federalist nor Democrat. He knew nobody, but friends and foes. He never brought the charge of Federalism, nor suffered it to be brought, against any one who attached himself to him;—nor did he ever fail to confer honor and office on the most decided and well known Federalist, if he thought he could turn his attachment and his services to good account. He did not hesitate to make Mr. Louis McLane Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State; he was ready to appoint, and did appoint, Mr. R. T. Taney, Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States; he saw no reason why Mr. Buchanan's services and sacrifices should not be rewarded with a mission to Russia, although it had been Mr. Buchanan's boast that he had not a drop of democratic blood in his veins; nor did he perceive any objection to putting Mr. Wilkins in the same office, the moment Mr. Buchanan had vacated it. And in hundreds of other instances, Executive favor has not only been bestowed, but lavished upon Federalists of the strictest fashion, and the most ultra character.

At this very moment, Mr. Van Buren would be sorely distressed, if all Federalists, in Congress, should withdraw from his support. Look to the Senate. There sit Mr. Williams from Maine, Mr. Hubbard, from New Hampshire, Mr. Wall from New Jersey, and Mr. Buchanan from Pennsylvania. Every one of these gentlemen was opposed to the late war with England; every one of them was a Federalist, and voted and acted with Federalists as long as the party existed. If these four old fashioned Federalists were to move across the floor of the Senate Chamber, and take their seats with the opposition, what would become of Mr. Van Buren's power in that body? Mr. Van Buren depends on the aid and succor of Federalists. He would be helpless and entirely prostrate, without it. He could not live a day, if he were to thin his own ranks by the rule which he and his partizans would prescribe to others. He knows this very well, and yet, as if in derision of the common sense of mankind, as if the American People had no perception, no organs of intelligence, no power to discern obvious truths, his papers and his partizans keep up against their adversaries the perpetual reiteration of the cry of *Federalist, and Federalism.*

But all this is in character. We are to expect nothing else, so long as it is believed that this cry will have the least influence upon popular elections.

There is, however, another consideration of much more importance, and that respects the manner in which the Whigs themselves are to treat this outcry. Are they to fear it, are they to shrink from it, are they to heed it, in any degree? We say, no. The day has gone by when the great mass of the people will suffer historical questions of this sort to control their opinions and their preference. They are anxious about present evils, and prospects of present relief. They are willing to look to ability, integrity, experience and wisdom, wherever they can find these qualities; and to bestow their suffrages on those, by whatever name or denomination they may have heretofore known, who possess them. Look at the late astonishing results in our own State. Has any such narrow feeling influenced the *People?* Not in the slightest degree. There may be in our ranks some timid men, who think it prudent to avoid whatever the enemy clamors at. But the enemy will clamor, always, at something. There may be others, we think the number very small, who may desire a system of exclusion, even within their own party, which shall increase their own importance, and their own chance of preferment. But the great body of Whigs are decidedly against all these narrow notions, and whoever was not convinced of their injustice and folly before, must we think, be convinced now. The elections in the city as well as in the State generally, evince a wise and liberal and just spirit on such subjects. Has the war cry of the party frightened the People. Are those candidate, against whom it has been raised the loudest found lagging behind other candidates of the one great party. But we point to the facts. We ask attention to results! We admonish friends against listening either to the advice or the denunciation of enemies. The people have willed that the Whig cause shall go ahead, on its own principles, for the great public ends which it has in view, for the relief and rescue of the country, and for the support and defence of the Constitution. Give us men, give us talent, give us those whose faith and zeal have been tried and approved; give us a free choice out of all who belong to us. These are the feelings of the people. And let those who take an interest in the concerns of the party, act as the people feel; let the people have an opportunity of voting for their own favorites; let nothing stand between them and their own free choice. Let public opinion have its way, clear, and unobstructed. We believe the People will have their own way, and that, by pursuing it, it is their intention to redeem and restore the country.

THE BLESSINGS OF A JACKSON VAN BUREN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—We take it for granted that there are few of our fellow citizens who would not feel their patriotic ire to wax very warm, were they to hear any serious objection made to our favorite maxim, that we are the freest and most enlightened nation under the sun. A few illustrations of our happy situation, may throw some light upon the justice of our claim to so exalted a prerogative. Imprimis then—our government is paternal and supervisory, created to protect and promote the interests of the people—and for no other purpose. By some dire mischance (we will not now say what) the affairs of the people are found in a most deplorable state—Money is depreciated—industry stagnant—commerce palsied—every energy paralized or broken. What follows? Our paternal government, of course, feels the pulse of its sick children, prescribes the remedy and health soon mantles their cheeks again. Not so fast. Our government says—You are in *articulo mortis.* There is no doubt of it—but it is not my fault. I cannot help it. I have enough to do to look at home, and indeed I have no time to trouble myself with you. I am rather unwell myself—trust in Providence, and if you cannot recover, why—of course you must die. I am very sorry—but these things will happen. Off goes the Pharisee and if nature be not too strong for the malady—off goes the patient too.

Again. We are a commercial nation and our government is bound to foster commerce. Appropriations are yearly made in pursuance of that obligation, and as gallant a navy as ever ministered to a nation's glory, bears our banner at its mast head. The merchant of the South cannot transfer his funds to the North, except at a sacrifice which swallows up his profits and the government has deprived him of a medium, which was perfection for all such purposes. He humbly states his suffering, and "the government" coolly tells him: Indeed sir, we are under no obligation to do any thing of this kind. The people have made us merely as a collection of living money chests, to get all we can and hold fast what we get. We are not bound to furnish you any facilities. Not we! You may break—it is true, but if you trade on borrowed capital you ought to break. We were put "solitary and alone" into the Treasury, and do you attend to your own affairs, we will manage ours. We are the lords of the vineyard, and you are the laborers. Good morning.

Again. We are very busy retailing to our country readers the terrible dimensions of the great Pennsylvania, how she walks the deep like a leviathan and carries 90 iron guns between her lofty sides and spreads the products of whole plantations to the breeze, when her snowy duck is set, and lo! from Boston to Florida, there is a shout that "a long, low, black piratical looking schooner" has snatched a packet ship from beneath the guns of our naval station, and our worthy Secretary, straightway writes some very interesting notes to our collectors, to know if any oyster boats have been telegraphed with news from the scene of action, while two or three revenue cutters are off in great haste, together with divers coasters &c., all in pursuit of a vessel that probably never existed—if so, has had something less than a week's start of all pursuers! Admirable activity! The geese on the Roman Capitol must hide their diminished heads. If the geese at our Capitol did not raise the alarm quite so soon, they made a great deal louder cackling when they had once got comfortably under way.

Again. We have a standing army of five thousand men, and Court-martials enough for the grand army of Napoleon—yet we are unable at a sacrifice of millions of treasure and thousands of lives, to conquer a miserable remnant of half starved Indians, who lead an amphibious life and support themselves on roots. They have out-diplomatized our diplomatists, and out-generaled our generals, until we have found it necessary to meet tomahawk with tomahawk, and enlist savage against savage—all under the banner of civilization and a due regard for the rights of man! Not to be too prolix, we have a responsible government, which had a surplus of forty millions a year ago and was groaning for the want of knowing what to do with it—while now it can give neither sign nor notion of it, as all has disappeared like a phantom.

We have a hard-money government, which has banished specie from circulation and has declared that it could not live two weeks without ten millions of Treasury paper.

We have an excellent democratical government, that recommends its funds to be kept beyond the reach of popular enjoyment and out of the hands of an institution, in which they might be lent to the purposes of commerce—without possible risk of their safety, and which poses its recommendation on the experience of France and Spain, and other counties, equally republican. In fine, we have a popular government which began by divorcing itself from the people and has ended in divorcing the people from it, having lost, by gradual steps, the confidence of its former friends, and rendered its support incompatible with a just estimation of the national safety and the interests of regulated liberty.

This is what we have. The great first step towards our regeneration may be comprised in two words. We will have—a change.—*Balt. Chron.*

THE PRESIDENCY.—In a brief paragraph, a few days ago, we endeavored to suggest what we considered the true policy of the Whig party, in reference to the treatment of the pretensions of different individuals to the Chief Magistracy. The subject is worthy of the utmost attention, and now is the time for public opinion to declare itself. We beg that we may not be misunderstood. We do not mean to say, that the pretensions of any man are now to be decided on. Far from it. On the contrary, we desire, that, for the present, the pretensions of *all* may be postponed. But, the point to which we desire to attract public attention is the necessity of an unequivocal and universal expression of the determination of the Whig party to allow of no feuds upon the subject, amongst themselves. The men from whose number the candidate is to be selected must have patriotism enough to let it be understood, beforehand, that they will abide the determination of the common arbiter of their claims—a National Convention. This, we say, *must be understood*—The friends of each must be prepared to pledge their favorite upon this point. All cannot be gratified. All but one must be disappointed, at least for the present. There will be but one Van Buren candidate. The administration will present an unbroken front. It will strive to bring to it and the thousands whom its course has estranged. It will try every expedient to collect its scattered cohorts. It will threaten, seduce, bribe, do any thing and every thing to maintain its ground—And it *will* maintain its ground—unless the Whigs rally, as one man. Broken, routed, dispirited, as it now is, it is yet to be feared. To despise its strength, and to think that, with divided counsels, it can be overthrown is to give it an easy and a certain victory. It has immense, overshadowing influence. It has the control of a patronage which nothing but a miracle can prevent from being supreme. Its measures, from the very nature of its unitarian organization, may be taken with celerity and secrecy and prosecuted with energy and despatch. It possesses, in short, all the elements necessary to success. It can only be defeated—its power can only be wrested from it—by a combination of the same elements. The Whigs must equal it in their unity of purpose—in their union upon one candidate—in the extent, vigor, efficiency of their organization. They must put forward *one* candidate and him they must support, one and all. They must conciliate all who are to be won by conciliation—If the friends of particular individuals are dissatisfied, as, to a certain extent, they will be, they must be treated with respect and soothed by kindness and reason. If they persist in their demands they must be defied, and driven from the fold. Let those go into the ranks of our common foe, who will not unite with us in the measure deemed, wisest by a majority of us. The numerical supremacy of our party, at this moment, is admitted by all candid men. But we must not be too sanguine. Let us not, in our joy, forget that Mr. Van Buren's administration is just begun, and that he has yet three *year's* left to repair his damages. The least imprudence on our part may enable him to regain his vantage ground, and to place himself in an impregnable position.—Our only hope is in our own vigilance and our own UNION.—*Balt. Chron.*

NEWS.

THE NEW YORK WHIG CELEBRATION.—We now and then are called to observe very remarkable coincidences between the phenomena of nature, and the occurrence of incidents in moral life. Such was the singular splendor of the rainbow which illuminated the heavens at the moment that Lafayette landed at New York from Europe, on his last and triumphant visit to the United States, and no less brilliant similar phenomena which occurred at the very moment of his re-embarking on board a United States Frigate, in the Chesapeake bay, upon his return to his family—we will not say to *his country*, for *ours* was his country as well as France.

Another such coincidence has been recently noticed at least by politicians, in the Eastern section of the Union—the occurrence of a splendid Aurora Borealis, at a moment when it would seem as if it were to illuminate the whole heavens, upon the announcement of a joyous political event—and that notwithstanding the lowering of a snow storm at the time, which borrowing a splendid tinge of ruby light from the electric stream, presented a grand natural phenomena, seldom, if ever before witnessed in the same latitude and wonderfully harmonizing with the feelings of gratitude and admiration, which were at the same moment bursting from the bosom of millions of sincere republicans.

Added to the singularity of coincidences which seemed to mark the event to which we allude was the occurrence of a most magnificent elective illumination, from a grand *thunder cloud*, which, as if to realise the almost profane promise of the sportive editor of the *Louisville Journal*, actually lit the whole of our Heavens for some hours of the evening upon which the event was celebrated in the State of New York, (the 22d inst.) accompanied by the sound of distant thunder. It was a sublime exhibition, and calculated to elevate the mind from incidents below the clouds of the higher cause of all effects.

ONE WHIG CANDIDATE.—We took occasion the other day, in noticing an article in the Globe, to say that there would be but one Whig candidate for the Presidency, in 1840. We said, then, that this was the prevailing sentiment of the Whigs, and that Mr. Webster would not stand in the way of the success of the candidate selected by a National Convention chosen by the party. The Boston Atlas copies our article with these remarks:—

"The facts stated in the following paragraph from the *Baltimore Chronicle*, so far as they relate to Mr. Webster are perfectly authentic. Mr. Webster, during the late celebrations, has on several occasions publicly declared, that he had no wish so and no objects of personally to himself; and that he was ready to concur, heart and hand, in the support of any candidate who might be nominated by a National Convention. Mr. Webster's friends show the same feelings; and we doubt not, the same patriotic sentiments are entertained by the friends of all the candidates. It is the course, and the only course, of wisdom and safety."

The letter which we publish, in another column, from Mr. Webster himself, confirms all that is here stated.

Mr. Clay's opinions are well known, for they have long since been expressed. In his letter to the Baltimore Whigs, on the occasion of their celebration in 1835, he proposed the following sentiment,

"Union and concert, and a sacrifice of all individual attachment, in the support of a Presidential candidate opposed to the Baltimore nomination."

The opinions expressed by Mr. Clay in 1835 are those he entertains now, and all may rest satisfied that he will yield a hearty assent to the decision of the National Convention and his friends unite with the great Whig party in support of its nomination.

To these conclusive evidences of the opinions of Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay we may add those of Gen. Harrison. We have heard of letters from him in answer to others written to him on this subject, in which he declares himself, now, as ever, perfectly content to abide the decision of the National Convention. He has no ambition to be gratified at the sacrifice of the interest of the party, and the language in which he expresses himself evidences clearly that he desires only the success of the Whigs, and that whatever hopes of personal advancement he may have he will readily yield them up to secure that object.

It is true we have our own preference, but we forbear to express it at present. The day will soon come when it will be our duty to express that preference, but whether we shall be gratified in it or not, is of but slight moment, for the prominent candidates are all politically sound and well qualified for the duties of the office. To either we will give a hearty support, and thus we know is the decision of every member of the party.—*Balt. Chron.*

Political affairs in Canada have arrived at a crisis. The military and the citizens have become open antagonists. The dissatisfaction which has now assumed a peculiar importance, is one of long standing and year after year has been ripening by unjust restrictions on one hand and a determined spirit of resistance on the other. As provinces of Great Britain, the Canadas have been more of an expense than a profit to the Crown, which has been obliged to support not only the standing military force but to pay the civil list at a cost which the revenue of the country has never been made to meet by an immense amount. It is only in reference to the United States that Britain could hope to attain any object in the possession of these provinces. The war of 1812 shows how well they offer to her a subject of annoyance to us; and how desirable a means they hold out for a repetition of the combined attack from the south and the north which was made by Burgoyne during the revolution and repeated during the late war, and which at some future period might again offer hopes of a successful conquest of New York and the New England States. The native Canadians, with the example of our free States immediately under their eyes, and feeling the injustice of the policy which has been pursued by the Crown in throwing them in the back ground while foreigners have always been put in authority over them, have long had in view a dismemberment of the Canadas from Britain with the intention of forming an independent representative government after the model of our own. The blow which has been for years preparing has at length been struck. Blood has been shed, arrests have been made for treason and the arm of government has been raised to annihilate what it calls the "rebel gang."—Whether the physical and moral force of the *liberals* are sufficient to sustain them in a contest with the mother country is more than doubtful. Papineau undoubtedly has talents but whether they are of that military character so necessary under the circumstances, we have no means of knowing. With the understanding we have of the object of the *liberals*, we have no hesitation in saying that they have our best wishes for their success—but we fear the odds against which they have to contend.

Balt. Repub.

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT.—One of the married ladies of Charleston who embarked in the Home steamer, and who had passed the summer in the north, resided for several months previous to her departure with a relative in this city. On several occasions, while sitting alone in her room, she related to a number of persons in the family, and to friends who visited her, that she could not account for the remarkable apparitions that almost daily were conjured up before her. Though at work in her chair and awake, she would constantly have her feelings wrought up almost to hysterics by the sight of some dreadful shipwreck, the parting of the vessels into fragments, and the drowning of crowds of people, principally her family and friends, engulfed in the angry billows. It would seem by the narrations which have been made to us, that though little dreaming then that she was to come to the awful realization of her horrid imaginings, she foresaw with prophetic exactness all the details of that dreadful event which has drawn forth the sympathy of every American bosom.

She frequently asked her friends what these visions could be, and what is so extraordinary is, that they came to her in open day, and when she was perfectly awake and in the best of health. A few weeks after the now steamer Home began to be talked of, and immediately, as if by some fatal impulse, she persisted with her husband that this should be the vessel she would go home in. The name seemed to possess a charm in itself, that invited those who were preparing to escape our winter for the balmier skies of their own South. Her husband had resolved to defer his return to a later period; but it was to no purpose. The lamented wife seemed bent on her first resolution and thus perished the whole of this interesting family.—*N. Y. Star.*

FORAGE CORN.—We were presented a day or two since with a ear of corn brought from Texas, called "*Forage Corn.*" It grows abundantly in that country, and is used as provender for stock. Its great advantage over Indian corn grown in the United States, for that purpose, consists in the readiness with which cattle eat not only the grain, but husk and cob also—another advantage is that besides the ear which is covered with grain not much unlike the common Indian corn, the tassel is full of grains something larger than wheat. We do not know whether it could be cultivated in this climate or not, but it is certainly worth trial. It may be had of Messrs R. Sinclair, Jr & Co.—*Balt. Chron.*

A committee has been appointed by the Pennsylvania Convention, to inquire into the expediency of preventing the immigration of persons of color and fugitive slaves into that State.

Reforming a Scold.—In the early period of the history of Methodism, some of Mr Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal against enthusiasm, took up a whole wagon load of Methodists and carried them before a justice. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was an awkward silence; at last one of the accusers said, "Why, they pretended to be better than other people; and besides, they prayed from morning to night." The magistrate asked if they had done any thing else? 'Yes, sir,' said an old man, 'an't please your worship, they converted my wife. Till she went among them, she had such a tongue! and now she is as quiet as a lamb.' 'Carry them back, carry them back,' said the magistrate, 'and let them convert all the scolds in the town.'



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1837.

NOTICE.

☞As the season is at hand when it is indispensably necessary that we should make collections to meet our business engagements, those of our friends who are in arrears, will oblige us by making immediate payment.

THE UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The impression seems very general that the Governor and Council will make no appointment of a United States Senator, to supply the place of Gov. Kent, but that they will leave the selection to the unbiassed choice of the Legislature. There is evident propriety in this course. The duty of selecting a Senator of the United States is a highly responsible one. The present state of the affairs of Maryland makes it an exceedingly delicate one. The minds of the members of the Legislature should be left free and unprejudiced, so that they may calmly weigh the question and decide with proper judgment. The rapidly increasing population of the States in the west, has already reduced the comparative weight of Maryland in the House of Representatives to about one thirtieth of the whole, and we must expect that every succeeding census will reduce it still further.

To the Senate, then, must Maryland look to secure herself against her want of influence in the House, and it thus becomes the imperative duty of the Legislature to select men for that station who will rank among the foremost members of that body, and whose political standing and intellectual powers will give weight and influence to their opinions. The Whig party in Maryland numbers among its members such men, and the Legislature will find no justification or excuse for failing to confine their choice to them. The times are not propitious for the success of men of ordinary intellect. The State that is represented in the Senate by such men loses her rank in the confederacy; and it should be the first care of those who have the appointing of our Senators to select the men most likely to sustain her honor and reputation. We take no part, at least for the present, between individuals. But we feel it our duty to insist that the place now vacant be filled with one of the many first rate men whom we have amongst us. The dying admonition of the great Alexander should not be forgotten on this occasion. "Let the place be given to the 'most worthy.'"—*Balt Chron.*

FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, the N. O. Bee had received complete files of Mexican Journals to the 18th October inclusive. They contained but little of interest respecting the politics of the country. We have reason to believe, however, that the new administration is far from being stable, and that there are in Mexico many powerful men who disapprove the policy of president Bustamente. He had hardly assumed the reins of government, when the ministry which he formed, abandoned him, and left their bureaus at the mercy of the first intrigue that should choose to seize them. This desertion appears more singular on account of the friendship which those men had expressed for Bustamente, and the apparent devotion with which they had served his cause. The cabinet retirement in their resignation with an address.

The Diario makes no remark on this act of resignation and gives no intimation respecting the successors of the ministers. That paper merely observes that the resignation, having been offered to the president only on the day before (the 13th,) he had as yet decided nothing on the subject, and of course that all rumors respecting the composition of the new cabinet were unfounded.

An idea is still held out of an invasion of Texas. President Bustamente, in a harangue to the soldiers on the occasion of a national fete, thus addressed them, after complimenting them on their success in the war of Barradas:—

"New laurels await us in the fertile plains of Texas: prepare to gather them in company with your brave comrades of the army of the north."

The Boston Post (V. B.) consoles its party for their recent rout in Massachusetts, by assuring them that their vote now is within a few thousand of what it was last November! At this rate they are in a fair way to carry the State!

LATE FROM TEXAS.—By an arrival from Texas the N. O. Courier received files of the Houston Telegraph to the 28th ult. Mr LABRANCHE, the Charge from the United States to that government, presented his credentials on the 26th ult. and was greeted most cordially. The Indians had made some hostile incursions on Western and Northern frontier but had been repelled.

HOUSTON Price Current, Oct. 28

Butter, scarce, per lb 75c; Bacon 26 cts. Corn per sack $4; Coffee per lb 20c, Cheese, scarce, 50c; Flour, scarce, $16; Lumber per M $70 to 90; Lard scarce, 18a20c; Molasses scarce, $1 50. Mackerel 18a25c; Onions per bbl $12 Potatoes per bbl $7 Rice 18; Sugar 17a20c.

THE INDIANS.—The St Louis Bulletin notices the arrival in that city of the Sioux and Foxes from their Eastern travel. The celebrated chiefs, Black Hawk and Keokuck were among the number. They left St. Louis for their homes in the wilderness of the North West, on the 21st inst. in the steamer Pavilion.

PORK.—We have reason to believe, will be very plentiful this year. At all events, in this neighborhood, we know much larger quantities have been raised than usual. From Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, our accounts are of a similar import. Speculators and pork merchants are backward in purchasing so far, for reasons to us unsatisfactory. But we look for a lively business shortly among them, which will make up for past lethargy.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

From a slip from the office of the Augusta Peoples Press, we learn that the Hon Wilson Lumpkin, was, on the 22d instant, elected by the Legislature of Georgia United States Senator from that state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Jno. P. King, Judge Berrien was the opposing candidate.

The Philadelphia papers have the report of the trial of Evans, against the West Chester Rail Road Company for injuries sustained by the Plaintiff while a passenger in the Company's car, from the rapid driving of the horses and other mismanagement.—The plaintiff had his finger torn off and from the consequences of the injury, was confined to his room for two months, and finally lost the use of all the fingers of that hand. The jury returned a verdict of *three thousand five hundred dollars.*

PRINTERS PROVERBS.

1. Never enquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking.

2. When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him, 'what thinkest thou of my piece?' for it may be that the truth might offend thee.

2. It is not fit that thou should ask of him who is the author of an article upon subjects of public concernment; for his duty requires him to keep such things unto himself.

4. When thou dost enter into a printing office, have care unto thyself that thou dost not touch the type; for thou mayest cause the printer much trouble.

5. Look thou not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositors; for that is not meet in the sight of the printer.

6. Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayst understand it.

7. Take his paper, subscribe immediately for it, *pay in advance*, and it shall be well with with thee and thy little ones.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on the 15th ult. It meets again on the 9th of January.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Nov. 29.

Flour per bbl.	$9 50a9 75
Wheat,	1 90a2 07
Corn,	80a 83
Rye,	1 06a1 07
Oats	38a 00

DEATH OF SENATOR, LATE GOVERNOR KENT.—We stop the press to announce the melancholy intelligence which has just reached this city, of the sudden death of Dr. JOSEPH KENT, one of the United States Senators of this State. He appeared to be perfectly well was riding in his field at the time, and fell dead from his horse in an apoplectic fit. A Patriot, a Statesman, and a pure Republican is lost in him.—*Annapolis Republican.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life at his residence in this county on the 8th November last, Captain SAMUEL S. MILES, in the 51st. year of his age. Mr. M's. illness was long and peculiarly severe. It commenced in a billious attack, followed by slow fever, and terminated in the mortification of one foot and leg, which speedily produced dissolution.

To portray the life and character of the christian, is always a pleasing duty; but rendered mournful by the knowledge that the subject of the memoir has gone hence, and that although his example may not be lost on those with whom it was his wont to hold "sweet communion while on earth," yet, his voice being stilled in the icy chains of death, it can no longer be heard exhorting the wicked to repentance. The subject of this memoir stood preeminent in all the virtues that constitute and adorn the christian character. To dilate upon the character of those virtues is unnecessary. The best evidence of the upright man is generally found in the universal regard of those with whom he is associated, whether in the prosecution of the work of God, or in the ordinary transactions of life. This our departed brother enjoyed in an eminent degree. All the various duties devolving upon him, either as a man of the world or as a christian, were sedulously and scrupulously performed, with a perseverance, and a fidelity, seldom equalled and never excelled. Even the envenomed tongue of malice could not utter aught against him. At once confiding—generous—benevolent—he seldom failed to secure esteem—and to those who were conversant with the beauty of his character, he was bound by the strongest ties of christian affection. He has gone hence to enjoy his reward, but his acts will stand as a monument to his memory in the hearts of his friends until they too shall go down to the dust.

For several years previous to his death Mr. Miles was an active and worthy member of the Methodist Church, and both in the Church and in the community, his demise has caused a vacuum which will be long and seriously felt. In all the capacities which he was called to fill in the Church, (and they were many,) he discharged his duties faithfully to the last degree. This was made abundantly manifest in the number of souls, which, through his instrumentality, were brought to implore at the Throne of Grace the forgiveness of their sins—obtaining pardon, and becoming members of the same holy body.

His career, in the Church, though short, was one of great usefulness, and pregnant with lessons of abiding interest to mankind. Up to the hour of dissolution, his whole soul seemed to be filled with but one holy desire—the conversion of his race. Although much debilitated and feeble beyond description, he continued to exhort all that came under his observation to repentance. Impressing upon the minds of such the truths contained in the Bible—the importance of seeking religion—the danger of procrastination—were the last acts of this truly good man.

He has left a wife and several small children—a father and mother—with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss, but they mourn not as those without hope. He is gone and his spirit rests in peace.

A FRIEND.

Sherif's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Isaac Gibbons a Justice of the peace for Somerset County, and to me directed at the suit of Samuel G. Holbrook against David S. McGrath, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit—all the right, title, claim and interest of the said David S. McGrath, both at law and equity, of, in and to that tract of Land called Stony Point, containing 90 acres, more or less; which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY the 19th, day of DECEMBER, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

JOHN S CROCKETT, Shf.

Dec. 5, 1837

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be exposed to public sale, on THURSDAY, 14th December inst, at the late residence of Col Levin Pollitt, the balance of his personal estate consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Oxen, Hogs, &c.

Terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 8 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS M. HARRIS } Ex'rs
LEVIN ATKINSON, } of Levin Pollitt dec'd.

Dec. 5 1837

Notice.

I hereby forwarn a certain EPHRAIM LANKFORD, of Somerset county from crossing, or in any manner, setting his foot upon my land, or any part thereof at the peril of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Annamessex, Somerset co. Md. }
Dec. 5 1837

Religious Notice.

Bishop WAUGH will preach on Thursday 7th of December at Newtown.

On the 8th at the Methodist E. Church, in Princess Anne.

On the 10th at Salisbury.

And on the 11th at Quantico.

Trustee's Sale

William S. Broughton, Stephen Coulbourne vs John F. Adams, Elijah Adams, William Adams, Henry Adams, and John Adams, heirs at law of William Adams. — In Chancery At Annapolis, Sept. Term 1837. Bill, answers & Decree.

In pursuance of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title, interest, and claim, both at law and in equity, of the complainants and defendants, and those claiming under them, to all the

REAL ESTATE.

of which William Adams, died seized, situated in Somerset County, containing, or supposed to contain about 230 acres.

The terms of sale as presented by the Chancellor are

Seventy five Dollars Cash.

to be paid on the day of sale, and twelve months credit on the balance of the purchase money, to be secured by bond and security, to be approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of all the purchase money, and not before the Trustee is authorized to give a good and sufficient Deed to the purchaser or purchasers, clear of all claims of the complainants and defendants.

C. C. CARROLL, Trustee.

Nov. 28 1837

Stock of Goods FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to decline the mercantile business, will sell out his present stock of

GOODS,

On the most accommodating terms.

His stock of **GOODS**, on hand consists of an assortment of

Dunlap's, and Madera's Axes, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES. —ALSO— Men's ready made Clothing, &c.

STEPHEN DRURA.

Princess Anne Nov. 28

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to close their accounts forthwith.

S. D.

Public Sale

Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December next, all his ***Personal and Real Estate,*** consisting of

Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, Two yoke Oxen, one gray Mare, Saddle, and Bridle, one wain Cart, Twelve head killing Hogs, —also— Sows, pigs, & Shoats, one bed, and bedding, two Mahogany tables, three bedsteads,

and other articles not recollected.

Also, all my right to the land on which I reside and also to that on which Peter Dashiell now lives.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

WASHINGTON HAYMAN.

Nov. 28

Just Received.

200 bush. G. A. Salt—and offers it for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART.

Princess-Anne, Nov. 14 1837.

Charter Election.

The stock-holders of the Eastern Shore rail road company, are hereby notified that an election for six directors will be held at the office of the company in the Western Precincts of Princess Anne, on the first MONDAY of December next, in conformity with the act of incorporation.

JOHN C. BENNIS Pres't. *pro. tem.*

Nov. 14 1837

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bowen & Crockett, in the Boot & Shoe Making Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to Mr. Bowen within thirty days.

MARTIN BOWEN,
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

Sept. 25 1837

NEW FIRM.

Josiah S. & William B. Crockett

Respectfully inform the citizens of Princess-Anne, and vicinity that they have associated at the old stand of Bowen & Crockett, in the

Boot & Shoe Making Business.

Where they will be happy to receive orders, and attend to the calls of all who may favor them with their custom. They have just returned from Baltimore with a full supply of leathers and other Materials in their line, which they are prepared to make up in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

JOSIAH S. CROCKETT,
WILLIAM B. CROCKETT.

Sept. 26 1837

N. B.—An apprentice about 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted at the above establishment.

☞Cheap for Cash.

The subscriber has just returned from market, and is now opening,

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheap for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

T. C. DORSEY.

Princess Anne, Oct. 24 1837

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor for Somerset County will elect a PHYSICIAN to the poor house for the ensuing year, at their next meeting—Friday 1st of December—applicants will hand in their written proposals on or before the said day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.

Nov. 7 1837

For Sale or Rent.

The HOUSE and GARDEN adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Princess Anne. For terms apply to

JAMES STEWART

Oct. 31 1837

Printing Office FOR SALE.

THE Editor of this paper feeling desirous of relinquishing the business, offers for sale the establishment of the "SENTINEL." To a man with a small capital the office will be found to be a profitable investment, as the establishment has quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, post paid, editor Sentinel, Snow Hill, Md.

Snow Hill, September 19th, 1837.

Bank of Salisbury.

October 20th 1837.

The President and Directors, of this Institution, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months which ended on the 19th inst.—The same will be payable to the Stockholders on or after Monday the 23rd. inst.

By order WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

October 24 1837

NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December next, at the late residence of SARAH FOWLER, all her

Estate, real and Personal

should the Land not be sold before said day, consisting of

Horses, Oxen, and Farming Utensils,

and other articles tedious to mention.

Terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN WATERS.

Nov. 28

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 13th June, 1837.

ORDERED,—That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such services was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 19

Easton Academy.

Situated in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the [illegible] of September and continue until the [illegible] of August. The course of study [illegible] under the [illegible] THOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography ancient and modern, [illegible] and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book-Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration [illegible] Conic Sections, Surveying, Gauging, &c. and Surveying [illegible]

PRICE OF TUITION.

In the elementary [illegible] Spelling, Reading [illegible] quarter of $12 p[illegible] the additional [illegible] equal to per year [illegible] the higher branches [illegible] ter or $16 per annum [illegible] for each, equal to per y[illegible]

In the Classical [illegible] Department under the [illegible] LEY, a [illegible] course of study [illegible] ng authors.

LATIN [illegible]

Ross' Latin [illegible] Viri Romæ, C[illegible] mentaries, S[illegible] Virgil [illegible] Georgics and [illegible] and, Horace [illegible] Tacitus, Juvenal [illegible] Scils, Ciceros Orations [illegible]

GREEK [illegible]

Valpey's Greek Grammar [illegible] Testament, Græca Minora or Jacobs Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon [illegible] first books Homers' Iliad, Græca Majora, Longinus.

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies:

Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections [illegible] ments, Algebra, Geometry [illegible] Modern; and [illegible] ference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in Classical and Mathematical Departments [illegible] quarter [illegible] $ for tuition [illegible]

Board [illegible] vate families [illegible] num and [illegible] ed in the town [illegible] the [illegible]

The [illegible] Shore [illegible] weeks in [illegible] strictest attention [illegible] of the [illegible] know [illegible] of the [illegible] School [illegible]

[illegible]

Easton [illegible]

Proposed Medical CONVENTION.

The [illegible] of [illegible] land [illegible] profession [illegible] of the Faculty [illegible] Easton, Talbot County [illegible] day of November [illegible] the whole [illegible] the several [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible]

T. Thomas, M. D.
[illegible], M. D.
P. Wroth, M. D.
Geo. [illegible], M. D.
Alex. H. B[illegible], M. D.

Easton [illegible]

Cabinet Making.
JOSEPH [illegible]

Having [illegible] in Princess Anne [illegible] a share of [illegible] be found in the [illegible] by John H. Stewart [illegible] a few doors of Mrs. D[illegible]

Having procured [illegible] a first STOCK of BEST SEASONED MATERIALS,

he is prepared [illegible] [illegible]

N. His prices will [illegible] moderate.

J[illegible]

Dissolution.

The partnership [illegible] under the firm of DORSEY & WILKINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment to M. WILKINS.

WM. DORSEY
SETH WILKINS.

sept[illegible] 1837—Oct. 3

Steam-Mill Notice,

The subscriber having put up a Bolting Cloth in his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR. Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN will continue to be ground, as usual, every day. Persons bringing grist from a distance and who arrive before noon, are to be ground [illegible] accommodated in good time to return the same day.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER

Princess Anne, September 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the [illegible] patronage hitherto, [illegible] that he has [illegible] from Baltimore with a [illegible]

The Coach, Gig & Harness



MAKING.

[illegible] Work [illegible] [illegible] work will [illegible] [illegible] with any now done or [illegible]

Prompt attention will be given to all orders [illegible] and he hopes [illegible]

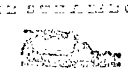
L. J. M. P. BRIDGWATER

Princess Anne, Sept. 5th 1837.

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITEHAVEN

Time of Starting Changed.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

W[illegible] Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, [illegible] [illegible] Fair Haven, & White H[illegible] [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] White Haven [illegible]

GEORGE WEEMS

J[illegible]

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Course of Study [illegible] Students' [illegible] Easton.

WILL BE RE-OPENED on MONDAY [illegible] September next. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] for Negroes.

[illegible] [illegible] S[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

P. W. LANGSDALE.

Wanted.

[illegible] Black-Smithing [illegible] [illegible] preferred [illegible]

JAMES M. HUMPHREYS.

Princess Anne, October [illegible] 1837

Leather.

The subscriber has on hand a large [illegible] Leather, which he will sell for [illegible] or hides.

THOS LANGSDALE

Princess Anne Oct 10th 1837

We are authorised to announce

John P. Lankford, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

August 22 1837

We are authorised to announce

Arnold E. Jones, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John W. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

William T. G. Polk, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 24 1837

We are authorised to announce

John Curtis, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

October 31 1837

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne, and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, such as

Black, Blue, Green, Brown, Olive, Mulberry, Drab, Grey and Pilot Cloths;
Cassimeres and Cassinets, of various colors;
Merinoes, Circassians, Bambazines, Bombazetts, Silks—a large assortment—together with a variety of Plaids, Calicoes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

2 Hogsheads best brown sugar;
10 Bags best coffee;
2000 lbs prime bacon;
1 Casks cheese;
2 Firkins butter;
2 do Lard; &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery,
Queens'-ware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of fresh

TEAS

—ALSO—

Various brands of

Family Flour

which he will sell by the Barrel or otherwise.

Fur & Silk Hats

[illegible] dozen various sorts of men's and boy's caps;

400 pair of

Boots & Shoes.

[illegible]

Oils Paints and Varnish,
Plows, Plow Stocks, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell [illegible] wholesale or retail.

Princess Anne, October 17 1837

MISS H. SLYDER,

[MILLINER.]

Respectfully informs the ladies of [illegible] [illegible] that she [illegible]

Millinery and Mantua MAKING BUSINESS.

[illegible] Ladies [illegible] call.

September 19

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES, [illegible] well watered and well timbered [illegible] the mouth of [illegible] [illegible] Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONATHAN BARKLEY.

August 29 1837

Dr. R. W. Stewart

[illegible] White Haven [illegible] offers his professional services to the public.

ap. 11tf

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

November 7, 1837.

[SEAL] ON application of Elizabeth Willson & Levin Conner Administrators of William Willson, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of William Willson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of May, 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ELIZABETH WILLSON,
LEVIN CONNER

Adm'rs of William Willson, dec'd.

Nov. 14 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

November 7th, 1837

(Seal) On application of James Tilghman Administrator of James Boyd, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters administration on the personal estate of James Boyd, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 14th of May, 1838 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 19th day of Sept, A D 1837

JAMES TILGHMAN Adm'r.
of James Boyd, dec'd.

Nov 14, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT

November 7, 1837

On application of Thomas R. [illegible] Adm'r [illegible] Davis Walston, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg.

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Davis Walston, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the [illegible] of May 1838 [illegible] they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate [illegible] under my hand this [illegible] day of November A D 1837.

THOMAS [illegible]

Adm'r of Davis Walston, dec'd.

Nov 14 1837

In Chancery,

[illegible] June [illegible] 1837

ORDERED That the [illegible] by [illegible] W. [illegible] [illegible] be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of [illegible] successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be [illegible]

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur. Can.*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. [illegible] Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by cash or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

August 22, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md., in the house occupied last year by I. D. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's ob'd't serv't,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that his Tavern Establishment in this place, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL,

Has during the past season undergone thorough repairs, among other improvements, a comfortable and commodious [illegible] Dining Room attached, which is surpassed by none on the shore. He receives [illegible] from Baltimore with a supply of the best Liquors. His table will at all seasons be abundantly supplied with the [illegible] that the seasons and market [illegible]. His stables are in good order [illegible] experienced [illegible] ostlers.

[illegible]

His Hacks will run regularly to and from the Steam Boat, and passengers from the Steam Boat and other travellers will be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
November 21 1837 }

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mr. H. Atkinson in White Haven [illegible] for the reception of [illegible] travelling [illegible] He takes this occasion to return [illegible] thanks to his customers for the patronage [illegible] extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month,

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wq

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. Further indulgence cannot be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

W. ROACH.

August

Notice.

The Trustees of the SCHOOL FUND for Somerset County are requested to [illegible] their reports to the Orphans Court, before the first TUESDAY in November Court.

Nov. 14